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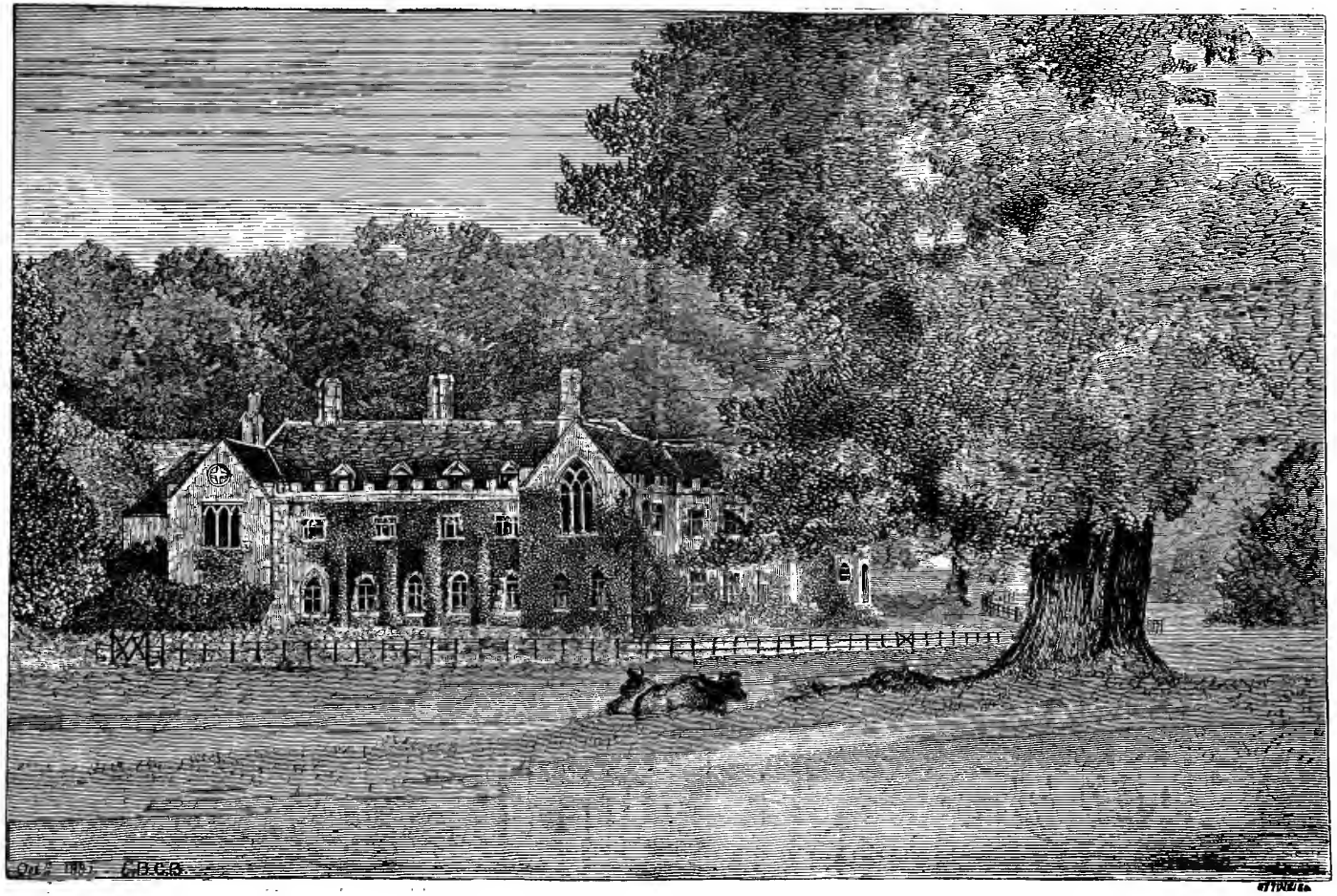

No. 11

THE

# Cartulary

AND HISTORICAL NOTES OF THE

# Cistercian Abbey of Flaxley,

OTHERWISE CALLED

# Dene Abbey,

IN THE

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

BY

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BOMBAY CIVIL SERVICE.

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# INTRODUCTION.

In the following notes an attempt has been made to weave into a connected narrative the ſcattered references which may be found in the public records relating to the Ciſtercian Abbey of Flaxley in Glouceſterſhire. Founded within the limits of the royal Foreſt of Dean during the reign of Stephen, this Abbey occupied in many reſpects an exceptional poſition. As formally notified in the Charter of Richard I., it was conſidered to be ſpecially under the protection of the ſovereign, and all its more important rights and privileges were derived from the favor of the crown. King John and King Edward III. appear to have paid frequent viſits to Flaxley Abbey, probably for the purpoſe of hunting. The viſits of the former are recorded in the well-known "Itinerary of King John." King Edward III. has left an important record of his viſits to the Abbey in the ſhape of a formal deed granting to the monks a ſum of £36. 9s. 1d. from the newly reclaimed land in the Foreſt, on account of injuries inflicted by the deer, and of ſpecial expenſes incurred by the frequent royal viſits. The privileges granted to the monks within Foreſt limits appear to have brought them into conſtant colliſion with the Foreſt authorities, who were under the control of the Conſtable of St. Briavell's Caſtle, and the ſovereign appears to have been conſtantly invoked to protect and enforce the privileges of the Flaxley monks within Foreſt limits. To this circumſtance are to be attributed the numerous references to Flaxley Abbey in the Cloſe Rolls, conſiſting chiefly of writs and orders addreſſed to the Foreſt authorities on behalf of the monks. The Abbot of Flaxley was ſummoned to Parliament on ſeveral occaſions in the reign of Edward I., and is noticed as being preſent at the burial, in Tewkeſbury Abbey, of Gilbert de Clare, in 1230; and at the ſettlement of a diſpute between the Abbots of Margan and Caerleon in 1256. The only important public event with which the hiſtory of Flaxley Abbey ſeems to have been aſſociated, was the inſurrection of Hubert de Burgh in 1234. Several extracts from the Cloſe Rolls shew that Flaxley Abbey was reſorted to as an aſylum by ſeveral of Richard, Earl Marſhal's, followers; and a hue and cry was on one occasion

raiſed to ſurround the Abbey, and prevent them from eſcaping. The extracts referred to throw an intereſting light on the ſocial condition of the times. The picture of the Abbey surrounded by men armed with bows and arrows and other weapons, keeping watch and ward at the ſummons of the Sheriff; the colliſion between the Abbot's and the Sheriff's men; the ſeizure of the Abbot's horſes, and the excommunication of the Conſtable of St. Briavell's and his men by Hugh Foliot, Biſhop of Hereford; the monks' appeal to the King, and the orders received to recompenſe the Abbot for damage to the hedges, and the loſs of his horſes and equipments; all theſe incidents are alluded to, and make up a highly intereſting and characteriſtic picture of the times.

With the exception of the royal viſits above alluded to, and the ſtirring events connected with the inſurrection of Hubert de Burgh, the hiſtory of Flaxley Abbey ſeems to have been of an uneventful kind. Of the poſſeſſions and privileges of the monks, a tolerably full account is given in the notes. Henry II. confirmed to the monks the grant of the Valley of Caſtiard, where the Abbey was founded, and all the donations of Roger, Earl of Hereford, besides all eaſements in the royal Foreſt—viz., common of paſture, tithes of cheſtnuts, a moveable iron forge, and as much wood and timber as they required. The Abbey Cartulary contains a full account of the principal private gifts and benefactions made to Flaxley Abbey until the middle of the 13th century, when the Cartulary was probably written. By Popes Celeſtine III. and Alexander III. the Flaxley monks were granted ſpecial immunity from tithes.

The Cartulary further abounds in information of an intereſting and valuable kind. Beſides furniſhing an important liſt of private benefactors, the Cartulary contains ſeveral ſtatements of accounts, ſhewing the ſums paid to the monks by their tenants, their various ſervices, etc. A ſtatement headed "Redditus Ceræ," ſhews all the charitable grants to the Abbey of wax; another ſtatement furniſhes a moſt intereſting catalogue of the Abbey Library. In the Cartulary are recorded the names of a large number of witneſſes, moſt of whom were probably perſons of local influence and reputation, and of whom this Cartulary is perhaps the moſt important evidence now remaining. The deeds recorded ſhew how the various ſpecial wants of the Abbey were provided for by private munificence: how Gilbert of Monmouth and Berta, his wife, granted to the Abbey and monks of Dene 5 ſhillings from the proceeds of the Mill of Hope (Longhope), for the purchaſe of wine for the celebration of the Maſs, with a stipulation that if the mill should

fall down, the sum was to be paid out of cuſtoms dues of the Vill of Hope, and that any ſurplus might be devoted to the purpoſes of the Abbey Library and the repair of books. It tells how Adam of Blakeney, and his wife, Baſilia, granted to the monks 2 shillings of annual rent, to be paid to the Sacriſtan of the Abbey every year on the Feaſt of St. Michael, for the purchaſe of oil for the three lamps that burned before the three Altars at High Maſs. How Roger, of Pultun, and his wife, Margaret, aſſigned to the monks 5 ſhillings of rent for the purchaſe of bed-clothes for poor gueſts at the Abbey; and how Ernaldus of Cutberley granted to the Abbey all his land between the two bridges of the Severn at Glouceſter, for the repair of the Abbey Hoſpice.

Amongſt other matters of local intereſt, the burning of Neweham (Newnham) is ſpecially referred to in a deed executed with the monks by Galfrid Hugelin; the date of this deed is not ſpecially recorded, but bearing in mind the period when the Cartulary appears to have been prepared, the deed referred to was probably executed about the end of the 12th century.

From the additional information collected in theſe notes, a reviſed and more complete liſt of Flaxley Abbots than any liſt hitherto publiſhed has now been prepared. Two of the earlieſt Abbots of Dene are briefly alluded to in the Waverley Annals, which relates that on the occaſion of the visitation of Ciſtercian Abbeys in 1187, Abbot Waleran of Dene reſigned, and was succeeded by Abbot Alan, formerly monk of Bordeſley. The Cartulary of the Abbey has ſeveral references to Abbot Alan, and to Abbot Richard, neither of whom have been noticed by such eminent authorities as Browne Willis, Tanner, or Stevens. In Biſhop Cantelupe's Regiſter at Hereford, Abbot William is referred to as having been inſtalled circ. A.D. 1277. In the Bodleian Library there is a mutilated deed of Exchange of benefices between "—— Berkeley, Abbas de Flaxley, rector eccleſiæ parochialis de Rodmarton," and "Nicholas Rewys, vicarius eccleſiæ parochialis de Weſtbury" in May, 1476; the deed is atteſted by John Rolues, public notary. None of the five Abbots named have hitherto been noticed by antiquaries, and the following liſt of Flaxley Abbots, though obviously ſtill imperfect, is more complete than any liſt hitherto publiſhed:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Waleran | reſigned | 1187 | 33 Hen. II. |
| 2. Alan | elected | 1187 | do. |
| 3. Richard | ,, (circ.) | 1200 | 1 John. |
| 4. William | ,, Feb. | 1277 (?) | 5 Edw. I. |
| 5. Nicholas | ,, | 1288 | 16 Edw. I. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6. William de Rya | „ | 17 Oct. 1314 | 8 Edw. II. |
| 7. Richard Peyto | „ | 6 July 1372 | 46 Edw. III. |
| 8. William | „ | 14 April 1426 | 4 Hen. VI. |
| 9. —— Berkeley | „ | 1476 | 16 Edw. IV. |
| 10. John | „ | 16 Dec. 1509 | 1 Hen. VIII. |
| 11. William Beawdley | „ | 1528 | 19 Hen. VIII. |
| 12. Thomas Were | „ | 1532 | 23 Hen. VIII. |

Special attention has been directed to the task of fixing as accurately as possible the dates of the foundation and suppression of the Abbey. As regards the foundation, the evidence seems to point to the latter end of Stephen's reign—between the years 1148 and 1154—as the most probable date, but it must be admitted that the evidence leaves much to be desired. One new fact of considerable interest and importance, as bearing on the probable date of the foundation of the Abbey, has, however, I think, been fairly established. It may be stated with tolerable certainty that Flaxley Abbey was founded by Roger, eldest son of Earl Milo, to commemorate the death of his father who was killed while hunting in the Forest of Dean on Christmas Eve 1143. Leland, writing shortly after the suppression of the Abbey, related the tradition that a *brother* of Roger, Earl of Hereford, had been killed with an arrow, "in the very place where the Abbey since was made." I have shewn I think in my notes strong reasons for believing that Leland's tradition has been wrongly associated with one of Earl Roger's brothers instead of with his father, Earl Milo, who is known to have met his death in the manner described by Leland. Assuming then this fact to be sufficiently proved, that Flaxley Abbey was founded by Roger to commemorate the death of Earl Milo on Christmas Eve 1143, it will follow with certainty that Flaxley Abbey was founded some time after that date. Reasons have been adduced for thinking that Gilbert Foliot was probably the Bishop of Hereford, referred to by Leland, who "holp much to the buildinge of Flexeley." Gilbert Foliot succeeded Robert de Betun as Bishop of Hereford, on the death of the latter in 1148, and if it may be assumed, on the evidence now put forward, that Gilbert Foliot was the Bishop referred to by Leland, it will follow that Flaxley Abbey was founded after 1148. The earliest charter granted to Flaxley Abbey after the foundation, purports to be granted by Henry, then Duke of Normandy, some time before his accession to the throne of England; and the foundation of the Abbey would thus apparently fall some time between

1148 and 1154. Although the evidence does not appear to admit of any nearer conclusion being drawn, it is satisfactory to be able to shew with tolerable certainty the approximate date of the foundation. On this point I have shewn that the local historians differ widely in opinion, but no serious attempt has, it would seem, been made to examine the evidence, or to form any probable conclusion regarding the exact date.

Of the date of the suppression, or of the events which accompanied it, no direct evidence seems to be on record. Edward Fox, ex-Provost of King's College, Cambridge, was Bishop of Hereford in 1535, and was apparently in office at the time that Flaxley Abbey was suppressed; but in his original Register at Hereford, no notice of the suppression, or of the events that accompanied the dissolution, is to be found. The Abbey was summarily suppressed amongst the lesser monasteries early in 1536, and in the following year, a grant of the Abbey and the estates was made by patent to Sir William Kingston, dated 26th March, 28 Henry VIII. (1537). This grant contains a clause that Sir William Kingston and his heirs were to hold all the premises "as fully as Thomas Were, the late Abbot, held the same on the 4th day of February, 27th Henry VIII. (1536)." The date mentioned is understood to be the actual date of the suppression of Flaxley Abbey, and Sir William Kingston was thus invested, by the terms of the grant, with all the rights, titles, privileges, etc., which were enjoyed by the last Abbot, Thomas Were, on the actual date of the dissolution.

With these few introductory remarks, the notes may be left to speak for themselves. That they contain many imperfections I am well aware, but I have, at all events, collected a large amount of very interesting materials; and in attempting to give a connected account of the various scattered references to the Cistercian Monastery of Flaxley, in Gloucestershire, have done my best to supplement the very meagre accounts of this house which are given in the County histories and in Dugdale's Monasticon.

To Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., I am especially indebted for most valuable advice and assistance in connection with the preparation of these notes. It is mainly owing to his cordial encouragement that I was first induced to undertake the present work; and without his kind assistance and support, I could scarcely have hoped to accomplish, during a brief absence from India, a somewhat formidable holiday task. My obligations to Mr. Samuel Gael and to Mr. T. Fitzroy Fenwick, of Thirlestaine House, Cheltenham, I have warmly acknowledged in the notes. The publication of the Flaxley

Cartulary makes, it is hoped, a uſeful addition to the exiſting materials for a new county hiſtory, and will doubtleſs attract much intereſt and attention.

Mr. H. C. Beddoe, Regiſtrar to the Biſhop of Hereford, has given me every aſſiſtance in examining the original Biſhops' Regiſters at Hereford, and his kindneſs and courteſy I am anxious to acknowledge. The Rev. R. Hall, Vicar of Flaxley (1880), has materially aſſiſted me with ſeveral intereſting notes and illuſtrations; and Mr. Edmund Oliver has alſo given me ſome valuable information and ſuggeſtions. For the illuſtrations, I am indebted to my brother, Mr. Edward B. Crawley-Boevey. I think that they will be found to add materially to the intereſt and value of the preſent notes.

A. W. C-B.

# FLAXLEY ABBEY.

## PART I.

### THE FOUNDATION.

The Ciftercian Abbey of Flaxley or Flexeley, otherwife called Dene Abbey or the Abbey of the Bleffed Mary of Dene, was founded during the reign of King Stephen between the years 1148 and 1154 by Roger fon of Milo Fizwalter Earl of Hereford. Regarding the exact date of the foundation of the Abbey the local hiftorians appear to differ widely in opinion. Sir Robert Atkyns[1] fpeaks of the Abbey being founded temp. Henry I, and on this point he is followed by Rudder,[2] Stevens[3] and Cox.[4]

In Bifhop Tanner's Notitia Monaftica[5] the foundation of the Abbey is mentioned as occurring "temp. R. Steph.," no attempt being made to fix the exact date. Tanner's note in the point, fee below, is inferted in the laft edition (1825) of Dugdale's Monafticon Anglicanum,[6] the editors apparently concurring in the view that Flaxley Abbey was founded temp. Stephen. Archdeacon Rudge[7] follows the fame authority in the account given of Flaxley in his County Hiftory publifhed in 1803.

[1] Atkyns' Hiftory of Gloucefterfhire, p. 228.

[2] Rudder's Hiftory of Gloucefterfhire, p. 449.

[3] Stevens' Supplement, Vol. ii, p. 48.

[4] A Topographical, Ecclefiaftical and Natural Hiftory of Gloucefterfhire, by Rev. Thos. Cox. 1700.

[5] Tanner's Notitia Monaftica under the head of "Gloucefterfhire xi. Flexeley or Dene." Reprinted by James Nafmith, M.A., 1787. Tanner has the following note—"Sir Robert Atkyns makes this Abbey to have been founded temp. Hen. I; but I have continued it as in the former edition, Roger not being Earl of Hereford till 9 Steph. as Dugdale's Baronage, i, 538."

[6] Dugdale's Monafticon Anglicanum (1825) Vol. v, p. 588.

[7] Rudge's Hiftory of Gloucefterfhire, Vol. ii, p. 94.

Bigland[1] gives 1140 as the approximate date of the foundation of the Abbey; and this date has alſo been accepted by Foſbroke[2] and Nicholls[3] in their notices of Flaxley Abbey. In Duncumb's Hereforddſhire[4] the founding of the Abbey by Roger ſecond Earl of Hereford is mentioned as having taken place after the acceſſion of Henry II in 1154.

The difficulty of determining the exact date ariſes, of courſe, from the very ſcanty notices of this foundation which have been handed down. In fact the only direct evidence on the ſubject ſeems to be derived from Leland, who in his Itinerary gives the following account :—

"Rogerus Erle of Hereforde founder of Flaxley in the Foreſt of Deene. There was a brother of Rogers Erle of Hereforde that was kylled withe an arowe in huntynge in the very place where the Abbay ſyns was made. There was a table of this matier hanggid up in the Abbay Churche of Flexeley. There was a Byſhope of Hereford that holp much to the building of Flexeley."[5]

This tradition, related by Leland, has hitherto been accepted by all the local hiſtorians without comment. But the tradition as it ſtands seems to

[1] Bigland's Hiſtory of Glouceſterſhire, p. 582.

[2] Foſbroke's Hiſtory of Glouceſterſhire, Vol. ii, p. 177.

[3] Nicholls' Foreſt of Dean, p. 176.

[4] Duncumb's Hereforddſhire, Vol. i, p. 126.

[5] See Leland's Itinerary by Thomas Hearne, M.A., Vol. viii, p. 36

Leland viſited Glouceſterſhire ſhortly after the final diſſolution of the Monaſteries in 1539. His "Itinerary" contains an intereſting account of the various places in Glouceſterſhire visited by him. He mentions the Priory of St. Oſwald as ſtanding "north north-weſt from Glouceſter Abbey upon Severne ripe." Llanthony Priory is also mentioned as ſtanding "upon the left ripe of Severne a little beneath Glouceſter." Newnham, Auſt Cliff, Berkeley, and Thornbury are all alluded to in turn, and the narrative is then continued by Leland as follows :—

"As soon as I paſſed over the arme of Severne at the weſt end of Glouceſter, I entered into the foreſt of Dene, the which thence downward alonge Severne into the mouth of Wye river (where it goeth into Severne) and on the other part again from Monmouth to the poynt of Wye is divided from Wales by the left ripe of Wye river.

"The soyle of the Foreſt of Dene for the moſt part is more fruitful of wood and graſſe than of corne, and yet there is good corne sufficient for the inhabitants of it.

"The ground is plentiful of iron mines and divers forges be there to make iron.

"Flaxley Abbey of White Monks stood in Dene foreſt a 5 or 6 miles from Glouceſter.

"Mr. Bainham dwelleth at Weſtbury in the Foreſt of Dene 6 miles from Glouceſter."

It will be noticed that Leland ſpeaks of Flaxley Abbey in the paſt tenſe, ſhowing that it had already been diſſolved. The actual date of the diſſolution of this abbey was 4th Feb., 1536. The preface to the Itinerary ſtates that the book was "Begunne about 1538, 30 Hen. VIII," and was inſcribed to the king as a new year's gift, 38 Henry VIII, 1546-47.

require explanation, for while nothing is known of the alleged death while hunting of any of Earl Roger's *brothers*,[1] all of whom are tolerably well known, it is related by several of the old chroniclers that Milo Earl of Hereford, father of Earl Roger, did meet his death in the way defcribed by Leland, while hunting in the Foreft of Dean on Chriftmas Eve 1143.[2]

*Account of Earl Milo's death by John of Hexham and Gervase of Dover.*

The circumftances of Earl Milo's death are thus defcribed in the Hiftory of Simeon of Durham, continued by John Prior of Hexham, Twyfden Collection: page 273, line 50.

"Obiit Milo Comes Herefordiæ in vigilia natalis Domini venatui infiftens, et sagitta tranffixus."

In the chronicles of Gervafe of Dover, Twyfden collection, page 1359, line 13, Earl Milo's death is referred to in the following terms:—

"Nam Milo Comes Herefordenfis fpecialis ipfius confiliariis morte preventus vitam finivit."

Again in the Gefta Stephani is given the following account:—

Page 16, "dum cervis infidiaretur a comite pectus sagitta tranffixus sine mora interiit." And again at page 101:—

"Dum in sacro vigiliarum nativitatis Domini die, cervis infidiaretur, a milite sagittam imprudenter in cervum dirigente pectus tranfforatus, fine penitentiæ fructu miferabiliter occubuit."

Dugdale, in his account of the Earls of Hereford at page 536, Vol. i, of the "Baronage," has quoted from Gervafe of Dover and John of Hexham, and gives the following account of Earl Milo's death:—

"But at length being wounded by the fhot of an arrow in hunting upon

[1] By his marriage with Sybill daughter of Bernard de Newmarch Earl Milo had five sons:—1. Roger, 2. Walter, 3. Mahel or Michel, 4. Henry, 5. William; and three daughters, Margery m. Humphrey de Bohun, Berta m. Philip de Braofe, and Lucie m. Herbert FitzHerbert. Earl Roger died, it is fuppofed, fometime in 1155; and his four brothers all dying f.p., their three fifters succeeded to the family eftates which were partitioned between them.

[2] As regards the exact date of Earl Milo's death I have followed the author of Annales de Theokefberia, who gives 1143 as the date, viz.:—

"MCXLIII. Innocentius Papa obiit et Celeftinus succeffit obiitque cui Lucius succeffit. Obiit que Milo comes Herefordiæ."—Annal. de Theokes. Rolls Series, p. 46.

The same date 1143 is given in Nicholas' Hiftoric Peerage as the date of Milo's death, fee p. 246.

Dugdale gives the date as Chriftmas 1144, see quotation in the text below; but there is diftinct evidence that Roger was ftyled "Earl of Hereford" in public inftruments at leaft as early as 1144—fee page 9, note 1. 1143 feems therefore to be the more probable date.

Xmas eve anno 1144, 9 Steph., he departed this life and was buried in the Chapter Houſe at Llanthony."

From the paſſages above quoted there would ſeem to be abundant evidence in ſupport of the accepted account of Earl Milo's death; and it ſeems difficult to reſiſt the concluſion that the tradition of Earl Milo's death has been wrongly aſſociated by Leland with one of Earl Milo's ſons inſtead of with Earl Milo himſelf. That Flaxley Abbey was founded by Earl Roger to commemorate the fate of his father, ſeems to be, under the circumſtances, probable enough; and according to Leland's tradition the ſite of the Abbey marks the very ſpot where Earl Milo met with his death under the circumſtances above deſcribed.

*Earl Milo Excommunicated by the Bishop of Hereford.*

Earl Milo at the time of his death is ſtated to have been under ſentence of excommunication pronounced on him and his followers by Robert de Betun Biſhop of Hereford for ſeizing the goods and lands of that See. The following account is given in the Geſta Stephani of the circumſtances under which this excommunication was pronounced. Earl Milo having revolted from his allegiance, and having attached himſelf to the cauſe of the Empreſs Matilda, collected large forces at Glouceſter for the purpoſe of harraſſing the king. For the maintenance of theſe troops he endeavoured to impoſe new exactions, but met with reſiſtance at the hands of the Biſhop of Hereford (Robert de Betun) who boldly withſtood his unlawful demands, and at laſt threatened him with excommunication. This so exaſperated Milo that he immediately invaded the Biſhopric and all its lands and poſſeſſions, whereupon the excommunication was pronounced.

Biſhop Robert de Betun, who thus withſtood Earl Milo, was himſelf an ex-prior of the mother houſe of Llanthony in Monmouthſhire. It was at his interceſſion that Earl Milo was induced to become the patron and founder of the new Llanthony Priory near Glouceſter. The date of the foundation as given in Abbot Frouceſtre's MS. Chronicle, is the 8th of the Kalends of June (May 25) A.D. 1136.

*Controversy regarding the burial of Earl Milo.*

The occaſion of Earl Milo's death gave riſe to a controverſy[1] between the monks of St. Peter's Abbey in Glouceſter, and the Canons of the newly

[1] For an account of this controverſy ſee original letters from the Glouceſter Cathedral Regiſter A, printed in App. to the Introd. of Hiſt. Mon. S. Petri, Glouc., Vol. i, pp. lxxv. to lxxvii., and W. H. Hart's Introduction to Glouc. Cart., p. xxxiii.

founded Llanthony Priory, regarding the place of burial. The controverſy was finally cloſed in favour of Llanthony, and Earl Milo's body was surrendered for burial to the Canons of Llanthony Priory on the ſpecial condition that Earl Roger and his wife "and all their heirs for ever and the lord of Glouceſter Caſtle whoſoever he might be, ſhould wherever they died be buried within the walls of St. Peter's."[1]

Flaxley Abbey having been founded by Roger Earl of Hereford to commemorate the death of his father Earl Milo, the hiſtory of this foundation is ſeen to be intimately connected with the family hiſtory of the Earls of Hereford, and it will perhaps be convenient at this place to give a brief ſketch of the hiſtory of this family which played a very prominent part in the hiſtory of thoſe times.

Dugdale (Baronage, vol. i, p. 536) relates that Walter, Conſtable of England, the founder of the family, erected the Caſtle of Glouceſter upon his own demeſne lands, and built alſo the Caſtles of Briſtol and Rocheſter and the Tower of London. He had the cuſtody of the Caſtles of Glouceſter and Hereford. He endowed the Canons of Llanthony in Wales with a moiety of his Lordſhip of Beryntone; and in his old age taking the habit of Canon Regular died in Llanthony and was buried in the Chapter Houſe.

Milo FitzWalter is ſtated to have been an expert ſoldier, and one of the chief counſellors of Henry I, who gave to him in marriage Sybill[2] the eldeſt daughter of Bernard de Newmarch, Lord of Brecknock, by his wife Neſta the daughter of Griffin ap Leweline.

On the occaſion of this marriage Milo received from Henry I the Honour

[1] The manuſcript from the Surrenden Collection printed at p. 364, Vol. iii., Trans. Briſt. and Glouc. Arch. Soc., ſtates that Earl Roger is buried in the Chapter Houſe of Llanthony Priory cloſe by his father Earl Milo. But Leland ſtates in his Itinerary that Earl Roger is buried in the Chapter Houſe of St. Peter's at Glouceſter, where there is an inſcription to his memory. Leland's ſtatement on the point is quoted by Rudder (p. 127 and 179). According to the ſtipulation made at the time of Earl Milo's burial, Earl Roger and his wife ſhould apparently have been buried at Glouceſter, and the memorial inſcription in the Chapter Houſe makes it probable that Leland's account is correct. Earl Roger ſhortly before his death became a monk of St. Peter's Monaſtery at Glouceſter, and alluſions to this circumſtance will be found at pp. 88 and 331, Vol. i. of Hiſt. et Cart. of St. Peter's Monaſtery at Glouceſter. The exact date of Earl Roger's death is involved in some uncertainty. It is suppoſed to have occurred ſome time during the year 1155.—See Editorial Notes at pp. 366 and 367, Trans. Briſtol and Glouceſtershire Arch. Soc., Vol iii, under paper relating to St. Briavells Caſtle.

[2] The record of this marriage will be found amongſt the Royal Charters of Henry I in the Duchy of Lancaſter Records, see Regiſter 1121, Wincheſter. Grant to Milo de Glouc. of Sibilla daughter of Bernard de Novo Mercato in marriage, pp. 6, 7, 8. P R.O.

of Brecknock, and all the lands which his father held in capite, together with the office of Conſtable of the King's Court.

Dugdale further relates that on the death of Henry I, Milo "expecting through the intereſt he had with Maud the King's ſole daughter and heir, to attain to the Earldom of Hereford, he ſubtilly uſed all his power on her behalf and went with ſome ſtrength to his caſtle at Glouceſter, where ſhe then was, and fetched her with honour thence."

From Stephen, however, Milo obtained a reſtitution in fee of the whole Honour of Glouceſter with the cuſtody of the Tower and Caſtle there, which he had held as his patrimony in the time of Henry I, and likewiſe the Barony of Brecknock with all the offices and lands whereof he was poſſeſſed in the time of Henry I.[1]

Notwithſtanding this, in the fourth year of Stephen's reign when Maud the Empreſs landed, Milo deſerted Stephen, and repairing to her at Briſtol acknowledged her for his ſovereign, attended her to Glouceſter, where he received her very honourably and did homage to her.

*Grant to Earl Milo of St. Briavell's Castle and Forest of Dean.*

On this occaſion the Empreſs Maud beſtowed on him St. Briavell's Caſtle in Glouceſterſhire, and the whole Foreſt of Dene, which so obliged him to her that he entered into a league with Robert Earl of Glouceſter her brother to aid him in keeping his caſtles and all his inheritance.[2]

Again after the capture of Stephen in the battle of Lincoln a conſpiracy was formed againſt the Empreſs Maud who fled for protection to Milo.

[1] The record of this grant I cannot find. Amongſt the Royal Charters of King Stephen tranſcribed in the Regiſter of the Duchy of Lancaſter Records are the following:—

(*a*) Confirmation to Earl Milo of grant made by Hen. I to Walter the Conſtable of the land of Edric the ſon of Ketel.

(*b*) Grant to Earl Milo of all the land which the Biſhop of Exeter held in Glouceſter and had given to Milo.

[2] No record of the alleged grant can be found in the "Regiſter of Royal Charters;" from the Duchy of Lancaſter Records, but the following grants of the Empreſs to Earl Milo are recorded:—

(*a*) "1141. St. Albans. Grant from the Empreſs Maud to Milo de Glouceſter of the houſe which belonged to Gregory the Sewer at Weſtminſter," pp. 19, 20.

(*b*) "1141. Oxford. Grant from the Empreſs Maud to Milo Earl of Hereford of the Caſtle and Honor of Abergavenny," pp. 20, 21.

The Charter of the Empreſs creating Milo Earl of Hereford is the only other grant between theſe parties of which a record can be found.

*Earl Milo created Earl of Hereford.*

On this occaſion ſhe created him Earl of Hereford; her charter of creation bearing date at Oxford on the Feaſt of St. James the Apoſtle, giving thereby to him and his heirs the Caſtle of Hereford with the third penny of the rent of that county, and the third penny of the pleas of the county; the lordſhips of Hawerdine, Luggewardine and Wilton, all in that ſhire; the Haies of Hereford, and the Foreſt of Trivele.

This charter is printed in extenſo in Rymer's Fœdera, Vol. i, p. 8; and alſo in Vol. v, Appendix v, to the Report on the Dignity of a Peer of the Realm. At Vol. ii, p. 140, of this Report will be found the opinion of the Lords' Committee regarding this charter of the Empreſs. It was conſidered that the grant to Milo of the dignity of an Earl was a diſtinct grant from the grant of the landed property given by the ſame inſtrument.

The grant of the third penny of the county, which ſeems to have been the ancient fee of the Saxon Earl, renders it probable, in the opinion of the Committee, that as a dignity the title of Earl after the Conqueſt bore ſome reſemblance to that of the Saxon Earl, though the Saxon Earl had official duties which did not belong to an Earl at the time of the creation of Milo. From the language of the charter the Lords' Committee inferred that the dignity granted to Milo was perſonal.[1]

Of Earl Milo's son and succeſſor Roger, founder of Flaxley Abbey, Dugdale relates that he *succeeded* to the Earldom of Hereford, and having married Cecilie daughter of Pain FitzJohn, one of the chief counſellors of Henry I, and then lord of Ewyas, had a confirmation[2] from King Stephen of the whole inheritance of the same Pain, and likewiſe of all thoſe lands he had with his daughter in marriage, which were part of the honor of Hugh de Lacy.

[1] On this point Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., remarks—"This would ſeem to be confirmed by ſubſequent events. Roger was *created* Earl by Henry II. He did not ſucceed, and was not ſucceeded by his brothers."

[2] The record of this confirmation is preſerved amongſt the Duchy of Lancaſter Records in the Regiſter of Royal Charters, and ſtands as follows:—

1137—1153.—Marlborough. Grant from King Stephen to Roger the ſon of Milo de Glouceſter and Cecily his wife, daughter of Pain FitzJohn, in fee and inheritance of all the purchaſes which the ſaid Pain held on the day of his death, and the marriage portion which he gave his daughter out of the honor of Hugh de Lacy, and all his rights in that honor, and moreover all that the ſaid Pain gave his wife Sibilla in dower: pp. 29, 30, 31. P.R.O.

*Charter of Henry II to Roger Earl of Hereford.*

Shortly after the acceſſion of Henry II in 1154 a charter was granted by him to Roger Earl of Hereford reciting and confirming the various poſſeſſions inherited by him.

This charter is ſet out at length in Vol. v, App. v, of the Lords' Report on the Dignity of a Peer of the Realm above referred to. The following are the moſt important clauses:—

"Sciatis nos reddidiſſe et conceſſiſſe Rogero Comiti Herefordiæ in feudo et hereditate ſibi et heredibus ſuis ad tenendum de me et de meis heredibus totum feudum Comitis Milonis patris ſui, et totum feudum Bernardi de Novo Mercato ubicunque ſit. Inſuper etiam dedi et conceſſi omnia dominica quæ rex Henricus avus meus habuit intra Sabrinam et Wayem in Gloceſtrſiſ excepto caſtello de Sancto Briavello, et villa de Neweham et foreſta de Dena. Hæc ſ ſunt illa dominia videlicet Minſtredwrd et Redlen et Aura et Dymoc, cum omnibus appendiciis ſuis. Et ex altera parte Sabrinæ dedi ei et conceſſi Cilteham cum omnibus appendiciis ſuis pro lx*li* terræ. Preterea dedi ei et conceſſi motā Hereford cum toto Caſtello, et tercium denarium redditus burgi Herefordiæ quicquid unquam reddat et tercium denarium placitorum tocius comitatus Herefordiæ unde feci eum comitem."[1]

This charter of Henry II to Roger Earl of Hereford is recited in a ſubſequent charter granted by King John to Henry de Bohun. Rot. Cart. 1 Joh. p. 2, m. 6. Both the charters granted to Roger Earl of Hereford and to Henry de Bohun were diſcuſſed by the Lords' Committee, which expreſſed the opinion that in both caſes the Earldom of Hereford was a ſpecial creation, and that their dignities as Earls were not by reaſon of the tenure of lands.

The words of the Lords' Committee on this point are as follows:—

"The words 'unde eum fecimus Comitem Hereford, in the Charter of John to Henry de Bohun, and the words 'unde feci eum comitem' in the Charter of Henry II to Roger son of Milo, ſeem to import that both Roger ſon of Milo and Henry de Bohun were created Earls; and that their dignities as Earls were not by reaſon of tenure of lands or of the County of Hereford as an Earldom. King Henry may have diſputed the grant of his mother to Milo, and in that caſe his own grant to Roger ſon of Milo, though made to Roger and his heirs, may have been conſidered as an original grant confined

[1] From Rot. Cart. 1 Joh. p. 177 in Turr. Lond., printed at length in Vol. v, App. v, of the Lords' Report on the Dignity of a Peer.

to heirs of the body of Roger eſpecially with reſpect to the dignity of Earl as the brothers of Roger did not ſucceed to the dignity."[1]

The ſtatement made by Dugdale, that St. Briavell's Caſtle in Glouceſterſhire and the whole Foreſt of Dene was beſtowed by the Empreſs Maud on Earl Milo, is apparently baſed on ſome document in the Duchy of Lancaſter Records. The reference quoted by Dugdale is taken "Ex magno Regiſtro in officio ducatus Lanc." I have made a search for this document,[2] but without ſucceſs; and in the abſence of the original evidence, the alleged grant to Earl Milo of the Foreſt of Dene and of St. Briavell's Caſtle muſt be accepted for the preſent on Dugdale's ſole authority.

[1] The Charter granted by Hen. II to Roger Earl of Hereford is undated; but the approximate date is fixed by Mr. Eyton as about March 1155, while the Court was ſtill at Weſtminſter. (Court, Houſehold and Itinerary of King Hen. II by Rev. R. W. Eyton, M.A., 1878, page 9.) The death of Milo Earl of Hereford and father of Roger occurred as before ſhown, on Chriſtmas Eve, 1143, according to the author of the Annals of Tewkeſbury. There ſeems to be diſtinct evidence that Roger, ſon and ſucceſſor of Earl Milo, at once aſſumed the title of Earl of Hereford on his father's death, for in vol. i, p. 311 of Cart. et Hiſt. Mon. S. Petri, Glouc., is recorded a formal deed of exchange, executed 1144 "in præſentia domini Rogeri Comitis Herefordiæ."

In the earlieſt charter granted to Flaxley Abbey of which any record remains, Henry Duke of Normandy formally confirmed the donations to the Abbey of Roger, "Earl of Hereford," who himſelf appears amongſt the atteſting witneſſes, and is ſtyled Earl of Hereford.

In another charter granted by the ſame Prince Henry, before his acceſſion, to Robert Fitzharding of Berkeley, Roger, "Earl of Hereford," appears amongſt the atteſting witneſſes.

Theſe facts ſeem clearly to prove Roger aſſumed the ſtyle and dignity of Earl of Hereford long before the charter of Henry II which was conſidered by the Lords' Committee to amount to a formal creation of that title. There is no evidence to ſhow that Roger was ever recogniſed as Earl of Hereford by Stephen, though Roger appears to have aſſumed the title on his father's death on Chriſtmas eve 1143, and to have held it until the acceſſion of Henry II. The probability would ſeem to be that Roger aſpired to ſucceed to all the eſtates and dignities granted to his father Milo by the Empreſs Maud, including St. Briavell's Caſtle and the whole Foreſt of Dene. Recognition of these grants by Stephen could not have been expected; and although the grants made by Earl Roger to the Flaxley monks in forest limits were formally confirmed by Prince Henry before his acceſſion, the charter granted by Henry II to Earl Roger makes ſpecial exception of St. Briavell's Caſtle and the Foreſt of Dene, which were by implication retained in the king's own hands. In connection with the ſame ſubject it may be noted that the fee and inheritance of Engliſh Bicknor (Byknore) which belonged to Ulric de Dene, and is ſituated within the Foreſt limits, is ſpecially noted as having been granted by Henry I to Milo de Glouceſter the Conſtable. The record of this grant is amongſt the Royal Charters in the Duchy of Lancaſter records. Roger Earl of Hereford would naturally have ſucceeded to this eſtate irreſpective of the alleged grant of the whole Foreſt of Dean to Earl Milo by the Empreſs Maud—(See p. 16, note 3).

[2] This document ſhould apparently be noted in the official calendar to the Duchy of Lancaſter Records known as the Great Cowchers. Theſe volumes have been ſearched by me without ſucceſs, although I have received the courteous aſſiſtance of an experienced official in the Public Record Office.

It is important, however, to notice that in the charter of Henry II to Earl Roger ſhortly after his acceſſion, above quoted, a ſpecial exception was made of "the Caſtle of St. Briavell's, the vill of Neweham, and the Foreſt of Dene," all of which, it muſt be inferred, were retained by Henry II in his own hands.

Flaxley Abbey was founded within the limits of the Foreſt of Dene after the alleged grant of that Foreſt to Earl Milo by the Empreſs Maud, and before the reſumption of the Foreſt under the terms of the grant made by Henry II to Earl Milo's ſon and succeſſor Roger.

Earl Roger appears to have made up his father's quarrel with Robert de Betun Biſhop of Hereford; and is ſtated to have been a great benefactor to the See of Hereford. Amongſt other grants he gave back the Hayes or woods of Roſs, which are ſuppoſed to have been included in the gift of Edmund Ironſide, who left to the See the valuable manor of Roſs. This reſtitution is thus referred to in Biſhop Swinfield's Regiſter, fol. 15 a:—

"Hayas de Ros quas ante tempus meum amiſerat cum omni plenitudine et dominio venationis et aliarum rerum eccleſiæ ipſius (sc. epiſcopi) reſtituo."[1]

Earl Roger was alſo a great benefactor to the Abbey of St. Peter's in Glouceſter, and to the Monks of Brecknock. For a liſt of his donations to St. Peter's vide references given in Hiſt. et Cart. Mon., St. Peter's, Glouc., vol. iii, p. 374.

In the Regiſter of Royal Charters belonging to the Duchy of Lancaſter Records is ſet forth the deed whereby Henry I granted, A.D. 1121, in marriage to Milo de Glouceſter Sibilla, daughter of Bernard de Novo Mercato. Below the MS. tranſcript of this charter in the P.R.O., there is the following official note which ſeems to throw ſome light on the ſtatement in the text:—

"It is conceived that this charter could not have been seen by Dugdale, who evidently alludes to ſome other when he ſays "The King gave to Milo in marriage Sibill the eldeſt daughter of Bernard de Newmarche Lord of Brecknock, together with the Honor of Brecknock, ſo likewiſe all his father's lands held in capite with the office of Conſtable of his Court as by his Charter dated at Roan appeareth."—The reference of this charter is thus given in the Baronage "Ex Regiſtro magno in Ducatu Lancaſtriæ," but as neither any such book, nor the charter referred to are at the preſent day (1834) to be found in the Duchy office, this and ſome other alluſions to the ſame Regiſter ſeem ſtrongly to favour a belief that Dugdale muſt have ſeen a third volume, ſimilar to the two called the Great Cowchers, but which ſince his time has paſſed into other hands. The grant quoted by Dugdale is probably of a later date than the Charter now under conſideration, which ſeems to have been made to Milo prior to his father's deceaſe, and before he succeeded to the hereditary Conſtableship of England, as he is herein only deſcribed as Milo de Glouceſter."

[1] See Abſtract and Illuſtrations of Biſhop Swinfield's Roll by the Rev. John Webb, page xx, printed for the Camden Society.

In the charter granted by Earl Milo to the Priory of Llanthony near Glouceſter there are one or two intereſting alluſions to his ſon Roger.

With reference to the grant of the manor of Hethamſtede the charter tranſlated runs as follows :—

"This donation I and my wife Sybille and my ſons Roger, Walter, and Henry did make in the church of the Canons of Glouceſter. Roger who is now married took an oath upon the altar of St. Mary and upon the four Evangeliſts that he would never hereafter give them any diſturbance concerning that manor."

The ſame charter alſo refers to the grant of a moiety of the fiſhery at Haſpool "by delivering a golden ring upon the altar in the ſame church which I did in gratitude for the recovery of my ſon Roger."

At the time of Earl Milo's death William de Wycombe, well-known as the biographer of Robert de Betun Biſhop of Hereford, was prior of the newly founded houſe of Llanthony near Glouceſter. After Milo's death William de Wycombe wrote a narrative entitled "The whole Tyranny and malicious proceedings of the Earl, and his excommunication from the stock of Christ." This writing was brought to the notice of Roger Earl of Hereford by the monks of Llanthony, who were anxious to get rid of William de Wycombe, and Earl Roger exaſperated by the pamphlet is ſaid to have made William of Wycombe's poſition ſo difficult that he was forced to reſign his office of Prior.

Earl Roger having been, as above ſtated, a great benefactor to the See of Hereford, and having made up his father's quarrel with Biſhop Robert de Betun, ſome light is thrown upon the ſtatement made by Leland that there was a Biſhop of Hereford "that holpe muche to the buildinge of Flexeley." Who then was this Bishop? Robert de Betun was Biſhop of Hereford at the time of Earl Milo's death on Chriſtmas eve 1143; and he died at Rheims on "the 16 of the Kalends of May," 1148, according to the ſtatement of his biographer William of Wycombe.

Robert de Betun was succeeded at Hereford by Gilbert Foliot, who preſided over the See of Hereford until his tranſfer to the dioceſe of London in 1163. The Biſhop of Hereford referred to by Leland muſt then apparently have been either Robert de Betun or Gilbert Foliot; and could it be aſcertained which of theſe two Biſhops of Hereford took part in the building of Flaxley, the evidence would materially aſſiſt in fixing the actual date of the foundation.

There are ſome reaſons for thinking that Gilbert Foliot was probably

the Bifhop[1] referred to by Leland, for had Flaxley Abbey been built in the lifetime of that bifhop's predeceffor Robert de Betun, between Chriftmas 1143, the date of Earl Milo's death, and 1148 the date of his own death, fome notice of that event would probably have been made in William de Wycombe's life of Robert de Betun which has been already referred to.

William de Wycombe was Prior of Llanthony[2] near Gloucefter; and the foundation of a neighbouring monaftery by Earl Roger the patron of Llanthony, with the affiftance of Robert de Betun, a former prior of Llanthony, was an event which William de Wycombe would have been little likely to omit had it occurred in the lifetime of Robert de Betun.

At the time of the foundation of Flaxley Abbey the Foreft of Dean appears to have formed an ecclefiaftical diftrict of itfelf, known as the deanery of the Foreft of Dean. Until the eftablifhment of the See of Gloucefter at the time of the Diffolution the Foreft Deanery was subject to the jurifdiction of the Bifhops of Hereford. The Abbey of Flaxley being founded within this jurifdiction fell naturally under the authority of the Bifhops of Hereford; and the original Regifters of that See ftill preferved at Hereford, in the cuftody of the Bifhop's Regiftrar, contain, it is fuppofed, the only evidence ftill extant of the names and dates of the inftallation of the Flaxley Abbots Thefe records will be noticed hereafter.

Affuming then that Flaxley Abbey was founded during the epifcopate of Gilbert Foliot, and before the acceffion of Henry II on 19 December, 1154, the date of the foundation can be fixed approximately as occurring between 1148 and 1154.

[1] Gervafe of Dover (Twyfden), page 1377, line 63, relates that Roger Earl of Hereford wifhing to rebel againft Henry II was brought back to his allegiance by his relation Gilbert Foliot Bifhop of Hereford.

[2] Of Llanthony Priory near Gloucefter an intereting relic has been preferved at Flaxley in the fhape of a window of painted glafs bearing the arms and device of the Priory of Llanthony. A coloured print and defcription of thefe arms will be found in a work entitled "Some account of Llanthony Priory," by the Rev. G. Roberts, late Vicar of Monmouth, reprinted from the Archæologia Cambrenfis, No. iii, and publifhed in 1847 by W. Pickering, 177, Piccadilly, London. The defcription of the arms is by the late J. D. Thos. Niblett, Efq., of Hareffield Court, Gloucefter, who ftates that the window now in Flaxley Church was originally placed in the Chapel of Old Quedgeley Court, the ancient manor houfe and country feat of the Priors of Lanthony. Some of the glafs from this chapel was fet up in the mortuary chapel at Bromefberrow, and a few of the fhields were given by Mr. H. G. Dobyns Yate to the late Sir Thos. Crawley Boevey, Bart., of Flaxley Abbey, who caufed them to be inferted in the old Flaxley Church built by Mrs. Mary Pope. On the erection of the new church, which was confecrated in 1856, the Llanthony windows were tranfferred to the new church, where they may now be feen.

*General description of the Public Records relating to Flaxley Abbey.*

Having then fixed as clofely as the evidence will allow, the date of this foundation, it will now be convenient before difcuffing the contents of the various charters, grants, etc., made to the Abbey, to give a brief general defcription of all the records and documentary evidence which I have been able to find relating to Flaxley Abbey.

Thefe records may be conveniently claffified as follows :—

I.—Public Records confifting of antient charters, grants, confirmation charters, patents, etc., together with inquifitions, licences to acquire land, and all mifcellaneous references on record in the Public Rolls.

II.—The Cartulary of Flaxley Abbey, containing ninety-feven original documents, confifting chiefly of grants, affignments, etc., made by various local benefactors to the Abbey and Monks. The original Roll on which thefe documents are tranfcribed was in the poffeffion of the late Sir Thomas Phillipps of Middlehill, co. Warwick, and latterly of Thirleftaine Houfe, Cheltenham.

III.—Extracts from the original Regifters of the Bifhops of Hereford relating to Flaxley Abbey. Thefe records are in the cuftody of the Bifhop's Regiftrar at Hereford.

Of the documents included under the firft head no attempt has, it is believed, ever been made to furnifh anything like a complete lift. Under the brief notice of "Flexeley" Abbey in Bifhop Tanner's "Notitia Monaftica," will be found a lift of fome of thefe documents and references to the public records; and this lift has been incorporated as it ftands in the laft (1825) edition of Dugdale's "Monafticon Anglicanum."

But Bifhop Tanner's lift of references, befides being incomplete, furnifhes no information regarding the nature or contents of the various documents adverted to; and pains have, therefore, now been taken to furnifh a more complete and accurate lift with the affiftance of the excellent calendars and indexes publifhed by the Record Commiffioners; and to give fome account of the valuable and intereffing papers referred to.

For convenience of reference and to affift future enquirers, I have appended to this paper a complete lift of the references confulted. See Appendix, pt. I.

The more important and intereffing of the charters, grants, etc., hitherto unpublifhed, will be found at length in the Appendix.

The following table exhibits at a glance the chief fources of information confulted by me in the Public Record Office :—

1.—Cartae Antiquae. References to Flaxley Abbey noticed in the Calendar of Sir Joſeph Ayloffe.

2.—Cloſe Rolls. As far as they have been yet (1881) printed or calendared by the authorities of the Record Office; viz., to the 57th year of Henry III.

3.—Charter Rolls. Calendared from 1 John to end of Edward IV.

4.—Patent Rolls. Calendared down to 23 Edward IV.

5.—Inquiſitions post mortem, and ad quod damnum. Calendared from Henry III to Richard III.

6.—Hundred Rolls for Henry II and Edward I, printed by Record Commiſſioners, and Placita de Quo Warranto.

7.—Taxation of Pope Nicholas and Valor Eccleſiaſticus, printed by Record Commiſſioners.

8.—Annales Monaſtici, Rolls Series.

9.—Records of the Duchy of Lancaſter.

10.—Placita Foreſtae de Dene, 42 and 54 Henry III, 10 Edward I, 9 to 15 Edward III. Four county bags in the chief clerk's office. Chapter House.

In addition to the books and records mentioned, I have obtained some few additional references from the Indexes and Calendars to the following publications:—Pipe Roll, Oblata Rolls, Originalia Rolls; and I have conſulted all the Indexes and Calendars to which my attention was directed by the officials of the Public Record Office as likely to furniſh additional information. I cannot, of courſe, ſuppoſe that the liſt of references furniſhed by me relating to Flaxley Abbey is in any ſenſe complete or exhauſtive. My enquiries have been limited to thoſe records and publications of which calendars and indexes have been publiſhed. All the records relating to Flaxley Abbey, of which I could find any mention in theſe calendars, I have carefully examined; and reference has in all caſes been made to the original Rolls, whenever it appeared neceſſary to do ſo for the purpoſe of aſcertaining their contents.

The proſecution of further enquiry at the Public Record Office without the aſſiſtance of the publiſhed calendars and indexes will obvioſuſly be a far more laborious and difficult taſk than that which has been attempted in theſe notes.

*Cartulary of Flaxley Abbey.*

Of the valuable ſeries of documents compriſed in the Cartulary of Flaxley Abbey a notice in some detail is given hereafter; and at this place it is only

neceſſary for me to note my warm acknowledgments to the Rev. J. E. A. and Mrs. Fenwick, of Thirleſtaine Houſe, Cheltenham, and to Mr. Samuel Gael, of Battledown Knoll, Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fenwick I feel peculiarly indebted for the cordial aſſiſtance received in the proſecution of my enquiries; and to their kindneſs and liberality I am indebted for the preſent opportunity of publiſhing this intereſting and valuable collection of monaſtic documents.

The exiſtence of the original Flaxley Cartulary in the library of the late Sir Thos. Phillipps, Bart., is mentioned in Nichols' "Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica," vol. i, p. 203, but no account of the whole cartulary, or of its contents, has, it is believed, been ever before made public.

### *Registers of the Bishops of Hereford.*

The extracts from the Regiſters of the Biſhops of Hereford relating to Flaxley Abbey are ſeven in number. Six of theſe extracts relate to the inſtitution of various Abbots of Flaxley, the remaining extract being a Bull of Pope Innocent granting protection to the Abbey of Flaxley, and recorded at p. 58 of the Regiſter of Thomas de Cantelupe, Biſhop of Hereford, from 1275 to 1282.

The names of the Abbots inſtituted, and all the particulars relating to them on record, will be noticed in the proper place hereafter. Theſe intereſting records are in the cuſtody of the Biſhop's Regiſtrar, Mr. H. C. Beddoe, who has given me every poſſible aſſiſtance in the proſecution of my enquiries at Hereford; and I am glad to have this opportunity of publicly acknowledging my obligation to him for his uniform kindneſs and courteſy.

### I. *Records relating to Flaxley Abbey extant on the Public Rolls.*

The earlieſt charter granted to Flaxley Abbey after the foundation purports to have been made by Prince Henry Duke of Normandy. Copies of the original Latin charter[1] will be found both in Dugdale's Monaſticon, and alſo in Atkyns' Hiſtory of Glouceſter. The following tranſlation is from Atkyns, reviſed, however, in one or two points where that tranſlation is at fault.

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The charter of Henry Duke of the Normans reciting the grants of the benefactors of the Abbey of Flaxley in the County of Glouceſter and confirming the ſame.

[1] Cart. Antiq., x, No. 4. P.R.O

Henry Duke of Normandy and Earl of Anjou to Archbishops, etc., greeting. Know ye that I have granted and confirmed to God and St. Mary and to the Monks of the Cistercian order, for the good of the souls of my ancestors and of my own soul in perpetual alms all those donations which Roger Earl of Hereford gave to those Monks in alms according to the tenor of their charters to wit—

a certain place in the valley of Castiard[1] called Flaxley to build an Abbey there:

and all that land called Wastadene which did belong to Walfric;

and an iron work (fabricam ferrariam) at Edland;

and all the land under the old Castle of Dene[2] which remains to be assarted and that which is already assarted;

and a certain fishery at Redley called Newerre;

and a meadow in Pulmede[3]

and all easements in the forest of Dene;

and all the demesnes in Dymmock and the lands belonging to Walfric, but so that if Uthred the Clerk continues in the Abbey with the lands he exchanged to wit two yard lands, that then he shall give no account of it to any body but the Abbot;

Half the wood at Dymmock;

and all the tithes of Chesnuts in Dene every year;

and all the land of Geoffry son of the aforesaid Walfric which the Earl of Hereford did release;

and all the land of Leffric de Staura which the Earl of Hereford did likewise release;

Wherefore I will, etc. We do not only confirm to them these aforesaid

[1] Six acres of land under 'Casthard' were granted to the Abbey by William de Mineriis. This grant was confirmed and additional land given by Henry son of William de Mineriis. Other land under 'Castiard' was given to the Abbey by William of Dene, King's forester. See Cartulary, Nos. 9, 10, and 16.

[2] The 'old Castle of Dene' requires identification. An allusion may, perhaps, be made to this Castle in No. 12 of the Cartulary in which Hugh le Petit grants to the Abbey his lands at 'Neweham,' near the ditch of the old Castle (juxta fossam veteris Castelli).

[3] Geoffry, son of William of Dene, granted to the Abbey the whole of that part of the meadow in Pulmede, which he held adjoining the garden of Henry de Mineriis. See Cartulary No. 17. In the Calendar of Royal Charters in the Duchy of Lancaster Records is the Transcript of a Charter of Henry I to Milo de Gloucester "the Constable," granting him the fee and inheritance of the land of English Bicknor which belonged to Ulric de Dena. This Charter is printed in extenso in the Transactions of the Bristol and Glouc. Archaeol. Soc., vol. iv. p. 319.

grants, but we alſo confirm all others which the ſame Roger Earl of Hereford does intend to give unto them in alms.

Witneſſes Roger "Earl of Hereford,"[1] William de Crevecour,[2] Richard de Humett Conſtable,[3] Philip de Columbariis.[4] Robert de Ivigum. William de Augervill. William Cumin. At Eveſham.

### *Charter of King Henry II.*

Prince Henry, after ſucceeding to the throne as Henry II, appears to have confirmed and extended the original charter granted to Flaxley Abbey.

Copy of the original Latin charter[5] is given by Dugdale. The following is a correct tranſlation :—

### *The Charter of King Henry II to the Abbey of Flaxley.*

Henry by the grace of God King of England, and Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine and Earl of Anjou, to Archbiſhops, etc., and to all faithful as well Engliſh as Normans, both preſent and to come, greeting—

Know ye that I have given and confirmed to God and the Bleſſed Mary and to the Monks of Dene which I have received into my protection for the good of my ſoul and of my anceſtors in perpetual alms a certain place within the Foreſt of Dene to wit

All the valley of Caſtiard and the place called Flaxley where an Abbey is founded of the Ciſtercian order in honour of the bleſſed Virgin Mary for the love of God and the benefit of the ſoul of my grandfather King Henry, and of the ſoul of my father the Earl of Anjou, and of Maud the Empreſs my mother, and of the ſoul of all my parents and anceſtors, and for the good of my own ſoul and of my heirs and for the proſperity and peace of the Kingdom of England ;

[1] Roger "Earl of Hereford" appears alſo as one of the atteſting witneſſes to the charters granted by Henry Duke of Normandy, and by Henry II to Robert Fitzharding of Berkley.—Briſtol and Glouceſter Arch. Trans., Vol. i, p. 135-36.

[2] William Crevequer (Crevecour) mentioned as an atteſting witneſs in a charter granted to Nuneaton.

[3] Richard de Humett Conſtable mentioned as atteſting charters of Henry II to Thetford Priory and Walden Abbey (Dug.) ; alſo to Nuneaton and to Robert Fitzharding of Berkley.

[4] Philip de Columbariis appears as a witneſs in the firſt charter granted by Henry Duke of Normandy to Robert Fitzharding of Berkley.

[5] Cart. Antiq. NN., n. 39, and Pat. 22 R. II, p. 3, m. 16, per inſpex., and Pat. 27 Henry VI, part i, m. 6.

I have alſo granted to them and have confirmed all the donations which Roger Earl of Hereford gave to them in alms in the ſame manner as his charters do expreſs; (ſicut cartæ ejus teſtantur).

Moreover I have granted and confirmed to them all eaſements within my foreſt of Dene to wit common of paſture for their young cattle and hogs, and for all other beaſts; and wood and timber to repair their houſes and buildings and for other neceſſaries without committing waſte in the foreſt;

And I have given them tithes of cheſtnuts out of the ſame foreſt; (decimæ caſtanearum)

And the farm called Waſtedene; (Waſtedena grangia)

And one iron forge (unam forgiam ferrariam) free and quit (quietam) and with as free liberty to work as any of my forges in demeſne;

And all the land under the old Caſtle of Dene which remains to be aſſarted and that which is already aſſarted to wit one hundred acres;

And a fiſhery at Redley called Nowere;

And a meadow at Reidley called Pulmede containing four acres;

And all the land which Leuveric de Staura gave to them in alms;

And the farm which I gave them at Wallmore out of my new ploughed grounds (de eſſartis meis) containing two hundred acres with the meadows and paſtures and all other eaſements;

And four acres of Northwood;

And all my demeſnes at Dymmock and five virgates (virgatas) of land and a half beſide the demeſnes; and half my wood at Dymmock and half my nets (retium) which I have in my hands for the convenience of my men (propter Aiſiamenta hominum meorum) becauſe I would have my Monks enjoy that part of the wood peaceably and quietly without any interfering with any other perſons; and I ſtraightly command that no perſon offer to diſturb them on this account.

I further give to them my new ploughed grounds (eſſartum quoddam[1]) under Caſtiard called Vincents Land.

All theſe I give unto God and to the bleſſed Mary and to my Monks devoutly ſerving God to have and to hold for ever quit (ſoluta) and diſcharged (quieta) from all regards and other ſecular exactions whereof I will, etc.

[1] Both in this and in the earlier charter of Prince Henry are ſeveral alluſions made to clearings in the foreſts technically known in foreſt law as Aſſarts or Eſſarts. The meaning of this word has been thus quaintly deſcribed by Manwood:—

"Verelie when that the pleaſant woods of the Foreſte or thicke buſhie places meete for the ſecret

Witneſſes: Richard de Humett, William de Crevecour, Philip de Columbariis, William de Augerwill. At Eveſham.

Neither of theſe charters, it will be obſerved, bears any date. It appears, however aliunde, that the charter of Henry II was teſted at Eveſham between the months of April and Auguſt 1158 (Eyton's Itin., Henry II, p. 37). The earlier charter is atteſted, it will be noticed, by Roger *Earl of Hereford* amongſt others. As Earl Roger died ſometime in 1155, and Prince Henry did not ſucceed to the throne until 19 December, 1154, the earlier charter muſt, apparently, have been granted to Flaxley Abbey before that date.

*Character of the foundation Charters.*

Coming now to the matter of theſe two earlier charters it will be noticed that in moſt points they are in subſtance identical, but that the later charter of King Henry II is fuller and more specific in its terms than the earlier charter granted by Prince Henry before his acceſſion. The language uſed in King Henry II's charter ſeems to draw a marked diſtinction between the royal grants and privileges given to the Abbey, and the *private* gifts of Roger Earl of Hereford and other benefactors. In the earlier charter no such diſtinction appears to be drawn; and ſo far as the language of that charter goes, it would ſeem that all the poſſeſſions and privileges of the Abbey in the foreſt of Dean were derived from the gift of Earl Roger.

King Henry II's charter purports to ſtate that the grant of "the valley of Caſtiard and the place called Flaxley where an Abbey is founded of the Ciſtercian order in honour of the bleſſed Virgin Mary" was made by the king himſelf. The land ſo granted undoubtedly formed part of the royal Foreſt of Dean, which, it will be remembered, was expreſſly reſerved to the king in the charter granted by Henry II to Roger Earl of Hereford noticed at p. 8 above.

The marked diſtinction already adverted to between the language of the earlier and later charters may, perhaps, be accounted for to ſome extent by the doubtful poſition of the Foreſt of Dean after the death of Earl Milo in 1143, and before the reſumption of that foreſt by Henry II circa 1154. It has been already noticed that a formal grant of the Foreſt of Dean was

feeding of wilde beaſtes be cut down, deſtroyed or plucked up by the rootes, and the ſame ground be made a plaine and turned into arable land, this by the lawes of the foreſte is properly ſaid to be an Aſſart or land aſſarted."

Manwood's Treatiſe on the Foreſt Laws ſhows that Aſſarts in the foreſt were ſubject to very ſtrict rules, pp. 19 to 23, 4th edition.

made to Earl Milo by the Empreſs Maud; but it is very doubtful whether this grant was ever recogniſed by Stephen. Earl Roger may have aſpired to ſucceed to the Foreſt of Dean as part of his father's poſſeſſions; and in fact the foundation of Flaxley Abbey within foreſt limits, and the liberal grants made to the Abbey of foreſt land ſeems to ſuggeſt that Earl Roger did so aſpire; but there is no evidence that this pretenſion was ever recogniſed by Stephen, and any doubt that may have exiſted on the ſubject was removed by the diſtinct reſervation of the Foreſt of Dean in the charter granted by Henry II to Roger Earl of Hereford.

### *Flaxley a Cistercian Abbey.*

Flaxley Abbey was founded of the Ciſtercian order, and there is a tradition which is noticed by Mackenzie Walcot,[1] that the Abbey was colonized from the Abbey of Bordeſley in Worceſterſhire. The Ciſtercians, as is well known, were a branch of the Benedictine Order, and the ſtrict obſervance of the rule of St. Benedict was one of the chief profeſſions made by all Ciſtercian abbots at the time of inſtallation. Ciſtercians were ſometimes called Bernardines, becauſe St. Bernard was a great propagator of this order. Alſo White Monks, becauſe their habit was a white caſſock with a narrow ſcapulary; but they ſometimes wore a black gown with long ſleeves when they went abroad, but not to church. Flaxley Abbey was dedicated to "the bleſſed Mary of Dene." The Virgin was the tutelary ſaint of all Ciſtercian monaſteries; and frequent alluſions are made in the records to the abbot and monks "of the bleſſed Mary of Dene." In ſelecting ſites for their religious houſes the monks of this order were noted for their choice of the moſt picturesque and inacceſſible ſpots, uſually buried in wood and near water.

Walter Map, writing temp. Henry II, has thus terſely deſcribed, not without ſatire, the characteriſtic ſpots choſen by Ciſtercians, in accordance with the foundation ſtatutes of their order, for the eſtabliſhment of their monaſteries:—

"Locum ad habitandum habilem eligunt, fœcundum, reſponſalem frugibus, non inaptum ſeminibus, ſeptum nemoribus, ſcaturientem fontibus, cornucopiam locum extra mundum,"[2] which may be thus freely rendered:—

[1] "Engliſh Minſters," Vol. ii, p. 121. I ſhould be glad to aſcertain from what ſource Mackenzie Walcot derived this information. The tradition ſeems probable enough, and is well worth verifying if poſſible. Abbot Alan, formerly monk of Bordeſley, was elected Abbot of Dene in 1187, on the reſignation of Abbot Waleran. In 1335, when the Abbot of Flaxley was ſuſpended for miſconduct, the Abbot of Bordeſley was one of the three Commiſſioners appointed by the Crown.

[2] Gualterus Mapes de Nugis Curia:—Camden Society publication, p. 39. For an account of Walter

"They choose a place fit for habitation, fertile, good for fruit, suitable for grain, buried in woods, abounding in springs, a horn of plenty, a place apart from the haunts of men."

The Abbeys of Tintern, Dore, and Flaxley, are all three of them typical Cistercian Abbeys, remarkable for the singular beauty of their surroundings. Tintern Abbey, in Monmouthshire, has long been celebrated for its remarkable beauty of site, "with its landscape accompaniments of meadow and wood, rock, and flowing water."

The Abbey of Dore, in Herefordshire, is not so well known, but its beauty has been celebrated in Camden's description of the Golden Vale:—"which name it may well be thought to deserve for its golden rich and pleasant fertility. For the hills that encompass it on both sides are clothed with woods; under the woods lie the corn fields on each hand; and under those fields lovely and fruitful meadows. In the middle between them glides a clear and crystal river upon which Robert Earl of Ewias erected a beautiful monastery, wherein very many of the nobility and gentry of those parts were buried."

The Abbey of Flaxley, in the Forest of Dean, is probably the least well known of the three Abbeys mentioned, but the picturesque beauty of the site is, perhaps, quite as characteristic in its own style as that of either Tintern or Dore. On the one side looking towards the forest, the green vale of Castiard winds out of sight amongst a labyrinth of well wooded hills. On the other side looking towards the Severn, the eye can rove for miles as far as the Cotswold hills, over one of the most extensive and beautiful views of the Severn valley.[1]

Map, who was a native of the Welsh border, on the confines of Gloucestershire, and who, amongst other preferments, held the living of Westbury-on-Severn in Gloucestershire, conf. Introduction to his works published by the Camden Society.

In the constitutions of the Cistercian order very clear rules were laid down for the situation and character of the church and monastic buildings. The monastery was to be in a solitary place.

"In civitatibus, in castellis aut villis nulla nostra construenda sunt cœnobia, sed in locis a conversatione hominum semotis." (Inst. Capit. Gen. Ordinis. Cisterc. 1134.)

[1] Regarding the view from the park at Flaxley, Bigland thus notes at p. 583, Hist. of Glouc.:—"In the park on the north-east is a natural terrace of considerable extent commanding a most interesting view of the cultivated vale of the Severn and the City of Gloucester, flanked by the whole chain of the Cotswold mountains, from Bredon to Sodbury Hill, a line of more than fifty miles. The frequent windings of the river in the foreground appear like so many lakes in succession, and give a highly picturesque effect to this singularly pleasing landscape."

*Grant of Common of Pasture throughout the Forest.*

The monks of Flaxley having received from the king the beautiful vale of Caſtiard to build their monaſtery were, at the ſame time, liberally endowed with important rights and privileges within the foreſt limits. The importance of theſe rights cannot properly be appreciated without remembering that they were granted at a time when the Norman foreſt laws[1] were in full operation, and when the royal prerogative was enforced by the infliction of the moſt ſevere and cruel penalties.

The charter of Henry II granted to the monks of Flaxley, amongſt other important rights, "all eaſements within my foreſt of Dean, to wit, common of paſture for their young cattle and hogs, and for all other beaſts; and wood and timber to repair their houſes and buildings and for other neceſſaries without committing waſte in the foreſt."

The right of common of paſture throughout the royal Foreſt of Dean within the extenſive boundaries[2] preſcribed by the Norman kings was clearly a right of a

[1] For a brief and comprehenſive account of theſe laws, ſee Manwood's well-known "Treatiſe on the Foreſt Laws." The fourth edition of this treatiſe, publiſhed 1717, contains as an Appendix the foreſt laws of Canute, the Charta de Foreſta of 9 Henry III, and all the later ſtatutes and rules relating to foreſts. The chief effects of the Charta de Foreſta were (1) to put a ſtop to the arbitrary extenſions of the royal foreſts and to reſtore them to reaſonable dimenſions; and (2) to mitigate the cruel penalties previouſly enforced againſt thoſe who killed the king's deer. The nature of theſe penalties may be inferred from Article 10 of the Charta de Foreſta, which runs as follows:—

"No man from henceforth ſhall loſe neither life nor member for killing our deer; but if any man be taken therewith and convict for taking of our venison he ſhall make grievous fine if he hath anything whereof to make fine; and if he hath nothing to leeſe, he ſhall be impriſoned a year and a day, and after the year and a day expired (if he can find ſufficient ſureties) he ſhall be delivered and if not he ſhall abjure the realm."

Article 4 of the Charta de Foreſta had a ſpecial importance for the Flaxley monks on account of their reſidence within foreſt limits.

"All Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Knights, and other our freeholders, which have their woods in foreſts, ſhall have their woods as they had them at the time of the firſt coronation of King Henry our grandfather, ſo that they ſhall be quit for ever of all Purpreſtures, Waſtes, and Aſſarts, made in thoſe woods after that time until the beginning of the ſecond year of our coronation. And thoſe that from henceforth do make Purpreſtures without our ſpecial licenſe, or waſte or assart the ſame, ſhall anſwer unto us for the ſame waſtes, Purpreſtures, and Assarts."

In the Placita de Foreſta of 10 Edward I, membrane 18, under the head of "De novo vaſto boſcorum" appear the following entries:—"Boſcus Abbatis de Flexley in Parva Dene vaſtatus de novo per eundem Abbatem."

"Boſci ejuſdem Abbatis de Caſteyerd, Tunberhugge et Walſebery, qui continentur sub uno co-operto vaſtantur de novo per eundem Abbatem."

[2] For a popular map, ſhowing the foreſt boundaries at various periods, conf. Nicholl's Foreſt of Dean, p. 15.

very important character. This right muſt have enabled the monks of Flaxley to maintain at little coſt to themſelves large herds of cattle, and vaſt droves of ſheep and ſwine. The maſt of the oak, beech, and cheſnut trees, technically known as "pannage,"[1] furniſhed at certain ſeaſons of the year a practically inexhauſtible ſtock of provender for their ſwine, while the luxuriant herbage and abundance of water afforded excellent paſturage for the cattle and ſheep.

The monks of Flaxley, it would ſeem, were not always allowed to exerciſe their extenſive rights unchallenged; and the records in fact clearly ſhow that theſe rights and privileges were not regarded with much favour by the royal keepers and the authorities at St. Briavell's Caſtle, with whom the Flaxley monks appear to have been in conſtant colliſion.

In the 10th year[2] of Henry III, mention is made of a royal mandate addreſſed to Hugh de Kinardeſle, Conſtable of St. Briavell's Caſtle, ordering him to allow the abbot and convent of Flaxley to have the ſame rights of common of paſture in the Foreſt of Dean as they uſed to enjoy in the reign of King John in virtue of the charter of Henry II. A ſimilar order was repeated in the 15th[3] year of the ſame reign; and again in the 16th[4] and 18th[5] years. In the 19th[6] year of Henry III, appears a notice of ſome of the abbot's cattle being diſtrained for treſpaſs in "fence month," and of replevin being granted, whereby the cattle were reſtored to the abbot pending the reſult of formal proceedings in the Foreſt Court. "Fence month," it may be ſtated, was the fawning ſeaſon, commencing fifteen days before and ending fifteen days after Midſummer. During this month the ſtricteſt regulations were enforced to prevent the deer from being diſturbed.

In the 16th[7] year of Hen. III it is related that the abbot and monks

[1] Pannage (paſnagium or pannagium) is "the mast of ſuch trees only which bear fruit to feed hogs, or elſe the money made of ſuch maſt."—"Manwood's Foreſt Laws."

In Domeſday Survey the term pannage had a double meaning, firſt, the running and feeding of hogs in the woods, and in a ſecondary ſenſe the price or rate of their running. In one or two entries it is termed Paſtio. Differt. on Domeſday, App. M., Second Gen. Report from Commrs. on Public Records.

[2] Rot. Claus., 10 Hen III, m. 29.

[3] Rot. Claus., 15 Hen. III, m. 14.

[4] Rot. Claus., 16 Hen. III, m. 5.

[5] Rot. Claus., 18 Hen. III, m. 15.

[6] Rot. Claus., 19 Hen. III, m. 8.

[7] Rot. Claus., 16 Hen. III, m. 5.

The Close Rolls of the reign of Henry III contain numerous references to Flaxley Abbey. For the firſt eleven years of this reign theſe rolls have been printed in extenſo by the Record Commiſſion. For the remaining years of this reign a full and excellent calendar has been prepared which greatly facilitates enquiry.

of Flaxley were pardoned £10 6s., which they were fined in the Eyre of the Juſtices for the eſcape of their cattle in the foreſt.

### *Grants of Wood and Timber.*

The grant of wood and timber from the royal foreſt "for the repair of the abbot's houſes and buildings, and for other neceſſaries," was another right of a very important character. The very vague and general terms in which this grant was expreſſed muſt have made it ſuſceptible of great abuſe; and it is not ſurpriſing to find that the monks were unable to aſſert their rights without frequent appeals to the King.

In the ſecond year of King Henry III,[1] orders were addreſſed to John of Monmouth, Conſtable of St. Briavell's, enjoining him to allow the abbot and monks of Flaxley to have timber for their uſe (mairemium ad eſtoveria ſua) from the foreſt, according to the charters of his royal predeceſſors. In the ſixth[2] year of Henry III, the Conſtable of Briſtol was commanded by the King to allow the abbot and monks of Flaxley to have reaſonable "*estover*"[3] (rationabile eſtoverium) in their wood of Ermegrave and Ruggemore as they had been accuſtomed to have in the time of King John.

In the ſeventh[4] year of Henry III, orders were addreſſed to John of Monmouth, bidding him to allow the abbot of Flaxley, subject to the view and teſtimony of the foreſters and verderers (foreſtariorum et viridariorum) to have a reaſonable allowance of waſte wood and windfall (cableicio[5]), in the foreſt for the repair of his houſes, as he had been accuſtomed to have in the reign of King John.

In the thirteenth[6] year of Henry III the abbot of Flaxley is ſpecially

[1] Rot. Claus., 2 Hen. III, m. 15 (p. 343, printed ſeries).

[2] Rot. Claus., 6 Hen. III, m. 5 (p. 507, printed ſeries).

[3] For explanation of the term "Eſtovers" in foreſt law, ſee Manwood's treatiſe, p. 132—134. Bracton defines Eſtovers in a foreſt to ſignify generally a ſupply of neceſſary timber and firewood. In ſome manors tenants have common of eſtovers, *i.e.*, neceſſary botes or allowances out of the lord's wood, in which ſense the term eſtover comprehends houſe-bote, hay-bote and plow-bote, ſo that if a man have in his grant theſe general words de rationabili eſtoverio in boſcis, he may thereby claim all three.

[4] Rot. Claus., 7 Hen. III, m. 19 (p. 533, printed ſeries).

[5] The term "Cableicium" or "Cablicia" is defined by Maigne D'Arnis as follows: "Rami arborum vi ventorum aut tempeſtate vel alio caſu diſjecti." In modern times amongſt the perquiſites belonging to the foreſt woodwardſhips are, "the lop and top of all felled timber and all windfall and dotard trees" (ſicca et vento proſtrata).

[6] Rot. Claus., 13 Hen. III, m. 8.

allowed two oaks in the *hayes* of the foreſt of Dean for the roof of an aiſle in Flaxley Church.

In the fourteenth[1] year of the ſame reign orders were again iſſued that the abbot of Flaxley ſhould have timber, etc., in the foreſt of Dean, as he had been accuſtomed to have. In the following year[2] the abbot of Flaxley was granted ten oaks in St. Briavell's foreſt to repair the houſes and church of the abbey. This grant the abbot ſeems to have found it difficult to enforce, for in the ſame year[3] appears a ſecond order awarding to the abbot six oaks, the reſidue of the ten granted to the abbot for the repair of his church, and of which he could only get four. This order was again repeated in the following year.[4]

In the ſeventeenth[5] year of Henry III four additional oaks were granted to the abbot for the repair of his houſes; and in the following year[6] the conſtable of St. Briavell's was again commanded not to hinder the abbot from having timber for his houſes according to the charter of Henry II.

### *Special Grants for Firewood.*

Beſides the grant of timber, windfall, etc., from the foreſt of Dean, ſpecial grants appear to have been made to the abbey for firewood. In the Appendix to theſe notes, No. 1, will be found an intereſting original charter of Richard I, granting to the abbey and monks of Flaxley the woods around the abbey (circa abbatiam) for firewood. The ſpecial intereſt of this charter ariſes from the fact that the antient boundaries[7] of theſe woods are clearly ſpecified, and can even now be fairly identified.

[1] Rot. Claus., 14 Hen. III, m. 6.
[2] Rot. Claus., 15 Hen. III, m. 14.
[3] Rot. Claus., 15 Hen. III, m. 2.
[4] Rot. Claus., 16 Hen. III, m. 5.
[5] Rot. Claus., 17 Hen. III, m. 2.
[6] Rot. Claus., 18 Hen. III, m, 15.
[7] A conſiderable part of the boundary here noted as the boundary of the Flaxley wood reappears in a perambulation of the Foreſt of Dean, made in the reign of Charles II, May 29, 1667. The following extract is here ſubjoined on account of the references to Flaxley and the local names contained. After deſcribing the foreſt boundary, as far as "Newnham's Pill," the record thus continues:—"And thence up that ſtream unto the highway leading from Newnham to Dean, aſcending that highway unto Dean's hill, and thence leaving the bounds of the manor of Rodley on the right hand and the hundred of St. Briavell's on the left hand unto the pool of Flaxley's forge, and thence to Bleſdon *alias* Blaiſdon's hedge and thence to Poulton's Hill and thence leaving the hundred of

The boundaries in queſtion are thus deſcribed :—"Scilicet in longum rivuli juxta campum monachorum predicti loci aſcendendo uſque Fulhiate, et a Fulhiate uſque ad magnum cheminum quod tendit de Abenhall uſque ad Parvam Denam ; et de predicto chemino a latere montis qui vocatur Walſebyrie uſque ad viam equorum quæ tendit uſque ad Abenhall, et de parvo ſicheto decurrente in longum predictæ viæ uſque ad boſcum Johannis de Monemue de Hope aſcendendo et de predicto boſco per diviſam inter boſcum predicti Johannis et boſcum de Tunbrug (Tymbrugg) et Caſtiard[1] uſque ad rivulum de Hope et de predicto rivulo circuendo uſque ad campum de Boſeley, et in longum predicti campi uſque ad grangiam predictorum monachorum," which may be thus rendered:

Weſtbury on the right hand unto Brimſton's Yatt and thence including the lands of the . . . . . of Walmore to the highway leading towards Framulard and thence to the . . . . leaving the ſaid . . . . . hard round about it and ſo to a place called White . . . . . a certain place leading under the park of the Ley and from that way unto a grove called Birchingrove and from that grove unto Rareham and from thence to a place where anciently was a mill called Seymour's Mill and from that place to the brook of Bleſden *alias* Blaiſdon aſcending that brook unto Gavell's Gate (alias Gawlett's Yatt) and ſo aſcending that brook unto a little ſtream called Tinbridge Sych and ſo ſtretching up by the ſaid ſtream between the woods late of the abbot of Flaxley and the woods called Hope's woods unto Hope's ſhard (*sic*) and thence to a path called Juſty path and croſſing that path keeping ſtraight forward unto the water that leadeth from Michael Dean to Hope," etc.

The brook, referred to as Hope's brook in the charter of Richard I, paſſes by the hamlet of Gawlett (alſo written Gallyat, and clearly the ſame as Gavell's Gate or Gawlett's Yatt in the perambulation above quoted) and runs through Blaiſdon, in which pariſh it is known as "Blaiſdon brook." With the name Tunbrug in Richard I's charter, compare Tinbridge in the perambulation quoted.

[1] The name "Caſtiard," otherwiſe written Caſteyerd, as in Placita Foreſtæ de Dene of 10 Edward I, or Caſthard, no longer ſurvives. It has been ſuggested to me that the name is not improbably derived from Caſtanea, the Latin name of the Spaniſh Cheſnut. This derivation is to ſome extent ſupported by the fact that the Spaniſh cheſtnut was, at the time when Flaxley Abbey was founded, one of the moſt important timber trees in the foreſt. The Placita Foreſtæ de Dene of 10 Edward I, contain ſeveral references to cheſnut woods (boſci Caſtanearum), and it has been already noticed that tithes of cheſnuts (decimæ Caſtanearum) throughout the foreſt were amongſt the royal grants and privileges conferred on the Flaxley monks in the foundation charter. The Rev. C. A. Johns in his intereſting work on the 'Foreſt Trees of Britain,' has drawn from this grant the inference that in the reign of Stephen and Henry II, cheſnut timber was comparatively rare and valuable, otherwiſe the remaining timber, tithe excepted, would not have been reſerved by the King. Under the circumſtances noticed, it ſeems not improbable that the name 'Caſtiard' was derived from the predominant timber tree of the neighbourhood, and that the valley of Caſtiard means "the Cheſnut Valley." A well-known forest encloſure, now almoſt entirely devoted to the rearing of oak timber, and ſituated within a mile of Flaxley, between Flaxley and Littledean, is ſtill known as "the Cheſnuts." The celebrated old cheſnut tree at Tortworth in Glouceſtershire is mentioned in Evelyn's Sylva as being ſo remarkable for its magnitude as to have been called even in King Stephen's time "the great Cheſnut of Tortworth," and Loudon ſuggeſts in his Arboretum (London, 1838) that this famous tree may poſſibly have been one of thoſe planted by the Romans.

"To wit along the watercourſe by the field of the monks of the aforeſaid place, aſcending as far as Fulhiate, and from Fulhiate to the great road which leads from Abenhall to Littledean, and from the aforeſaid road from the ſide of the hill, which is called Walſebyrie to the horſe road which leads to Abenhall, and from the ſmall ditch which runs down alongſide the aforeſaid road as far as John of Monmouth's wood, going up from Hope, and from the aforeſaid wood by a diviſion between the wood of the aforeſaid John and the wood of Tunbrug and Caſtiard to the brook of Hope, and from the aforeſaid brook winding round to the field of Boſeley, and along the aforeſaid field as far as the homeſtead of the aforeſaid monks."

By any one familiar with the locality this deſcription of the boundaries can readily be identified. The name "Fulhiate" or "Fowlyatt"[1] still exiſts in connection with a barn known as "Fowliatt barn," ſituated on Pudding hill, at a point where the Flaxley woods adjoin the foreſt encloſure, known by the name of "the Cheſnuts"; and the water courſe leading to 'Fulhiate' is ſtill the boundary between the Flaxley eſtate and the adjoining piece of foreſt land, locally known as Hangman's hill. The ſame wood is ſtill bounded as at the date of the grant in Richard I's time, by the high road from Abenhall to Littledean, a very antient track, which preſents even now all the characteriſtic features of a Roman road; and the name of the "hill called Walſebyrie" ſtill survives in the term "Welchbury," which is the name now given to the whole wood. From the hill called "Walſebyrie," the woods granted to the Flaxley monks appear originally to have run parallel to the main road to Abenhall, by the rocky hill known as Shapridge, going from thence to John of Monmouth's wood in the pariſh of Hope. To the preſent day the diviſion between Hope's wood and the adjoining Flaxley wood is a mere artificial line; and Hope's brook still forms the Flaxley boundary from the pariſh of Hope, as far as Blaiſdon. The boundary of the Flaxley woods in the direction of Blaiſdon is now known by the characteriſtic name of "Monkhill,"[2] but at the time of the grant it would ſeem that the whole of the land beyond the Flaxley woods was included

[1] With the name 'Fulhiate,' otherwiſe ſpelt 'Fowliatt' or 'Fowl yatt,' compare Gawlett, alſo written 'Gawl yatt.' The termination 'yatt' or 'gate' is ſingularly appropriate, to the two points on the pariſh boundary now known as Fowliatt and Gawlett. At both of theſe points a narrow defile divides the Flaxley woods, on the one ſide from the Foreſt encloſure known as the Cheſnuts, on the other from the Blaiſdon woods. With the names quoted, compare the well-known Symond's Yat in the pariſh of Engliſh Bicknor in the Foreſt of Dean.

[2] Monkhill is now the name of a farm ſituated on the border of the pariſh of Blaiſdon, the property of Sir Thos. H. Crawley-Boevey, Bart.

within the limits of "Boſeley," an important hamlet, frequently mentioned in the early records, and belonging to the hundred of Weſtbury.

Beſides the charters of Richard I above referred to, other alluſions to the ſame ſubject are found in the Cloſe Rolls. In the ninth year[1] of Henry III there is on record a royal letter addreſſed to Hugh de Nevill, ſtating that the abbot and monks of Flaxley had petitioned the king to aſſign them ſome ſpot (placia) in the foreſt near the abbey to take firewood therefrom (ad capiendum buſchum ad focum ſuum). Hugh de Nevill was commanded to take ſome good and lawful men of thoſe parts, and meaſure off a ſuitable ſpot.

In the ſame year[2] an order was addreſſed to the conſtable of St. Briavell's bidding him to allow the abbot and monks to occupy peaceably the ſpot ſo marked off.

In the following year[3] appears an order addreſſed to the sheriff of Glouceſter bidding him to prevent the abbot and monks from being moleſted in reſpect of the wood around the abbey granted by his lord the king.

In the following year[4] another order on the ſame ſubject is addreſſed to Hugh de Nevill, and he is enjoined to give the abbot and monks full poſſeſſion of the woods around the abbey without any delay.

From theſe reiterated orders it may perhaps be inferred that the abbot and monks did not always find it eaſy to enforce the rights which they acquired by the favour of the ſovereign.

### *Tithes of Chesnuts.*

The grant to Flaxley Abbey of tithes of cheſnuts from the foreſt of Dean points to a time when the timber of the Spaniſh cheſnut was in England comparatively rare and valuable. It has been already noticed at p. 26, above, in the note regarding the probable meaning of the name Caſtiard, that the Spaniſh cheſnut appears to have been, at one time, extenſively planted in the foreſt as a timber tree. The Placita de Foreſta of 10 Edward I, contains ſeveral references to cheſnut woods (boſci caſtanearum); and the reſervation by the Crown of all the cheſnut timber, ſubject to the tithe of cheſnuts granted to Flaxley Abbey, ſuggeſts that the timber was at the time of the grant conſidered to be of exceptional value. Bigland has noticed that the tithes of cheſnuts formerly produced a conſiderable income. He has

[1] Rot. Claus., 9 Hen. III, m. 8.
[2] Rot. Claus., 9 Hen. III, m. 11.
[3] Rot. Claus., 10 Hen. III, m. 11.
[4] Rot. Claus., 11 Hen. III, m. 18.

alſo alluded to the conſtant uſe of cheſnut in conſtructing the roofs of antient buildings; and the fruit being much uſed by the lower rank of people as food was, he ſtates, conſidered to be of greater value than acorns, and conſequently ſubject to tithe. The Rev. C. A. Johns, in his work on the 'Foreſt Trees of Britain,' has ably ſummed up the arguments for and againſt the theory that the Spaniſh cheſnut tree is indigenous to this country; and has arrived at the concluſion that it is not indigenous, but was probably introduced by the Romans. He alſo ſhows ſome grounds for doubting whether the timber in ancient buildings, ſuppoſed to be cheſnut, was really cheſnut at all.

### *Grant of an Iron Forge.*

The grant to the abbey of an iron forge, with the neceſſary ſupply of timber from the foreſt for its ſupport, was perhaps, in view of the conſequences it entailed, the moſt important grant made to the Flaxley monks, and the repeated orders addreſſed by the ſovereign to the foreſt authorities on the ſubject clearly ſhow that there was no right claimed by the monks which excited ſo much oppoſition on the part of the royal keepers, and which the monks on their part were more tenacious of enforcing.

The charter of Prince Henry ſhows that the monks of Flaxley were granted first of all "a certain iron work at Edland" (quandam fabricam ferrariam apud Edlandam). In the charter of King Henry II this grant appears in a ſignificantly altered ſhape as "one iron forge, free and quit, and with as free liberty to work as any of my forges in demeſne." The words uſed in the later charter, inſtead of limiting the monks to one ſpecified work "at Edland," placed it in their power to ſet up a forge anywhere in the foreſt, and this, no doubt, was the foundation of the claim ſubſequently aſſerted by the abbey to have a "moveable forge" (forgia errans *or* itinerans).

It is noted by Nicholls[1] that theſe moveable forges formed a regular ſource of income to the Crown; and that at a juſtice ſeat held at Glouceſter Caſtle, 1282, it was found that there were upwards of ſeventy-two moveable forges (forgiæ itinerantes) then in exiſtence; and that the ſum which the Crown charged for licenſing them was at the rate of ſeven ſhillings a year.

In the fourth year of Henry III[2] orders were addreſſed to John of Monmouth, enjoining him to allow the abbot and monks of Flaxley to work

[1] Nicholl's Forest of Dean, p. 12.

[2] Rot. Claus., 4 Hen. III m. 4 (p. 430, printed series.)

their forge in the Foreſt of Dean according to the charter of King Richard, as they had been accuſtomed to work it in the time of King John at the commencement of the war between the king and the barons; and that the monks of Flaxley were not to be obſtructed becauſe the king had ordered all forges, except the royal forges, to be ſtopped. (Conf. Nicholls' Foreſt of Dean, p. 11.) A ſimilar order was repeated to John of Monmouth in the ſeventh year[1] of the ſame king. In the following year[2] we find two ſimilar orders addreſſed, the one, to Walter Aſmoins, conſtable of St. Briavell's, under Ralph ſon of Nicholas; the other, to Roger de Clifford. For mention of theſe officers ſee Royal letters of Henry III, vol. 1, pp. 511 and 515. Roger Clifford is alluded to in theſe letters as having charge (ballia) of the Foreſt of Dean.

In the 13th year[3] of Henry III the abbot's travelling forge in the hayes of the Foreſt was again the ſubject of an order addreſſed to the Foreſt authorities. A ſimilar order was repeated to Roger de Clifford in the following year,[4] and again in the year[5] after.

In the 18th year[6] of Henry III, the conſtable of St. Briavell's was twice commanded not to hinder the abbot from having his travelling forge, etc., according to the charter of Henry II.

In the 26th year[7] of Henry III, the abbot was granted permiſſion to have his travelling forge in the foreſt of St. Briavell's, till the king should make an exchange for it; and John, son of Geoffrey, was commanded to provide an exchange for the abbot's forge. In the 30th year[8] of Henry III, this permiſſion was repeated, and again in the 34th year.[9] In the 37th year[10] of the ſame reign it is noticed that the abbot was formally granted ſeizin of his forge in the foreſt as he had it in the time when Geoffrey de Dangel was juſtice of the foreſt. In the 39th year[11] of the ſame reign, two dry oaks in the Foreſt of Dean were granted to the abbot weekly for the ſupport of his forge there, till an agreement with the king concerning the ſame should be

[1] Rot. Claus., 7 Hen. III, m. 23 (p. 526, printed ſeries).
[2] Rot. Claus., 8 Hen. III, m. 11 and 13 (pp. 583 and 587, printed ſeries).
[3] Rot. Claus., 13 Hen. III, m. 2.
[4] Rot. Claus., 14 Hen. III, m. 22.
[5] Rot. Claus., 15 Hen. III, m. 2.
[6] Rot. Claus., 18 Hen. III, m. 15 and 19.
[7] Rot. Claus., 26 Hen. III, m. 13.
[8] Rot. Claus., 30 Hen. III, m. 11.
[9] Rot Claus., 34 Hen. III, m. 15.
[10] Rot. Claus., 37 Hen. III, m. 23.
[11] Rot. Claus., 39 Hen. III, m. 14.

made. This important order was twice repeated in the following year[1] to Robert Waleran, cuſtos, and James Freſel, conſtable of St. Briavell's; and finally in the 42nd year[2] of Henry III, an arrangement was effected with the abbot and monks of Flaxley, whereby in lieu of their itinerant forge and two oaks a week for its ſupport, they received from the king a large tract of the foreſt which has ever ſince been known by the name of the "Abbot's woods."[3]

*Charter relating to the Grant of the "Abbot's Woods."*

A tranſcript of the original Latin grant will be found in the Appendix No. II. and the following official tranſlation is here appended from the record of: "A Pl'e of the Forreſt of Deane att Glouceſter in eight days after St. Hilliarye in the xth year of the reigne of King Edward the Firſt Anno Dom. 1281 before Lucarney of Thomey, Addun Gardun, Richard of Crepinge and Peter of Lench, juſtices aſſigned to hear and determine the ſame Plea."[4]

"The xxxi Rowle.

"A charter of King Henry the 3rd ſone of King John of the exchanging of the forge of the abbot of Flaxley in the Forreſt of Deane.

"Henry by the grace of God Kinge of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandye, Aquitane and Earl of Angeyawe, To all Archbiſhops Biſhops Abbots Priors Earles Barrons Juſtices Sherriffs Baylieffes officers and to all others his faithful Bayliffes greeting.

"Know ye that whereas our well beloved in Chriſt the abbot and monks of Flaxley of the order of Siſeſter (*sic*) were accuſtomed to receive 2 oaks in our Fforeſt of Deane every ſeven days for the mayntenance of their forge in the ſame fforeſt by the ſufferance of our Sovereign Lord Henry our grand-

[1] Rot. Claus., 40 Hen. III, m. 12 and 19. For another reference to James Freſel, ſee page 51, note 4.

[2] Rot. *Cart.*, 42 Hen. III, pars unica, m. 2. A duplicate of this grant appears amongſt the Cartæ Antiquæ, QQ., No. 21.

[3] The "Abbot's woods" are ſituated between Littledean, Sudeley and Cinderford. They were ſold by the late Sir Thomas Crawley-Boevey, Bart., in 1830, and are now the property of E. Crawſhay, Eſq., whoſe father, the late W. Crawſhay, Eſq., of Oaklands, near Newnham, purchaſed from the Crown all the reſerved rights. See Act of Parliament on the ſubject.

[4] The tranſlation above given is taken from a copy found amongſt the private papers at Flaxley Abbey.

father, and by our confirmation in perpetuall almes, and this to the great hurt of the ſaid fforeſt and to our hindrance, we being advertized of the ſame hurt and hindrance at the requeſt of the ſaid abbot and monks we have ſent of our Councell our beloved and faythfull Henry of Bathon and Robert of Waldrand to enquire of that behalfe as well by the oaths of knights as by other ffree and lawful men by whom the truth of the matter may be better knowne in what part or place we may aſſign part of the fforeſaid fforeſt more commodiouſely to the ſame abbot and monks a certayne part of wood in recompenſe of the fforeſaid 2 oaks to the leſs hurt of the ſame fforeſt and to our leſs damage. And for that we are geaven to underſtand by the inquiſition made by the fforeſaid Henry and Robert that it is to our profit and to the ſafeguard of the fforeſaid fforeſt to aſſigne to the ſaid abbot and monks in recompenſe of the aforeſaid two oaks a certaine parte of wood in the ſaid fforeſt in forme under written within the bounds and diviſions videlicet from Ardlond[1] unto the ford of Sinderford (vadum de Sinderford) on the left hand from that ford into the ford of *Suthleg*[2] and from thence by the valley of a river which is called Smallbrooke unto the road which is called Roughway[3] (cheminum qui vocatur Rugeweye), and by the aforeſaid road in length unto the land of John of Rodley on the left part, and from that land unto the aforeſaid Ardland ſo far as the covering of the ſaid wood doth ſtretch itſelf. We of our Councell have aſſigned and granted to the ſaid abbot and monks in recompenſe of the aforeſaid 2 oaks the aforeſaid part of wood within the bounds and diviſions before written, to have and to hold to the ſame abbot and monks and to their ſucceſſors and to their church of Flaxley in perpetuall almes, quit from waſte and regard and from view of the foreſters and verderers and from all things which do belong to the foreſters and verderers and to their officers (except our hunting) ſaving to us and to our heirs the herbage of the ſaid wood and the Ayreyes of great hawkes ffalcons and ſparrow hawkes,[4] and mynerall works if they

[1] With the name Ardlond compare "Edland," where the monks were aſſigned an iron forge in the charter of Hen. II. See alſo Inquiſition of 15 Ed. I., No. 67, post.

[2] Suthleg the modern Sudeley.

[3] The road called Ruggerweye (Rugweye, Rugwey, Ruggewey) is in the village of Brockworth. Several alluſions to this road will be found in the Glouc. Cart. *See* Index, vol. iii., p. 403.

[4] This reſervation to the Crown of the Eyries of hawks points, of courſe, to the time when hawking was a royal paſtime. An aery (eyrie), says Dr. Nash, includes, not only the neſt or brood, but the place deſtined for the breeding or training of hawks. (Collect. for Worc., vol. i. p. 151). The liberty of keeping theſe aeries, he adds, was in early times granted as a privilege

be found there—ſo that the ſaid Abbot and Monkes may have the attachments[1] of the ſaid wood, and when it ſhall ſeem expedient to them yt ſhall be lawfull for them to encloſe the tenth parte of the ſaid wood with a hedge which may be defenſable againſt all manner of cattle beſides againſt our wild beaſts and that hedge ſhall ſtand for four years. The tenth part of the ſaid wood ſhall be encloſed in divers places ſo that nine parts of the ſame wood may always be without the encloſures. Whereof we will, etc., as above.

Witneſſes Nicholas of Molis, Elya de Rabbayne, Peter of Rivall, Robert Walerande, William de Grey, Nicholas de Turri Imbervo (?), Walter of Merton, Matthew of Mara, Ralph de Bakep', William Gerun, Robert of Stephanum (de Stephanum), and others.[2]

This important grant is entered in the Charter Rolls, and is quoted in the Calendar prepared by the Record Commiſſioners, p. 87, as Cart. 42 Hen. III, Pars unica membrane 2, under the following heading:—Abbas de Flexlegh Ciſterc. ordinis Dene foreſt; quædam pars boſci ibidem per metas: Glouc.

A duplicate of this charter is alſo preſerved amongſt the Cartæ Antiquæ at the Public Record Office. In Sir Joſeph Ayloffe's Calendar this charter is entered as Q.Q., No. 21 Hen. III.

The reference already quoted to the Juſtice Seat held at Glouceſter 10 Edw. I (1281), ſhows that the title of the monks was challenged very ſoon after the grant was made. On the diſſolution the Abbot's woods were granted with other poſſeſſions of the Abbey to Sir William Kingſton; and in 1657, when the Flaxley eſtate had paſſed into the poſſeſſion of William[3] "Boeve," a formal exemplification of this grant was made by Oliver, Lord Protector. This exemplification, with the Protector's ſeal attached, is preſerved at Flaxley Abbey.

[1] The Court of Attachments was one of the three Courts of the foreſt held for the foreſters to bring in their *attachments* concerning any hurt or injury done in viridi aut venatione in the Foreſt. By Art. 8 of Charta de Foreſta, this Court was to be held every forty days. Manwood, pp. 23-31.

[2] The names of the witneſſes here given are taken from the copy of the grant enrolled in the Charter Rolls. In the tranſlation from which this tranſcript has been taken many names are omitted.

[3] Flaxley Abbey and eſtates were in 1647 ſold by William Kingſton, a deſcendant of the original grantee, to two brothers named William and James "Boeve," whose father Andrew, a native of Coutrai (Kortrik) in Flanders, was brought to England circ. 1670 to eſcape from the perſecution of Olivares Duke of Alva. Andrew Boeve had a large family, and many references to domeſtic events relating to the Boeves are recorded in the regiſters of the Dutch Church at Auſtin Friars. The laſt member of the original Boeve family who reſided at Flaxley Abbey was William Bovey (Boeve) who d. there 26 Aug., 1692. His widow the well known Mrs. Catherine Bovey, "the perverſe widow" of Sir Roger de Coverley, remained at Flaxley Abbey till her death on 21 Jan., 1726. Flaxley Abbey and eſtates then paſſed by will of Will. Bovey into the poſſeſſion of Thomas Crawley, of Glouceſter, a diſtant kinſman by marriage, from whom the preſent Baronet is directly deſcended.

*Stationary Forge at Flaxley.*

Befides the itinerant forge fo frequently before alluded to, the abbot alfo poffeffed a ftationary forge. This ftatement is made by Fofbrooke (Hift. of Glouc., vol. i, p. 83), who quotes as his authority Rot. Claus. 14 Hen. III. The ftationary forge referred to appears to have been fituated in the village of Flaxley, clofe by the Abbey, where confiderable works were erected. Thefe works muft have formed at one time a very confpicuous feature in the village. Sir Robert Atkyns,[1] in his notice of Flaxley (1712), mentions the iron forges then in full work, and the Rev. Thomas Rudge,[2] in his notice of Flaxley (1802), fpeaks of the manufacture of iron being ftill carried on, the iron being efteemed peculiarly good. "Its goodnefs does not arife from any extraordinary qualities in the ore, but from the practice of working the furnace and forges with charcoal wood, without any mixture of pit-coal. The quantity of charcoal required is fo confiderable, that the furnace cannot be kept in 'blow,' or working, more than nine months fucceffively. At this time, Oct. 28th, 1802, a ceffation has taken place for nearly a year. Lancafhire[3] ore, which is brought to Newnham by fea, furnifhes the principal fupply, the mine found in the foreft being either too fcanty to anfwer the expenfe of raifing it, or when raifed too difficult of fufion and confequently too confumptive of fuel to allow the common ufe of it. A ton of Lancafhire ore in the furnace requires fifteen or fixteen facks of charcoal. When the furnace is at work, about twenty tons a week are reduced to pig iron, and in this ftate it is carried to the forges, where about eight tons a week are hammered out into bars, ploughfhares, etc., ready for the fmith."

The wheels which worked the bellows and hammers were turned by a powerful ftream of water which rifes at *St. Anthony's Well.*[4] The Rev. H.

[1] Sir Robert Atkyns writing of Mrs. Catherine Bovey, owner of Flaxley Abbey from 1692 to 1726, fays "She hath an handfome houfe and pleafant gardens and a great eftate, a furnace for cafting iron, and three forges."

[2] Rudge's Hiftory of Gloucefterfhire, vol. ii. p. 96.

[3] In connection with the ufe of Lancafhire ore and the whole fubject of iron works in the Foreft, fee paper entitled "Obfervations on Iron Cinders," by George Wyrall, Efq. of Bicknor Court, publifhed at p. 216-234 of the Trans. Brift. and Glouc. Arch. Soc., vol. ii.

[4] The name of St. Anthony's well is doubtlefs a relic of the monaftic period. The fpring which rifes at this well feeds the ftream which defcends the Flaxley valley; and on this ftream the proprietors of the Abbey were entirely dependent for the water power required to drive their machinery. This ftream was formerly celebrated for the excellent quality of the trout which it produced, which grew to a confiderable

G. Nicholls, after quoting Rudge's defcription of the Flaxley iron works, ftates that the aged people of the neighbourhood[1] well remember when the Flaxley furnaces were in blaft, and tell of the ancient cinders and pickings of the old mine holes being taken down to them. The iron works at Flaxley have long fince been difcontinued, and with the removal of the furnace buildings, and of the pools in which the water accumulated for driving the machinery, the whole appearance of the Flaxley valley has been changed, and changed it need fcarcely be added for the better. The memory of the Flaxley iron forge ftill, however, lingers in one or two of the local names, fuch as "Furnace Yard" and "Mill Field," but otherwife there would be little to recall the time when the Flaxley furnaces were in blaft.

*Grants of Fisheries to the Flaxley Monks.*

Both of the charters under notice make prominent mention of the grant to the Flaxley monks of a certain fifhery at Reidley called "Newere." Fofbroke[2] quoting from the Harleian MS., 60 and 79, ftates that Roger fon of Milo Earl of Hereford granted to Roger fon of Manaffes de Minfterworth to hold two half virgates, and the fifheries "of Dunye and Newere." Reidley is probably the fame as the modern Rodley in the parifh of Weftbury, and muft not be confounded with "Ruddle," another manor fituated in Newnham, which formerly belonged to the Abbey of Gloucefter.

In the 54th year of Henry III[3] a notice occurs in the Patent Rolls of another Severn fifhery being granted to the Abbey of Flaxley known as

fize in the various pools where the water was allowed to accumulate. Of late years however the fifh have been entirely deftroyed by the ufe of noxious chemicals at the paper manufactory fituated in Guns mills at the head of the ftream. This manufacture has now been difcontinued fince about 1879. The water rifing from the fpring at St. Anthony's well has a great local reputation for its efficacy in curing cutaneous difeafes. The abundance of iron in the foil fufficiently accounts for a reputation which is well founded. As a "wifhing well" the fame fpring is in great requeft amongft the humbler claffes; but its reputation in this refpect feems to reft on a fomewhat hazy footing. For a fketch of the well and of the beech tree formerly overfhading it, fee Nicholl's Foreft of Dean, p. 182. In connection with the Saint in whofe honour the well is named, Bollandus gives an account of many miracles wrought by St. Anthony's interceffion, particularly in what manner the diftemper called the 'Sacred fire', fince that time 'St. Anthony's fire,' miraculoufly ceafed through the mediation of that Saint, when it raged violently in many parts of Europe in the eleventh century (Alban Butler).

[1] Nicholl's Foreft of Dean, p. 190.

[2] Fofbroke's Hiftory of Gloucefter, vol. ii, p. 172, 180 and 201. Rudge's Hiftory of Gloucefter, vol. ii, p. 388 note.

[3] Rot. Pat., 54 Hen. III, m. 9.

Hynewere or Hinewere. This grant was confirmed 30 Edw. III[1] on payment to the king of an annual acknowledgement of 12 pence.

In the Flaxley cartulary it is noticed that William de Parco granted to the Flaxley monks all his ſhare of the fiſhery of Bollewere.[2] And in the confirmation charter of 11 Henry III[3] Hugh Chearke (Charke) is noticed as having granted to the monks ſix "Puches" in the Severn oppoſite Hanecombe; and Matilda Giffard all her land under the fiſhery of Beſpwike.

Beſides the Severn fiſheries above referred to the monks of Flaxley doubtleſs made abundant uſe of the trout for which the Flaxley ſtream riſing at St. Anthony's Well is ſaid to have been long famous. This ſtream was formerly dammed up at ſeveral points in the valley, and extenſive pools or reſervoirs were thus formed, ſome of which were in exiſtence down to a very recent period. In theſe ponds the fiſh could grow to a conſiderable ſize, and were doubtleſs largely uſed by the monks as a home preſerve. It is noticed in the cartulary that Roger de Boſco[4] remitted to the monks all his claims regarding the reſervoirs, ditches, and fiſh ponds (de ſtagnis foſſatis et vivariis), and agreed to remove his dam from the monks' bridge and put it where it would do no harm. Galfrid de Dene[5] is noticed as having compromiſed with the monks a diſpute relating to the mill dam of Roger de Boſco.

In the grant to Sir William Kingſton of the Flaxley Abbey eſtates after the ſuppreſſion in 1536 ſpecial alluſion is made to the "liberas warrenas, aquas, ſtagna, vivaria, piſcarias, etc.," amongſt the other poſſeſſions of the Flaxley monks.

### *Miscellaneous Grants in Charter of Henry II.*

The remaining grants to Flaxley Abbey in the charter of Henry II call only for brief remark. The farm called Waſtedene (Waſtedene grangia) ſtill has to be identified. The grant of land under "the Old Caſtle of Dene" is again referred to, according to Foſbroke, in the Charter Rolls[6] of 7 Edward II. The Rev. H. G. Nicholls has expreſſed the opinion that the "Old Caſtle of Dene" may be identical with a circular ditch and bank about 50 yards in diameter on Camp Hill between Flaxley and Little Dean. The grounds upon which this opinion was expreſſed are not ſtated; and the ſuggeſtion ſeems to be little more than a conjecture unſupported by evidence. No. 12 of the

[1] Rot. Pat., 30 Edw. III, Tertia pars, m. 19.
[2] See Cartulary No. 38, 39, post.
[3] Rot. Cart., 11 Hen. III, pars sec. m. 8.
[4] See Cart. No. 44.
[5] See Cart. No. 18.
[6] Rot. Cart. 7 Edw. II, pars unica m. 31.

Flaxley cartulary is the grant to the monks by Hugh le Petit of all his land in Neweham held by Seftan Knif, near the ditch "of the Old Caftle." The "Old Caftle" referred to in this grant may poffibly be the fame as that referred to in the charter of Henry II.

The grant of a meadow in Reidley, called "Pulmede," is referred to in No. 17 of the Flaxley Cartulary[1] which gives alfo the name of the donor, viz: Galfrid, fon of William de Dene. This meadow can, it is believed, even now be identified. A large meadow of that name the property of Maynard Wemyfs-Colchefter, Efq., fituated between the Church and the bend of the river Severn, near Garden Cliff, is ftill pointed out in the parifh of Weftbury; and the name Pulmede—the meadow on the Pill—being comparatively uncommon, it feems not improbable that this was the fame meadow that was originally granted to the Flaxley monks.

The land at Walmore is again referred to in the Clofe Rolls[2] of 13 Henry III when the abbot and monks of Flaxley were granted by the king "two acres of meadow in Walemore for the increafe of their park there." Lands were alfo granted at Northwood, which as well as Walmore and Rodley, was fituated in the hundred of Weftbury. At Dimmoc[3], in the hundred of Botloe, the monks were granted by Henry II, (1) the whole of the royal demefne (totum dominicum meum de Dimmoc); (2) Half the royal wood (dimidium nemus meum de Dimmoc); (3) Half the nets "which I have in my hands for the conveniences of my men" (dimidium retium in manu mea propter aifiamenta hominum meorum). The grant to the Flaxley monks of half the nets, employed prefumably for the capture of game in the Dimmoc woods, is an interefting fact, on which the information given in the note feems to throw fome light.

[1] Flaxley Cartulary No. 12, post.

[2] Rot. Claus. 13 Hen. III. m. 8.

[3] A place at Dymock is, I am informed, ftill called 'Hay traps.' Haiæ frequently alluded to in Domefday were enclofures for the capture of game. Spelman's Gloffary, edit. fol. Lond. 1687, p. 272 has the following: "Vallatum fuit et inclaufatum foffato haia et palatio. Hinc extenfius illud Rete quo e campis redeuntes cuniculos intercipiunt *an Haye* dicitur; eofque fic intercipere et predari *to Haye* a Gall. haier i.e. fepire."

To the exiftence of thefe Haiæ is attributed the frequent occurrence of the term 'Hay'—fpelled in various ways, as a local name. The feat of Ruffell J. Kerr, Efq., near Newnham, formerly called Hay Hill is now known as The Haie. Hayes for the capture of game were no doubt of common occurrence while the Norman foreft laws were in operation. Mention is made in thefe notes of the Hayes of Rofs, Hereford, and the Foreft of Dean. See alfo "Deer and Deer Parks" by Evelyn Shirley, (1867) pp. 10, 12, 153, 199, for further information on the subject of Hayes.

The grant of a certain clearing (eſſartum quoddam) under Caſtiard called Vincent's land is not referred to in the earlier charter of Prince Henry. The place in queſtion can no longer be identified.

### *Protection Charter of Richard I to Flaxley Abbey.*

Having now given ſome account of the various rights and privileges conferred on Flaxley Abbey by the foundation charter of Henry II, and having ſhown how thoſe rights and privileges were conſtantly challenged by the foreſt authorities, and were the ſubject of reiterated orders by the sovereign, it remains to notice firſt, a ſpecial charter of protection granted to the abbey by Richard I, and ſecondly, the various confirmation charters granted to the abbey from time to time by the sovereign of the day.

The protection charter of Richard I is enrolled amongſt the Cartæ Antiquæ, and is numbered X 5 in the "Calendar of Antient Charters" publiſhed by Sir Joſeph Ayloffe in 1774. In the Appendix will be found a copy of this charter, numbered III. This copy has been taken from the MS. volume at the Public Record Office, in which the Cartæ Antiquæ are tranſcribed. This charter declares that the Abbey of Dene and the Ciſtercian monks belonging to it with all their lands, poſſeſſions, etc., were under the ſpecial protection of the king; and all the authorities were charged to protect and defend the abbey as though it were the king's own, ſo that no violence, inſult, injury or vexation be cauſed or ſuffered to the abbey and monks. The charter further provided that ſuits againſt the abbey in reſpect of any land given or ſold to them of which they held the charter were only to be heard before the king himſelf or his chief iuſtice.

### *Confirmation Charters granted to Flaxley Abbey.*

From the deſcription already given of the ſpecial rights and privileges granted to Flaxley Abbey within foreſt limits it will readily be underſtood that the monks of Flaxley ſtood in ſpecial need of the royal protection and ſupport; and accordingly it excites no ſurpriſe to find that the abbey ſeized every opportunity of procuring from each fovereign in turn a formal confirmation of all the rights and privileges conferred on them by Henry II and ſubſequent kings. The following is a liſt of all the confirmation charters which I have been able to find relating to this foundation.

1. Charter of Prince Henry Duke of Normandy.
2. Charter of Henry II.
3. Charter of Richard I.
4. Charter of Henry III.
5. Charter of Edward II.
6. Charter of Edward III.
7. Charter of Richard II.
8. Charter of Henry VI.

Of theſe the firſt three are tranſcribed amongſt the Cartæ Antiquæ, vide Ayloffe's Calendar. No. 4 is enrolled in the Charter Rolls, Rot. Cart. 11 Henry III, pars prima m. 27. No. 5 is alſo on the Charter Rolls, Rot. Cart. 7 Ed. II, pars unica m. 31. No. 6 is in the Charter Rolls, Rot. Cart. 4 Edw. III, pars unica m. 23. No. 7 is on the Patent Rolls, Rot. Pat. tertia et ultima patent, 22 Ric. II, m. 16. No. 7 is alſo on the Patent Rolls, Rot. Pat. prima patent, 27 Hen. VI, m. 6.

The original Rolls on which theſe charters are engrossed have been examined by me. The charters themſelves contain as a rule no new matter, and conſiſt entirely of formal recitations of the charters, grants, &c., confirmed to the monks by previous ſovereigns. An exception muſt, however, be made of the confirmation charter granted by Richard I. This charter recites the previous charter of Henry II, and adds ſome important rights and privileges which require notice. The additions referred to are quoted in extenſo in the Appendix I, No. iv., and are to the following effect :

It was declared to be the king's pleaſure and command that the monks were to have and hold all their lands and poſſeſſions with all rights pertaining thereto free and quit from all exactions in pure alms, with ſac and ſoc,[1] tol, theam and infangenethef, and were to be free from county ſuits, hundred laws and ſheriff's aids. All perſons were at the ſame time prohibited by the king from vexing or diſturbing the monks or their men or poſſeſſions on pain of forfeiting ten pounds.

[1] Sac—Juriſdiction in matters of diſpute. Soc—" Interpellatio majoris audientiae," a liberty, privilege or franchiſe granted by the king to a ſubject; alſo the area within which that franchiſe is exerciſed. Tol—Duty on imports. Theam—The right of compelling the perſon in whoſe hands ſtolen or loſt property was found to vouch to warranty, that is, to name the perſon from whom he received it. Infangentheof—Juriſdiction over a thief caught within the limit of the eſtate to which the right belonged. Stubb's Gloſſary, Doc. illuſt. of Engliſh Hiſtory.

The right of Infangenthef is thus deſcribed by Bracton "et dicitur Inſangenthef latro captus in terra alicujus de hominibus ſuis proprio seiſitus latrocimo. Outſangtheſe vero dicitur latro extraneus veniens aliunde de terra aliena et qui captus ſuit in terra ipſius qui tales habet libertates."

The foundation charter of Henry II and ſubſequent kings contain, it will be noticed, very few names of private benefactors. Special mention only is made of Roger Earl of Hereford, Leuveric or Leffric de Staura, Walfric of Dymoc, and Geoffry ſon of Walfric. The chief ſource of information relative to private benefactors of the abbey is, of courſe, the Cartulary, of which a notice in detail will be given hereafter. A large number of the private grants mentioned in the Cartulary were, however, formally confirmed to the abbey by Henry III. A record of this confirmation is preſerved in the Charter Rolls of 11 Henry III,[1] and the genuineneſs of the Cartulary ſeems to be ſtrongly ſupported by the independent teſtimony derived from this ſource. The charter referred to, being under these circumſtances one of ſpecial importance, will be found ſet out at length in Appendix No. v; to facilitate enquiry full references will be found in the notes relating to the Cartulary given below.

### *Miscellaneous Grants to Flaxey Abbey.*

In addition to the grants, privileges, &c., conferred on Flaxley Abbey as noticed above, under other heads there are a few additional grants and orders relating to Flaxley to which alluſion is made in the Public Records.

In the fifth year of Henry III[2] a royal order was addreſſed to John of Monmouth, Conſtable of St. Briavell's, commanding him to allow the abbot of Flaxley to hold in peace "the hermitage of Erdlond"[3] as he had been accuſtomed to hold it in the time of King John.

In the fifth year of Henry III record is made of a royal letter[4] addreſſed to John of Monmouth, ſtating that the king had given permiſſion to the abbot and monks of Flaxley to have a ſheep cot (berkeria) in Ruardean and Northden

[1] Rot. Cart., 11 Hen. III, pars sec. m. 8.

[2] Rot. Claus., 5 Hen. III, m. 20. (p. 441, printed ſeries).

[3] The eſtabliſhment of this hermitage, and the appointment of William the Hermit, are related in No. 25 of the Flaxley Cartulary. The Rev. E. L. Cutts ſtates that hermitages or anchorages ſometimes depended on a monaſtery, and were not neceſſarily occupied by brethren of the monaſtery, but by any deſiring to embrace this mode of life whom the convent might chooſe. The hermit however probably wore the habit of the Order.

A hermitage in the Taynton wood, subject to St. Peter's at Glouceſter, is noticed in the Glouceſter Cartulary. There was alſo a hermitage at St. Briavells, ſubject to the monaſtery of Grace Dieu in Monmouthſhire, ſee Cartæ Antiquæ, Q.Q. 27, and Rot. Claus. 11 Hen. III. p. 170, printed ſeries, noticed in Nicholl's Perſonalities, Foreſt of Dean, p. 1.

[4] Rot. Claus., 6 Hen. III, m. 13. (p. 490, printed ſeries).

(intra Ruwarthin et Northden) for the ſpace of the king's life. Given at Monmouth on the 9th day of March.

In the fifteenth year of Henry III the ſheriff of Glouceſter was commanded with the conſtable of St. Briavell's and others to aſſign to the abbot of Flaxley the two acres of moor in Rademoor which the king had granted to him.[1]

In the twenty-ſeventh year of Edward III (1353) there appears on the Patent Rolls[2] the record of a ſpecial grant to the abbey of Flaxley of the sum of £36 9*s.* 1*d.* from the rents of the newly aſſarted lands of the king in the foreſt of Dean in conſideration of the great loſſes which the abbot and convent had ſuſtained from the deer and other wild beaſts of the foreſt, and alſo from the various and conſtant viſits of the king[3] (varios et frequentes acceſſus noſtros). In the enforcement of this claim the abbot and convent were allowed the ſame power of diſtraint which the king himſelf enjoyed. This grant, which is one of ſome importance, will be found in extenſo in the Appendix, No. vi.

### *Public Inquisitions and Licences to assign Land to Flaxley Abbey.*

In the fifty-ſecond year of Henry III an inquiſition was held to aſcertain whether it would be to the injury of the king to allow the grant of a certain fiſhery in the Severn to be made to the abbots of Flaxley and Perſhore. The jurors expreſſed the opinion that the grant would be injurious.[4]

In the fifty-fourth year of Henry III another inquiſition was held to aſcertain whether it would be to the injury of the king that a grant be made of the fiſhery of Hynewere in the Severn to the abbots of Flaxley and Perſhore.[5] The jurors having decided that the king would not be injured by the ſaid grant, a licence was iſſued in the ſame year which is entered on the Patent Rolls.[6]

The original inquiſitions and licence on the Patent Rolls have been carefully examined by me; but I have been unable to identify the Hynewere fiſhery referred to.

In the ſixth year of Edward I an inquiſition poſt mortem was held on the death of Alexander Bleyght, foreſter in fee of the foreſt of Dene, who died in the

[1] Rot. Claus., 15 Hen. III, m. 9

[2] Rot. Pat. 25, 26, 27 Edw. III, inſimul No. 7.

[3] Of the viſits of Edward III to Flaxley abbey this is the only notice that I can find. The viſits of King John will be noticed hereafter.

[4] Inq. 52 Hen. III, n. 22. (See Roberts' Cal. Gen., Hen. III and Edw. I, page 131.)

[5] Inq. 54 Hen. III. No. 68. (Roberts' Cal. Gen., p. 145.)

[6] Rot. Pat., 54 Hen. III, m. 9.

preceding reign. John Bleyght, alias Byeyt, is declared to be the ſon and heir of the deceaſed, who held a bailiwick in the foreſt of Dean, called Bleytyeſbayllye, from the time of the Conqueſt, and held it on the day of his death. After his death John, ſon and heir of the aforeſaid Alexander, remained in the charge of the king, becauſe he was under age. And being thus in the king's charge King Henry gave to the abbot and convent of Flaxley in exchange for one forge two parts of the bailiwick aforesaid, whereby the ſaid John Bleyght ſuſtained loſs to the amount of two marks a year for fourteen years, or twenty-eight marks in all.[1]

In the ſeventh year of Edward I an inquiſition was taken to enquire if Richard Talbot and his anceſtors had hitherto from times paſt been accuſtomed to have common of paſture in the wood of the abbot of Flaxley within the bounds of the foreſt as belonging to his own free land in Longhope. The jurors did not know.[2]

In the fifteenth year of Edward I an inquiſition poſt mortem was held on the death of John of Penrys. The jurors ſay that the aforeſaid John, and Roſa his firſt wife, formerly acquired the whole of the aforeſaid tenement in Dimmoc from Robert Malet, and the aforeſaid tenement in Bromeſberie from William de la Hulle, to be held by the ſaid John and Roſa and the heirs of their bodies; and that Agnes, the wife of Ivo of Clintone, the daughter of the aforeſaid John and Roſa and their heir, being then of the age of fourteen years, entered upon the aforeſaid tenement, and made oath of fealty to the abbot of Flaxley, and gave for her relief ten ſhillings, after the death of the ſaid John, who died in the eleventh year of our lord the king, about the time of the feaſt of the Aſcenſion of our Lord.[3]

In the ſame year (15 Edward I) an inquiſition was held by Grimbald Pauncefot and William Hatheway, keepers of the foreſt, regarding a complaint of the abbot of Flaxley. It was found that while Thomas de Clare was keeper of the foreſt, there came a certain William de Abbenhale, Walter Page, and Elys Page all miners, and digging in the land of the abbot of Flaxley at Ardlonde, found a mine there; whereupon the abbot diſcovering what they were about immediately removed them and filled up the pit with ſtones and earth.[4]

[1] Inq. p.m. 6 Edw. I, No. 88. (Roberts' Cal. Gen., p. 274).

[2] Inq. 7 Edw. I, No. 40. (Roberts' Cal. Gen., p. 285). Gilbert Talbot appears amongſt the benefactors of Flaxley Abbey, Cart. No. 13.

[3] Inq. p.m. 15 Edw. I, No. 19 (Roberts' Cal. Gen., p. 378).

[4] Inq. 15 Edw. I, No. 67 (Roberts' Cal. Gen., p. 384).

In the twentieth year of Edward I, licence was granted to Robert de Berkele and others to aſſign to the abbot and convent of Flaxley, a certain meſſuage and the rents thereof in Erlingham.[1]

In the ſecond year of Edward III an inquiſition was held to aſcertain whether it was to the king's injury to grant licence to John le Botiler of Lanultyt and Beatrice his wife, to give five marks of rent per annum from the manor of Bruerne to the abbey of Flaxley, being held of the king in capite by twelve pence per annum paid to the ſheriff and ſuit at King's Barton.[2] The jurors having found that the said grant was not to the king's injury, licenſe was formally granted by the king to John le Botiller of Lanultyt, to aſſign the ſaid rent to the abbey of Flaxley in perpetuity in return for ſupplying a monk to do daily ſervice for the ſouls of him and his anceſtors.[3]

In the thirty-ſecond year of Edward III an inquiſition was held on the application of Geoffry le Marchal Chaplain and John Arham for permiſſion to aſſign four meſſuages, two tofts, one mill, two carucates of land, four acres of mead and two of wood, ſix marks of rent, and a moiety of the advowſon of Blecheſdon (Blaiſdon) to the abbey of Flaxley; the premiſes aforeſaid being ſituate in the pariſhes of Elneton, Newenham, Erlyngham, Longhope and Weſtbury.[4] No injury to the king being ſhown, the required permiſſion was granted by a formal order in the ſame year. This order is enrolled in the Patent Rolls.[5]

In the thirty-eighth year of Edward III an inquiſition appears to have been

[1] Rot. Pat. 20 Edw. I, m. 18. Roger Berkeley, knight, is named as a benefactor of the monaſtery of Flaxley in Valor Ecclesiaſticus of Hen. VIII, ſee p. 486. This Flaxley Manor in the pariſh of Arlingham is thus alluded to in "Smyth's Berkeley MSS." Hundred of Berkeley, vol. iii, page 61.

"In this pariſh alſo, the abbot of the Monaſtery of fflaxley had a little Manor, raiſed like as the former by the guiſts at ſeverall times of the lord Berkeleys and other ffreeholders, which likewiſe cominge to the Crowne by the diſſolucion of that Monaſtery in 31 H. 8. was forthwith after given by that kinge to Sir Anthony Kingſton, (at that time one of the knights of this Shire for that parliament, and then high Steward of Berkeley hundred), and his heires. By whoſe death in the firſt of Qu: Mary, it came to Edmond Kingſton, father of Anthony, father of William Kingſton of fflaxley that nowe is, who is ſaid to have lately either ſold the fee or to have made longe Leaſes equivalent therto, to Robert Longney, Henry Wintle, Richard ffryer of Hockerhill, Walter Carter, and . . . . . The tenure whereof is of the king by knight ſervice in Capite; And for the moſt part, or altogeather lye in the hamblet called Sloo, in the furtheſt part northward of the pariſh."

[2] Inq. 2 Edw. III, ſecond numbers, No. 128.

[3] Rot. Pat., Prima pars 3 Edw. III, m. 16.

[4] Inq. 32 Edw. III, second numbers, No. 87.

[5] Rot. Pat., Secunda pars 32 Edw. III. No. 28.

held on an application to grant to the abbey of Flaxley a certain mill and meadow, with the rents thereof, in Northwode and the vill of St. Briavell's. No injury to the king being ſhown, the required permiſſion was given by a formal order paſſed in the ſame year. This order is enrolled on the Patent Rolls.[1]

In the forty-ſixth year of Edward III an inquiſition is ſaid by Tanner to have been made on a propoſal to aſſign to the abbey of Flaxley half a knight's fee in Blecheden.[2] I cannot find the record of this inquiſition, or of any licence iſſued thereupon.

In the tenth year of Richard II John Sabyn Chaplain and Thomas Snodhull applied for licence to give one meſſuage, one toft, one carucate of land and twenty-eight acres of mead all lying in Leye, Boſeleye and Rodeleye, together with one meſſuage, ſixty acres of land and meadow, and four pounds rent from Longhope and Huntley to the abbey of Flaxley.[3] No injury to the king being ſhown, licence was formally granted as uſual. This licence is enrolled on the Patent Rolls.[4]

In the inquiſition poſt mortem of William Waryn taken in the ſeventh year of Henry V, it was noticed that the eſtate of Soilewell, or Sulley, in the hundred of St. Briavell's, was held by the deceaſed from the abbot of Flaxley.[5]

Similarly in the inquiſition poſt mortem of Robert Greyndour, Arm., it was found that one meſſuage and one carucate of land in Hurſt were held by the deceaſed from the abbey of Flaxley at the nominal rent of one red roſe.[6]

### *Notices of Flaxley Abbey in the Hundred Rolls of Edward I.*

The Hundred Rolls, as is well known, have been printed by order of the Record Commiſſioners in two volumes folio. These records contain the following references to Flaxley :

Page 176, vol. i. "Sc'us [ſanctus] Brivallus. Item Abbas de Habeal tenet manerium de Habeal' de domino Rege in capite cum balliva, et abbas de Flaxel' m̃o habet magnam partem ballivæ, neſciunt qual'r."

[1] Rot. Pat., Prima pars, 38 Edw. III. No. 38.
[2] Inq. 46 Edw. III, No. 10 is Tanner's reference.
[3] Inq. 10 Ric. II, No. 107.
[4] Rot. Pat., Prima pars, 11 Ric. II, m. 28.
[5] Inq. p.m., 7 Hen. V, No. 52 Will'us Waryn.
[6] Inq. p.m., 22 Hen. VI, No. 34, Robertus Greyndour, Arm.

This entry is noticed by Nicholls[1] who has expreſſed the opinion that "Habeal" may be the ſame as "Abbenhall." The correctneſs of this opinion appears to me to be very doubtful; but I am unable to offer any more ſatiſfactory interpretation myſelf. I have carefully examined the original roll on the chance that the word might have been wrongly printed; but the word in the original is undoubtedly "Habeal," and it remains for experts to ſay who the 'Abbas de Habeal' was, and where was ſituated the manor of that name, with the bailiwick, of which the abbot of Flaxley is ſaid to have had a great part, though on what title the jurors did not know.

In the ſame Hundred it was ſtated that John Bleyght holds one virgate of land from the king in chief, with the bailiwick appurtenant, and that the abbot of Flaxley holds the greater part of the bailiwick, though on what title was unknown.

Alſo Thomas of Blakeney held from the king one virgate of land with the bailiwick, which laſt was in the poſſeſſion of the abbot of Flaxley.

In the ſame rolls appears the following reference to Flaxley under the head of Weſtbury[2]:—

"The jurors ſay that Roger Cadel gave five acres of land out of the manor of Rodley to the abbot of Flaxley in pure alms, whereby his lord the king has loſt the tallage, etc., belonging to him."

"The aforeſaid abbot holds two meſſuages and his two tenants two acres of land out of the tenement of Walter of Chexhull in the manor aforeſaid,[3] and three acres out of the tenement of Henry of Humelmore[4] in the ſame manor, and two acres from the fee of Garne,[5] whereby their lord the king has loſt tallage."

Under the head of Botlowe appears the following[6]:—

"The jurors ſay that the abbot of Flaxley holds the tenement which belonged to Haylof who was a ceorl ('Sokemannus'[7]) of the king in Dimmoc, and half a virgate of land through William Gamages who was enfeoffed of half a knight's fee in the ſame manor by King Richard."

[1] Perſonalities of the Foreſt of Dean, by the Rev. H. G. Nicholls, p. 16.

[2] Hundred of Weſtbury, p. 180.

[3] For grants of Henry of Cheakeſhill fee Cart. No. 22 and 61, alſo Rot. Cart. 11 Hen. III, pars. ſec. m. 8.

[4] Philip of Humelmore appears amongſt the benefactors to the Flaxley monks in Rot. Cart. 11 Hen. III. pars. ſec. m. 8.

[5] For references to Hugh of Gerne (Garne) fee notes under "Additional Benefactors" poſt.

[6] Hundred of Botlowe, p. 183.

[7] Sokemannus, Sochemannus—A ceorl, a free landowner not noble. Stubb's Gloſs., 528.

"The abbot of Flaxley holds of the land which belonged to Robert Muſchet[1] two virgates of land and two acres of meadow. The ſame abbot was enfeoffed of thirteen acres of land and one meſſuage by William de Byfeleye."

### *Perambulation of Forest of Dean.*

Bigland in his Hiſtory of Glouceſterſhire[2] notes that the early records of the foreſt of Dean abound in accounts of perambulation. In 1225 (9 Hen. III) one was made on the petition of the monks of Flaxley, including the additions made in former reigns, which in 1300 (28 Ed. I) were diſafforeſted, and called Purlieus. This ſettlement was confirmed by Parliament in 1326, 1 Ed. III.

### *Taxation of Pope Nicholas.*

The eccleſiaſtical valuations known as the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, 1292 (20 Edw. I), and the Valor Eccleſiaſticus of Henry VIII, furniſh ſome intereſting information relating to Flaxley abbey. Both of theſe valuations have been printed by the Record Commiſſioners, and are well known to all hiſtorical enquirers.

In the taxation of Pope Nicholas, under the head of Hereford Temporalities, the goods of the abbey of Flaxley are thus enumerated at p. 171.

Bona temporalia Abbatis de Flaxle.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Idem habet in manerio ſuo de Walemore quatuor carucatas terræ precium carucatæ - - - - | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| De redditibus aſſiſæ per annum - - - | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Item 20 plauſtratas feni precium cujuſdam libræ - - | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Item idem habet tres carucatas terræ in grangia juxta Abbatiam precium carucatæ - - - - | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| De redditibus aſſiſæ - - - - | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| Item unum molendinum foler. ibidem precium per ann. - | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| De uno molendino aquatico ibidem per annum - - | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| Item apud Novam Terram duas carucatas terræ per centum carucatas | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| De redditibus aſſiſæ ibidem - - - | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Item apud Dene tres carucatas terræ per centum carucatas - | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| De redditibus aſſiſæ - - - - | 0 | 5 | 0 |

[1] Robert Muſchet appears amongſt the benefactors of Flaxley Abbey in Cart. No. 31 and 32.

[2] Bigland's Hiſtory of Glouceſterſhire, p. 457, under "Foreſt of Dean."

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Item 10 plauſtratas feni per cent plauſtrates - - | | | | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Item apud Dymmok quinque carucatas terræ per centum carucatas | | | | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| De redditibus aſſiſæ per annum - - - | | | | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Decem plauſtratas feni per cent. cujuſdam lib. - - | | | | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Item unum molendinum aquaticum p.c. per annum - - | | | | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| Item apud Seddeſtowe duas caruc. terræ p.c. cuj. lib. - - | | | | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| De medietate unius gurgitis - - - | | | | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| De aliis piſcariis - - - - | | | | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Item in villa de Monem. de redd. aſs. - - - | | | | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| Summa - - - | 14 | 0 | 1 | | | |
| Decime - - - | 1 | 8 | 0 | | | |

At page 174 is the following:—

Abbas de Flaxle.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Habet 35 vaccas exit. omn. - - - - | | | | 2 | 12 | 6 |
| De multonibus 100. Exit. omn. - - - | | | | 1 | 13 | 4 |
| Item de ovibus mat'cib' 140 exit. omn. - - - | | | | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Summa - - - | 7 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| Decime - - - | 0 | 15 | 7 | | | |

At page 204—6, under Bath and Wells.

Archidiaconatus Wellen. Decanatus de Axebrugg.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abbas de Flexlegh - - - | 11 | 0 | 0 | Blakſdon. |

At page 221. Wygorn' Dioc.

In Decanat. de Stonhouſe.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Preter hoc porcio Abbatis de Flaxle in dec. ret^r. Taxatio - | | | | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Decime - - - - | | | | 0 | 2 | 6 |

At page 238. Same dioceſe. Archidiaconatus Glouceſtr'.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abbas de Flexl. habet apud Climperwell tres carucatas terræ et valet caruc. viginti ſolid. Item apud Erlingham unam carucatam terræ et valet viginti ſolidos. Item de exit. ſtaur. quadraginta ſolidos - - - - - | | | | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Decime - - - - | | | | 0 | 12 | 0 |

*Valor Ecclesiasticus of Henry VIII.*

By an Act paſſed in the twenty-ſixth year of King Henry VIII (A.D. 1534) it was finally ſettled that the Church ſhould render to the king the firſt fruits of all benefices and dignities, and the tenth of their annual revenues. The Act was entitled "An Acte concerninge the paiment of Firſte Fruites of all dignities, benefices and promocyons ſpirituall, and alſo concerninge one annuell

pencyon of the tenthe part of all the poſſeſſions of the Churche ſpirituall and temporall granted to the Kings Highneſs and his heires."

It was to carry into effect the proviſions of this Act that the Valor was formed. The only exiſting Valor of the eccleſiaſtical property of the kingdom was the ſurvey made in the time of King Edward I by Pope Nicholas IV. A new ſurvey was neceſſary on account of the change in the value, eſtimated in money, of the various dignities and benefices; (2) a great change had taken place in their relative values; (3) in the interval ſince the laſt valuation had ariſen innumerable foundations of the ſpecies denominated Chantries, from which a large revenue was about to be derived. Hence it was enacted that ſuch a ſurvey ſhall be taken by commiſſioners ſent in the king's name in every part of the kingdom, whoſe duty it ſhould be to enquire out all promotions and to return an exact account of all the temporalities and ſpiritualities with which they were endowed.

The Valor Eccleſiaſticus of King Henry VIII is the return into the exchequer which theſe commiſſioners made.

The poſſeſſions of the monaſtery of Flaxley within the foreſt of Dean are thus enumerated under the head of the various manors in which the abbey owned lands or other revenue.[1]

Flaxley Monaſterium infra Foreſtam de Deane in Com. Glouceſtr'.

Manerium de Bleyſdon.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valet clare in reddit' et firm' unacū al' caſual ib'm p' annū 1l. pro reddit' reſolut' año regi et 13s. 4d. pro vad' Adam Phelpis collect' reddit' ib'm. - - - | 6l. | 6s. | 9d. |

Man'ium de Walmoure cu' Membr'.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valet clare in reddit' et firm' unacū al' caſual ib'm p' annū ultra 1s. 3½d. pro reddit. reſolut'. dño regi 10s. vicar choral' eccl'ie cath'is Hereford 2s. ad hundred' dñi regis de Weſtbury et 1l. 16s. 8d. pro vad. Adam Philpis collect' reddit' ib'm. - - - - - | 26l. | 3s. | 9d. |

Div's Terr' et Tent' in Newneham Polton villa Glouc'. Howle et Goodrych.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valent clare in redd' et firm' ib'm p' annū ultra 6s. 8d. ſolut' pro vad Thome Boxe collect' reddit' ib'm, et 10s. pro capit'i re^n. abb'ti et convent' de Tyntharn' - - | 5l. | 2s. | 5d. |

[1] Dugdale's Mon. Angl., Ed. 1825, Vol. V, pp. 590, Valor Eccleſiaſticus temp. Hen. VIII (Tranſcript of Return 26 Hen. VIII. Firſt Fruits Office.)

Rochelleſbury.

Valet clare in reddit' et firm' unacū aĩ caſual' ibm per annū ultra 7s. ſolut' dño Regi pro capit'li reddit' 13s. 4d. priori Sĉi Johis J'rem in Anglia pro capit'li re' 2s. abbti et convent' de Keyſhem pro capit'li reddu 13s. 4d. pro vad' Thome North collect' reddit' ibm et 20s pro feod' Riĉi Wermecombe ſenli ibm. - - - 20l. 4s. 4d.

Newland Colford et Staunton.

Valent clare in redd' aſſis' ibm per annū ultra 43s. 4d. pro capit'li reddit' ſolut' ad caſtrum dñi Regis de Sĉo Briavello et 13s. 4d. pro vad'. Riĉi Baret collect' redd' ibm. - 17l. 3s. 6d.

P'va Deane.

Valet clare in redd' et firm' unacū aĩ caſual' ibm per annū ultra 20s ſolut' pro vad' Will'i Tanner[1] collect. redd. ibm. - 10l. 17s. 2d.

Dymmocke.

Valet clare in redd' et firm' unacū al' caſual' ibm per annū ultra 10s. ſolut' pro vad' Johnis Wynyet collect' reddit' ibm et 20d. pro feod' Thome Lane ſenli ibm. - 12l. 12s. 0d.

Arlyngham et Clymperwell.

Valent clare in redd' et firm' ibm per annū ultra 3s. 6d. ſolut' Waltero Yate pro capit'li redd' 20d. pro pane annti' diſtribut' apud Barkeley et Slymbrydge div's pauperib9 pro ãia Rogeri Berkeley[2] militis unius benefactor' monaſterii predĉi et 6s. 8d. pro vad' Willi Longley collect' redd' ibm. 5l. 9s. 10d

Flaxley.

Valet clare in redd' et firm' unacū al' caſual' ibm per annū ultra 53s. 4d., ſolut' pro feod' Johis Arnold armigeri capit'li ſenli oĩni' terr' et teñt' predĉo monaſterio pertin' 6s. 8d. pro vad' Willi Fowle collect' redd' ibm et 20s pro elemos' diſtribut' div's paupibz in cena dñi - - 8l. 3s. 4d.

Sma clar' valor' Monaſterii predĉi - - 112l. 3s. 1d.

Xme inde - - - - 11l. 4s. 3¾d.

[1] An original deed dated 21 April, 26 Hen. VIII. (1535) executed between Thomas Were, abbot of Flaxley, and William Tanner, is ſtill preserved at Flaxley abbey. (See Part III, post.)

[2] Robert de Berkeley received a licenſe 20 Ed. I. to aſſign to the abbot and convent of Flaxley a meſſuage and the rents thereof in Erlingham. (See p. 43.)

*Writs of Summons to Parliament.*

In Dugdale s Monasticon Anglicanum, vol. viii, App. iii, Ed. 1825, is furnished an alphabetical title of all the abbots, maſters, and priors of religious orders to whom any particular writs of ſummons to Parliament iſſued from anno 49 Hen. III to 23 Edward IV extant in the Cloſe Rolls, and liſt of ſummons in the Tower of London with the ſeveral years of each king's reign wherein they were ſummoned.

This table ſhows that writs of ſummons[1] to Parliament were on ſeveral occaſions iſſued to the abbot of Flaxley in the reign of Edward I, viz.—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 Ed. I. | - | - | - | 1293-94. |
| 23 „ | - | - | - | 1294-95. |
| 24 „ | - | - | - | 1295-96. |
| 28 „ | - | - | - | 1299-1300. |
| 32 „ | - | - | - | 1302-3. |

During the reigns of Edward I and Edward II it appears that the number of abbots ſummoned to Parliament was fluctuating and uncertain. The liſt of Parliamentary abbots was not formally ſettled till the time of Edward III, when the number was fixed at 26, excluſive of two abbots and one prior which are doubtful, viz., the abbots of Leiceſter and St. James, Northampton, and the prior of Coventry.

*Miscellaneous references to Flaxley Abbey.*

The remaining few references to Flaxley abbey which I have been able to diſcover in the public records are of inferior importance.

In the Great Roll of the Pipe for the 1ſt year of Richard I, 1189-1190, printed by the Record Commiſſioners, the following entry occurs at p. 163 :—

Rot. 10, memb. 1. "Et Monach. de Flexeleya vi li. nūo in Dimmoc."

[1] In Lords' Reports on the Dignity of a Peer, vol. ii, p. 449, in the Index Summonitionum of Edw. I are the following references :—Flaxele Abbas de, 22, 23 ter., 24, 28 bis., 32.

All theſe references to the abbot of Flaxley are writs of ſummons to Parliament taken from the Cloſe and other Rolls, and set forth at length in Appendix i, part i, of the Lord's Report on the Dignity of a Peer. The original rolls from which the references are taken are as follows :—22 Ed. I., Rot. Vaſcon., m. 4, dors; Close Rolls, 6 references, all in dorſo, viz., 23 Ed. I, m. 4; 23 Ed. I, m. 2; 24 Ed. I, m. 7; 28 Ed. I, m. 16; 28 Ed. I, m. 3; 32 Ed. I, m. 2.

A reference in ſimilar terms appears at page 34 of "Rotulus Cancellarii vel Antigraphum Magni Rotuli Pipæ de tertio anno regni regis Johannis," alſo publiſhed by the Record Commiſſioners.

In the Oblata Rolls publiſhed by the ſame authorities under the title "Rotuli de Oblatis et Finibus in Turri Londonenſi aſſervati temp. Regis Johannis," occurs the following entry at p. 546 :—

"Abbas de Flaxley dat. tertiam partem viii m[arcarum] pro habendo brevi de debito illo. Habuit brevem. Mandatum eſt vicecomiti quod capiat ſecuritatem de primis illis denariis de tertia parte predictarum viii m[arcarum]."

In the 11th year of Henry III the following entry appears on the Cloſe Rolls :—

"Abbas de Flexl. attorn. Regin. fil. Walteri circa Johannam fil. Johannis pet. de x mare."[1]

In the ſame year appears the following entry :—

"It is commanded to Richard of Eſton, William of Dene, and Richard of Weſtbirie, that out of the money which has accrued from the forges of their Lord the King in Dene and is in their poſſeſſion at Flaxley, they ſhould cauſe William de Patot, ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire, to have xx pounds by way of loan up to the feaſt of St. Michael."[2]

In the 40th year of Henry III, Cloſe Rolls, appears the following entry :—

Will. de Fontibus } Acquittance of Common
Abbot of Flaxle } Summons in Co. Somerſet.[3]

In the ſame year the conſtable of St. Briavell's was commanded with the advice of James Freſel and the abbot of Flaxley to ſell wood in the foreſt of Dene to the amount of 1,000 marks to be paid into the wardrobe.[4]

In the abſtracts of the "Originalia" printed by the Record Commiſſioners, vol ii, p. 33, occurs the following :—

"Johannes le Botiller de Lanultyt finem fecit per decem marcas per licentiam habendi dandi quinque marcatas annui redditus Abbatiæ et Conventui bonæ Mariæ de Flaxleye percipiendi de manerio de Breuerne ad inveniendum quendam capellanum in Abbatia predicta ħend."—Rot. 22.

In the notice of Inquiſitions connected with Flaxley abbey it is mentioned that licence was granted to John le Botiller to aſſign certain rents to the abbey

[1] Rot. Claus., 11 Hen. III, m. 10. (Vol. ii, p. 210, printed ſeries.)
[2] Rot. Claus., 11 Hen. III, m. 5. (Vol. ii, p. 196, printed ſeries.)
[3] Rot. Claus., 40 Hen. III, m. 19, dorſo.
[4] Rot. Claus., 40 Hen. III, m. 10, dorſo. Compare Note 4, p. 31, for reference to James Freſel.

of Flaxley in perpetuity in return for ſupplying a monk to do daily ſervice for the ſouls of him and his anceſtors.

In Rymer's Fœdera occur ſeveral references to the abbot of Flaxley taken from the Cloſe Rolls, viz. :—

1294, 22 Edw. I, under the head of Mandatum Regis Archiepiſcopo Eborum et Epiſcopis Angliæ de facto Vaſconiæ, a Rege Franciæ fraudulenter obtentæ et nequiter detentæ.[1]

1305, 33 Edw. I. De Exequiis Johannæ Reginæ Franciæ celebrandis.[2]

1315, 8 Edw. II. Pro L marcis in menſe Paſchæ.[3]

1333, 7 Edw. III. Super memorato ſubſido, de excuſationibus non admittendis.[4]

1347, 21 Edw. III. De uno ſacco lanæ in Octabis nativitatis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis.

All the writs and orders quoted were of the nature of circulars addreſſed to a large number of eccleſiaſtics and others, amongſt whom mention is made of the abbot of Flaxley.

Under the head of Clerical Subſidies (Exchequer) Dioceſe of Glouceſter and Hereford, Ed. I to Hen. VIII in vol. viii, P.R.O., appears the following :—

"Numerus de capitibus omnium beneficiatorum et non beneficiatorum in decanat. de foreſta Roſs, Irchenfeld, Heref. dioc. Tranſmiſſus Abbati de Flaxley pro ſubsidio levando."—2 mems.

*Public events connected with Flaxley Abbey noticed in Ancient Chronicles and Public Records.*

The firſt important public event connected with Flaxley abbey of which I have been able to find notice is the viſitation of the Ciſtercian abbeys which took place in 1187, that is, within forty years after the abbey was founded.

A reference to this viſitation will be found in the Waverley Annals (Rolls ſeries, vol. ii, p. 245) and is chiefly important for the preſent purpoſe as bringing to light the names of two additional Flaxley abbots hitherto unnoticed by Browne Willis, Stevens, or others.

[1] Rymer's Fœdera, vol. i, part 2, p. 809.
[2] Ibid, p. 971.
[3] Ibid, vol. ii, part 1, p. 264.
[4] Ibid, p. 852.

The paſſage referred to is as follows :—

(1187) "Hoc anno deſcenderunt in Angliam viſitatores miſſi a capitulo Ciſtercienſi in quorum viſitatione dimiſerunt Abbatias ſuas Willielmus de Tinterna (ex ſucceſſit Vido Abbas de Kingeſwoda eique ſucceſſit in Kingeſwoda Willielmus prior ejuſdem loci) et Willielmus Abbas de Bordeſleia dimiſit Abbatiam ſuam, ſuceſſit Ricardus ſup-prior ejuſdem loci. Hoc idem fecit Walerannus Abbas de Dene, et ſucceſſit Alanus Monachus de Bordeſleia."

'In this year came down to England viſitors ſent from the Ciſtercian chapter; at whoſe viſitation William of Tintern reſigned his abbacy and was succeeded by Vido, abbot of Kingſwood, who was himſelf ſucceeded at Kingſwood by William, prior of the ſame place; and William, abbot of Bordesley reſigned his abbacy, and was ſucceeded by Richard, ſub-prior of the ſame place. The ſame was done by Waleran, abbot of Dene, and Alan,[1] monk of Bordeſley ſucceeded him.'

## *Visit of King John to Flaxley Abbey*, 1207-1214.

King John has left in hiſtory a bad reputation for his ill treatment of the Ciſtercian order of monks, an account of which is given in the Annales Monaſtici. In the year 1210 this order was ſubjected to a ſerious perſecution. Ranſom was extracted from them and they were forbidden to leave England. In 1212 was publiſhed a letter of King John to the ſheriffs forbidding any mandate of the Pope againſt him to be received or executed, and in the ſame year falſe letters were extorted from the Ciſtercians and others, whereby they profeſſed to reſign their property to the king. Flaxley being a Ciſtercian abbey probably bore its own ſhare of the perſecution. The Itinerary[2] of King John ſhews that he viſited Flaxley on ſeveral occaſions between 1207 and 1214, probably for the purpoſe of hunting.[3]

[1] No. 69 and 70 of the Chartulary relate to grants made by abbot Alan (Alanus dictus Abbas de Dene) to Jordan, ſon of Ralph, and to Godefrid Mog reſpectively.

[2] The Itinerary here given is taken from the introduction to the Patent Rolls by Sir T. Duffus Hardy, printed by the Record Commiſſioners.

[3] Besides King John, Edward III appears to have paid frequent viſits to the abbey, probably alſo for the purpose of hunting. A ſpecial grant was made to the abbey by Edward III in conſequence of the loſſes ſuſtained by the monks, ſee notes, p. 41 ante.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A.D. 1207 at Gloucefter | Nov. | 14 | Wednefday. |
| St. Briavell's | ,, | 15 | Thurfday. |
| ,, | ,, | 16 | Friday morning. |
| Flaxley | ,, | 16 | ,, evening. |
| St. Briavell's | ,, | 17 | Saturday. |
| Hereford | ,, | 18 | Sunday. |
| 1212 at Flaxley | ,, | 8 | Thurfday. |
| ,, | ,, | 9 | Friday. |
| St. Briavell's | ,, | 10 | Saturday. |
| ,, | ,, | 11 | Sunday. |
| ,, | ,, | 12 | Monday. |
| Flaxley | ,, | 12 | Monday evening. |
| 1213 at St. Briavell's | ,, | 28 | Thurfday. |
| ,, | ,, | 29 | Friday. |
| Monmouth | ,, | 29 | Friday evening. |
| ,, | ,, | 30 | Saturday. |
| St. Briavell's | ,, | 30 | ,, |
| Flaxley | ,, | 30 | ,, |
| Gloucefter | ,, | 30 | ,, |
| 1214 at Braden's Coke | Dec. | 11 | Thurfday. |
| Afhton | ,, | 11 | ,, |
| Flaxley | ,, | 11 | ,, |

*Burial of Gilbert de Clare at Tewkesbury*, 1230.

In the year 1230, October 25, occurred the death of Gilbert de Clare[1] at Penros, in Brittany. His body was brought to Plymouth, and thence to Tewkefbury where he was buried, 11 November, in the prefence of the abbots of Tewkefbury, Tintern, Flexley, Keynefham, Tureford and others. This event is alluded to in the Annals of Tewkefbury, (Rolls Series, vol. i, p. 76) in the following terms:—

"Venit tum corpus ad nos fabbato ante feftum Sancti Martini, quierit autem in fepulcro Dominica fequenti. Sepultus vero eft ante majus altare aflantibus Abbatibas de Theokefberie, de Tynterne, de Flexleye, de Key-

[1] Several members of the De Clare family were buried in Tewkefbury Abbey. See Mr. A. Hartfhorne's paper on "Monumental Effigies near Cheltenham," Trans. Glouc. and Bristol Arch. Soc., vol. iv, p. 231.

nefham, de Tureford et aliis viris religionis innumeris diversorum ordinum populisque innumeris utriufque Sexus."

'There came then the body to us on the Sabbath before the feaft of St. Martin, and was placed in the tomb on the following Lord's day. He was buried indeed before the greater altar, in the presence of the abbots of Tewkefbury, Tyntern, Flexley, Keynefham, Tureford, and a countlefs number of holy men of different orders and a multitude of both fexes.'

*Connection of Flaxley Abbey with Richard Earl Marshall,* 1234.

In the eighteenth year of Henry III 1233-34, ferious difturbances took place in connection with the infurrection of Hubert de Burgh and Richard Earl Marshall. After the king's quarrel with Hubert de Burgh in 1232, the latter was confined firft in the Tower and afterwards in the Caftle of Devizes. The king then made Des Roches, bifhop of Winchefter, his chief counfellor, and by his advice difmiffed the officers of his court, and garrifoned his caftle with Poictevins and other foreigners.

Richard Earl Marfhall and other nobles remonftrated with the king, but obtaining no redrefs they took fteps to drive out the foreigners. Hoftages were then demanded from them by the king, but the Earl Marfhall apprehending treachery fled to Wales and made a league with Llewelyn, whereupon he was proclaimed as a traitor.

Hubert de Burgh efcaped from prifon October 12, and joined the infurrection againft the king.

The Clofe Rolls of 18 Henry VIII contain feveral allufions to this infurrection, and fhow that the followers of the Earl Marfhall amongft other places fled to Flaxley Abbey, where the Conftable of St. Briavell's, the Sheriff of Gloucefter, and other officials were fent to take them.

The firft reference on this subject is dated 6 March, 18 Henry III,[1] and is as follows:—

'The fheriff of Gloucefter is commanded to take with him the conftable of St. Briavell's and the king's coroners of the county and go to the abbey of Flaxley and offer to perfons there who are againft the king that they fhall come out to ftand their trial or elfe abjure the kingdom.'

[1] Rot. Claus., 18 Hen. III., m. 28.

On the 15 March occurs the following entry :—

'The ſheriff of Glouceſter is commanded to permit the men armed with bows, arrows, and hatchets who came to the abbey to keep watch, becauſe ſome of Richard Earl Marſhall's men fled thither, to return to their parts and to retain the others for the ſaid watch.'

This extract from the Cloſe Rolls is printed in extenſio in vol. i of Royal Letters, Hen. III, 1216-1235, edited by the Rev. Walter Shirley, app. iv, No. 7, under documents relating to fall of Hubert de Burgh as follows :—

"Mandatum eſt vice Comiti Gloceſtriæ quod omnes homines de comitatu ſuo juratos ad arcus et ſagittas et hachias quos venire fecit uſque Flexleiam ad vigilias faciendas ibidem occaſione quorumdam ſervientium de gente comitis Ricardi Mareſcalli qui ad Abbatiam de Flexleia fugerunt ad partes ſuas ſine impedimento redire permittat ad terras ſuas excolendas. Ceteros vero juratos ad loricas, perpunctos, et hauberinos quos ibidem ad hoc venire fecit faciat ibidem morari ad vigilias faciendas ita quod quidam unius patriæ et alii patriæ ſucceſſint vigilias illas faciant. Teſte Rege apud Wadeſtok decimo quinto die Martii per epiſcopum Wintonienſem et juſticiarium."[1]

On the 20 March the following entry occurs:—

The conſtable of St. Briavell's is commanded to deliver up to the abbot the horſes, etc., which were taken within the encloſure of the abbey, and on account of which the Biſhop of Hereford excommunicated the conſtable and others. The Biſhop is commanded to take off the excommunication.[2]

The Biſhop of Hereford at this date was Hugh Folliot, conſecrated 1219, died 1234. The oldest Regiſter of the ſee of Hereford ſtill in exiſtence commences with Thomas de Cantelupe, 1275, 3 Ed. I, ſo that no reference to the events deſcribed is obtainable from thoſe records.

On the 28 March the following entry appears:—

The conſtable of St. Briavells is commanded not to permit anything to be

[1] Rot. Claus., 18 Hen. III, m. 28, dorſo. The infurrection of Hubert de Burgh took place in 18 Hen. III, 1233-34, and the extracts quoted from the Cloſe Rolls refer to the writs for aſſembling the 'jurati adarma' dated A.D. 1231. The following extract from this writ, taken from Stubb's Documents illuſtrative of Engliſh hiſtory, is important as throwing light on the meaning of the entries in the Cloſe Rolls relating to this infurrection :—

"Mandatum eſt vicecomiti Glouceſtriæ quod, non obſtante mandato regis ei facto de hominibus juratis ad arma et ſecuribus veniendis ad exercitum regis venire faciat tamen homines juratos ad ferrum, videlicet loricas et haubiones et perpunctos; faciat revenire ad eundem exercitum ducentos homines cum ducentis ſecuribus et cum victualibus ſuis quadraginta dierum, quæ eis vicecomes faciat inveniri per homines comitatus ſui juratos ad alia minuta arma, quos rex vult remanere in partibus ſuis." etc., p. 350.

[2] Rot. Claus., 18 Hen. III, m. 27.

taken in the wood of the abbot for eſtovers of the keepers of the ſervants of Richard Marſhall who fled to the monaſtery; but to cauſe him to be recompenſed for his hedges which have been burnt; and alſo reſtitution of his horſes, arms and harneſs to be made. The aforeſaid conſtable and the ſheriffs of Glouceſterſhire are commanded not to permit the aforeſaid keepers to remain within the gates of the abbey or monaſtery, but to perform their cuſtody outſide the gates.[1]

The entries from the Cloſe Rolls above referred to, I have carefully examined in the original Roll in the hope of finding ſome additional particulars, beſides thoſe furniſhed in the excellent Index prepared by the authorities of the Public Record Office. I find, however, that the whole of the particulars mentioned in the Roll have been most carefully and accurately stated, and no additional matter of importance was obtained by me from the Roll itſelf.

*Settlement of dispute between Abbots of Margan and Carlyon*, 10 *Aug.* 1256.

The abbot of Flaxley appears in 1256 as one of the witneſſes to the final ſettlement of a diſpute between the abbots of Margan, co. Glamorgan, and Carlyon (Carleon upon Uſke) co. Monmouth, regarding the aſſignment and boundaries of 100 acres of land. The original document is deſcribed in the Seal Catalogue of the MSS. room of the Britiſh Muſeum (75, A, 37)—

"Litteræ quibus narratur finalis compoſitio controverſiæ inter abbatias de Margan co. Glamorgan, et de Karlyon (Carleon upon Uſk) co. Monmouth, ſuper aſſignatione et limitatione centum acrarum terræ.

"Teſte abbatibus de Flexley co. Glouc., de Tinterna co. Monm., de Neth. (Neath.) co. Glamorgan: de Alba Domo co. Montgomery; et de Strata Florida co. Cardigan. Facta in Octavo S. Laurentii, 10 Aug. 1256, cum ſig."

The ſeal of the abbot of Flaxley and of the other abbots named is or was appended to this document; but the Flaxley ſeal cannot now be identified. I have, however, been able to ſecure from the Doubleday collection ſatiſfactory impreſſions of the abbey ſeal, an account of which will be given hereafter.

*Suspension of the Abbot of Flaxley for misconduct*, 1335.

The laſt public occurrence which I have to notice is the formal ſuſpenſion of the abbot of Flaxley for miſconduct in the ninth year of Edward III,

[1] Rot. Claus., 18 Hen. III, m. 27. N.B.—Both of theſe entries, which are of different dates, are engroſſed on the ſame membrane.

the charge of the abbey being meanwhile entrusted by the king to the abbots of Dore and Bordesley and to the prior of Flaxley. The record of this occurrence will be found in the Patent Rolls[1] of ninth Edward III. It relates that on account of the negligence (incuriam) and bad rule (malum regimen) of the abbots of Flaxley, the property of the abbey had been seriously wasted and consumed, and that the abbot and convent were deeply in debt. Under these circumstances it was declared that the king took the abbey and all its possessions into his own charge, and delivered the abbacy into the custody of the abbots of Dore, Bordesley,[2] and the prior of Flaxley to hold as long as the king shall think fit. All persons were forbidden to take away anything from the manors, granges, and other possessions of the abbey without the special permission of the Commissioners above-named. The reference in question, which is one of special interest, will be found in extenso in Appendix 1, No. vii. How long the abbot was under suspension is not known, but in the twenty-seventh year of Edward III. (1353) a special grant to the abbey of £36 9s. 1d. was made by the king as before related, see p. 41.

[1] Rot. Pat. 9 Edw. III., pars secunda, m. 16.

[2] The Cistercian abbey of Dore is in Herefordshire. Bordesley is in Worcestershire. At the time of this suspension Thomas Chorlton was Bishop of Hereford (1327 to 1334).

# PART II.

## CARTULARY OF FLAXLEY ABBEY.

The following account of this Cartulary has been communicated to me by Mr. Samuel Gael of Battledown Knoll, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham. The original Roll on which the various documents relating to Flaxley abbey are engroſſed was the property of Thomas Wyniatt, Eſq., of Staunton in Glouceſterſhire. In 1825 it was lent by Mr Wyniatt to the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. of Middlehill, Warwickſhire, who made clear with his own hand a tranſcript of the contents of the whole Roll, which is now at Thirleſtaine Houſe, Cheltenham. On the death of Mr. Wyniatt the original Roll paſſed into the poſſeſſion of the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, and was included by him in the catalogue of his well-known library at Middlehill. In 1866 a portion of the Flaxley Cartulary, together with a table of the whole contents, was printed by the late Sir Thomas Phillipps at his private preſs at Middlehill. The print then made concludes with the following note.

"Finis Cartularii de Flaxley tranſcripti per T. Phillipps Anno Dni 1825,
"et impreſſi Marc. 1866.

"N.B. As the original Roll has been miſlaid, the above could not be
"collated with it therefore there may be a few errors. T. P."

The original Roll of the Cartulary, though known to have been in the poſſeſſion of the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, is unfortunately ſtill miſſing; but the tranſcript of the Roll made by Sir Thomas Phillipps himſelf is in the Phillipps Library. Through the kindneſs of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Fenwick of Thirleſtaine Houſe I received ſpecial permiſſion to procure a copy of this tranſcript for publication with theſe notes on Flaxley abbey; and for this purpoſe I was fortunate enough to ſecure the valuable ſervices of Mr. Fitzroy Fenwick to whom I am much indebted.

The Cartulary copied by Mr. Fitzroy Fenwick contained all the abbreviations and contractions ſhown in Sir Thomas Phillipps' tranſcript. Theſe abbreviations have been extended in accordance with the principle adopted by the editors

of the Rolls ſeries; and the text of the Cartulary as thus extended has been carefully reviſed by a competent expert, and has been compared by Mr. Fenwick with the original tranſcript.

Although, therefore, under the circumſtances explained, ſome errors may poſſibly have crept into the text owing to the impoſſibility of collating the copy with the original Roll, it will be admitted, I hope, that pains have been taken to ſecure as much accuracy as poſſible. Sir Thomas Phillipps is well known to have been a very learned and ſkilful antiquary; and the tranſcript made with his own hand may, it would ſeem, be ſafely accepted as a faithful copy of the original Flaxley Abbey Cartulary.

The genuineneſs of the documents contained in the Cartulary ſeems to be ſtrongly atteſted by internal evidence. Many of the names of benefactors and witneſſes correſpond with the names mentioned in other public documents; and the Cartulary as a whole preſents all the appearance of a valuable collection of original monaſtic deeds. But fortunately the genuineneſs of the Flaxley Cartulary does not depend upon internal evidence alone. I have diſcovered amongſt the Charter Rolls of Henry III a document which contains a formal confirmation of a large number of the private gifts and benefactions recorded in the Cartulary. The document referred to is of ſome length, and is quoted as follows in the printed Calendar of Charter Rolls publiſhed by the Record Commiſſioners: Rot. Cart. 11 Henry III, pars ſecunda, m. 8.

In the abſence of the original Cartulary Roll the independent corroboration derived from this confirmation charter of Henry III ſeems highly important. The charter referred to has been ſet out at length in Appendix, Part I No v, and ſpecial notice of its contents will be given hereafter.

Amongſt the contents of this Cartulary, (Cart. No. 80[1]) will be found to be a catalogue of the library of the Flaxley monks, entitled "Catalogus librorum." This catalogue ſeems, from a note in Sir Thomas Phillipps' handwriting, to have been printed by the Royal Society of Literature under the following heading, which contains a few additional particulars of intereſt:—

> "Excerpta ex Cartulario Abbatiæ de Dene alias Flaxley agro Gloceſtriæ penes Thomas Wyniatt Armigerum de Staunton in eodem Comitatu. A.D. 1825.
>
> Hoc cartularium ſcriptum eſt in Rotulum Pergameneum (cujus initium lacerum eſt) in ſaeculo 13mo:

[1] The numbers quoted refer to the numbers in the Latin Table of Contents which precedes the Cartulary, see Appendix Part II, post.

Incipit in fronte Redditus de Dimmoc. In dorſo "Carta Henrici aliquando."
In dorſo etiam continet Catalogus Librorum in Bibliotheca qui ſequitur
"Numerus librorum noſtrorum
Bibliotheca in tribus voluminibus."

Here follows a liſt of books commencing with "Auguſtinus ſuper 'Beatus eſt Vir'."

I am not aware of the grounds upon which the ſtatement is made that the Cartulary was written on a parchment roll in the 13th century; and the abſence of the original Roll makes it difficult to form any opinion on the ſubject. The date of many of the documents recorded in the Cartulary appears on the face of the documents themſelves. All theſe documents ſeem to have been executed within the firſt ſixty years after the foundation of the abbey: viz., before 1210.

Of the ninety-ſeven documents of which the Cartulary is compoſed, one is a catalogue of the abbey library; one contains the letters addreſſed by William, Biſhop of Hereford, to all the chaplains of the dioceſe; two are Papal Rolls of privilege, one by Pope Celeſtine III, the other by Pope Alexander III; four are ſtatements of account; and the remaining documents, eighty-nine in number, conſiſt (*a*) of grants of land or privileges made to the abbey by various private benefactors; (*b*) of leaſes, mortgages, agreements, &c., made by the monks with private perſons in the ordinary courſe of buſineſs.

The Cartulary, with reviſed Table of Contents, will be found in extenſo in Appendix, Part II.

### *Names of Private Benefactors.*

Amongſt the private benefactors enumerated in the Flaxley Cartulary the following are, perhaps, the moſt important—1, Gilbert de Monmouth; 2, William de Braoſe, Lord of Brechen; 3, William de la Mara; 4, William and Henry de Mineriis; 5, William de Dene; 6, Richard de Erlingham; 7, Robert Muſchet; 8, Robert and Walter de Maus; 9, William de Sancto Leodegario; 10, Walter and Robert de Ragel co. Somerſet; 11, Hugh Hoſate.

### *Gilbert de Monmouth.*

No. 6 of the Flaxley Cartulary is a grant by Gilbert de Monmouth and Berta his wife to the abbey and monks of Dene of a ſum of 5s. from the proceeds

of the mill of Ope[1] (Hope) for the purchaſe of wine for the celebration of the ſacrament, with a ſtipulation that if the ſaid mill ſhould fall down, the ſum aforeſaid was to be paid out of the cuſtoms dues (gabulo) of the ſaid vill of Ope. Proviſion having been made for the object ſtated, the ſum might be applied, with the conſent of the whole chapter, to the repair of books. This grant muſt have been an important proviſion for the ſupport of the abbey library. In Cart. No. 80 will be found a catalogue of this library as it exiſted in the 13th century. Gilbert de Monmouth was probably a deſcendant of William Fitz Baderon of Monmouth,[2] who is noted as holding at the time of the great ſurvey lands in Tibberton, Huntley, Hope, Weſtbury, &c.

No. 7 of the Flaxley Cartulary is another grant to the abbey by the ſame Gilbert de Monmouth of freedom from tolls (quietanciam de theloneo), licence to croſs the ſea, in this caſe doubtleſs the Severn (paſſagio), and all cuſtomary dues throughout all the land of the grantor.

### *William de Braose.*

No. 8 is a ſimilar grant of freedom from tolls and the privilege of croſſing the ſea as above to the monks and Holy Church of "Mary of Flaxeleya" by William de Braoſe Lord of Brechen[3] as a propitiatory offering for himſelf,

[1] The village of Hope or Long Hope is ſituated between the villages of Micheldean and Blaisdon, about two miles from Flaxley.

[2] For particulars relating to this family ſee Mr. Alfred S. Ellis's paper on the "Domeſday Tenants of Glouceſterſhire."—Trans. Briſtol and Glouceſtſhire Arch. Soc., vol. iv, p. 130.

[3] The following table, compiled from Banks, ſhows the pedigree of William de Braose—

William de Braoſe.
- Philip de Braoſe. = Berta dau. of Milo, Earl of Hereford.
  - William de Braoſe d. in Paris, 1212. = Matilda de St. Valery, d. 1210.
    - William de Braoſe d. 1210.
    - Philip.
    - Giles, Bp. of Hereford.

The Flaxley benefactor was William, ſon of Philip de Braoſe. His wife, Matilda de St. Valery, and his two ſons William and Philip, are named in the deed granted to the Flaxley monks; and the following additional particulars are related by Banks: William de Braoſe being called upon to pay an old debt, flew out into rebellion and was baniſhed the kingdom with his family. His wife Maud was taken, brought back, and being confined in Windſor caſtle was with her eldeſt ſon William ſtarved to death by order of King John in 1210. William de Braoſe the elder died in Paris two years later. They had another ſon Giles who was Biſhop of Hereford. Maude de St. Valery is deſcribed as Lady of Haye. For additional information relating to the family of De Braoſe ſee articles by Sir Wm. Drake and Mr. Elwys in the "Genealogiſt" 1880, 1881, 1882. For the information furniſhed in this note I am indebted to Sir John Maclean, F.S.A.

his wife Matilda de St. Valery, his family, &c. Among the witneſſes to this deed are William and Philip, ſons of William de Braoſe.

### *William de la Mara.*

No. 95 is the grant of William de la Mara[1] to "God and the Bleſſed Mary and monks of Flaxley" of all his[2] meadow at Tukeley on payment of four ſhillings at the feaſt of St. Kenelm the martyr, and of "unas botas rubeas" on the feaſt of All Saints. Among the witneſſes to this deed are William de Berkeley and Bertram de la Mare.

### *William and Henry De Mineriis.*

No. 9 is the grant of William de Mineriis to the abbey aſſigning in perpetual alms ſix acres of land under Casthard,[3] and one acre of meadow between the ſaid land and the adjoining ſtream. No. 10 is the grant to the abbey by Henry, ſon of William de Mineriis, of the land lying between the land given to the abbey by William de Dene[4] and the wood above. No. 20 is the confirmation to the abbey by Henry de Mineriis, as lord of the manor, of all the grants made to the abbey by [5]Adam ſon of Fulco. The confirmation charter of 11 Hen. III[6] does not allude to the grants above mentioned, but refers to the gift by Henry de Mineriis of all his portion of Hinewere[7] with all liberties.

[1] William de la Mara was a firſt couſin of Earl Milo: for pedigree ſee Table in Trans. Briſtol and Glouceſtſhire Arch. Soc., vol. iv., p. 162, "Domeſday Tenants of Glouceſterſhire," by Mr. A. S. Ellis.

[2] Confirmed by royal charter of 11 Hen. III. Rot. Cart., 11 Henry III, pars. ſec. m. 8.

[3] Caſthard, otherwiſe written Caſtiard or Caſteyerde, was the name of the valley where the abbey of Flaxley was founded. See notes at p. 26.

[4] For the grant of William de Dene, see Cart., No. 16.

[5] For the grants of Adam, ſon of Fulco, ſee Cart. No. 19, 63, 64. The name is alſo referred to in Rot. Cart., 11 Hen. III., pars sec., m. 8.

[6] Rot. Cart., 11 Hen. III., pars secunda, m. 8.

[7] A Severn fiſhery, known as Hynewere or Hinewere, was granted to the abbey in the 54th year of Henry III. Rot. Pat., 54 Hen. III., m. 9. This grant was confirmed in the 30th year of Edward III, in payment to the king of an annual acknowledgement of twelve pence. Rot. Pat., 30 Edw. III, tertia pars pat., m. 19.

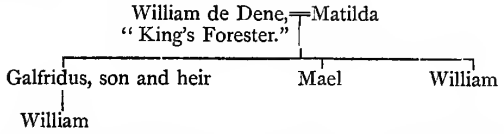
### *William and Geoffrey de Dene.*

No. 16 is the grant to the abbey by William de Dene[1] 'King's Forester,' of all his land under Caftiard. In return the grantor and his heirs were to enjoy the perpetual right of nominating to the abbey one monk, who was required to be acceptable to the convent. No. 17 is the grant to the abbey by Geoffrey, fon of William de Dene, of his meadow in Pulmede,[2] adjoining the garden of Henry de Mineriis. No. 18 is the record of a compromife entered into between Geoffrey de Dene, and the monks of Flaxley, regarding a difpute relating to the mill dam of Roger de Bofco. In Cart. No. 44, Roger de Bofco agreed to remove his dam from the monk's bridge and put it where it would do no harm. See poft.

### *William and Richard de Erlingeham.*

Nos. 30 and 50 are grants of land in Erlingeham (Arlingham) made to the abbey of Flaxley by William, fon of Gilbert, fon of Milo of Erlingham.[3] Nos. 28 and 29 are other grants of land to the abbey by Richard, fon of William de Erlingeham. Both William and Richard de Erlingeham appear to have made

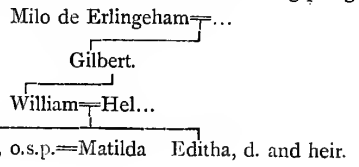
[1] Sir Thomas Phillipps has noted in his tranfcript of the Cartulary, that from the grants above quoted (No. 16 and 17) the following pedigree is obtained:




It feems probable that William de Dene was a defcendant of William Fitz Norman, keeper of the Foreft of Dene in 1080. See Mr. Alfred S. Ellis' Paper on "Domefday Tenants of Gloucefterfhire," Trans. Briftol and Gloucefterfhire Arch. Soc., vol. iv., p. 134; alfo "The Hiftory of the Manors of Dene Magna and Abenhale and their Lords," by Sir John Maclean in the fame publication, vol. vi., p. 123. The fee and inheritance of Englifh Bicknor, which belonged to Ulric de Dene, was granted by Henry I to Milo de Gloucefter, see Cal. Royal Charters, Duchy of Lanc. Records, (page 9, note 1 and page 16, note 3), and printed by Sir John Maclean in Trans. Bristol and Gloucefterfhire Arch. Soc., vol. iv, p. 319.

[2] The grant to the abbey of a meadow in Pulmede is alluded to in the Confirmation Charters of Roger Earl of Hereford, and of Henry II, see p. 16, 18, 37.

[3] From Cart. No. 50 Sir Thomas Phillipps has extracted the following pedigree—



agreements with the abbey to be buried at Flaxley, doubtlefs in the abbey church. One of Richard's grants recites that he and his wife Matilda had given themfelves alive and dead to the abbey, and had chofen their place of burial there. The parifh of Erlingham or Arlingham is fituated oppofite to Newnham from which it is divided by the river Severn, and is about four miles diftant from Flaxley.

### *Robert Muschet.*

Nos. 31 and 32 are the grants to the abbey by Robert Mufchet[1] of land near Walemor, and land in Linley, &c. The former grant recites that the monks have paid to Robert Mufchet three marks of filver for the grant, and that he had received from "Abbot Alan"[2] twenty fhillings.

### *Gilbert de Dimoc, William de Parcho, Walter de Maus.*

Nos. 33*a*, 34, and 35, are grants made by Robert and Walter de Maus to Gilbert de Dimoc, who is defcribed as being in the fervice of Henry Kais, Reeve (prepofitus) of Gloucefter.[3] No. 36 is a grant to the abbey and monks of Dene, by Gilbert de Dimoc, of land in Briuwerna in perpetual alms, the grant in queftion being a portion of the land received by Gilbert from Robert and Walter de Maus. No. 37 is the formal confirmation of this grant to the abbey by Walter de Maus, who ftates that in return for this grant the monks had given him ten fhillings and one tunic. No. 38 is the affignment to the monks by William de Parcho, of all his rights in the land formerly held by Gilbert de Dimoc in Briuwern. The fame grant further recites that William de Parcho, moved by divine piety, grants to the monks in perpetual alms all his fhare of the fifhery of Bollewere, and a fite for building a windmill. No. 39 is the confirmation of this grant by Walter de Maus.

### *William de Sancto Leodegario.*

No. 81 is the grant of Philip de Burci to William de Sancto Leodegario of the whole eftate of Ragel with appurtenances, and the record of the formal

[1] Robert Mufchet was referred to in the Hundred Rolls as owner of land in Botlowe held by the abbot of Flaxley, fee vol. i., p. 183.

[2] For other references to Abbot Alan, fee Cart., No. 69, 70, and Annales de Waverleia, Ann. Mon. Vol. ii., p. 245.

[3] Confirmed by royal charter of 11 Hen. III. Rot. Cart., 11 Hen. III., pars secunda, m. 8.

induction of the latter with all the feudal incidents pertaining to the tenure. The grant appears to have been made in settlement of a debt contracted by Philip de Burci, with Manaſſer, Jew of Briſtol, and paid by William de Sancto Leodegario. The date of the grant is the feaſt of St. Michael, 1193 (5 Ric. I).

No. 82 is between the ſame parties, ſtipulating for an annual quit rent of two ſhillings or one bizantium (2 ſol. vel 1 bizant.) for all eaſements belonging to Philip de Burci or his heirs, in reſpect of the ſaid land, for a period of 31 years; the date of this grant alſo is 1193 (5 Ric. I).

No. 83 is the confirmation of grant No. 82, by the ſuperior lord, who is deſcribed as "William ſon of Robert ſon of Martin."

No. 84[1] is the aſſignment of the aforeſaid land by William de Sancto Leodegario to the church and monks of the Holy Mary of Dene in perpetual alms, ſubject to a quit rent of two ſhillings payable annually at the feaſt of St. Michael, and the ſervice due to the ſuperior lord; the deed further recites that when this aſſignment was made, twenty ſilver marks were paid by the monks to William de Sancto Leodegario, and it ſeems that when the latter paid the debts of Philip de Burci, to Manaſſer, Jew of Briſtol, as above ſtated, he did ſo by means of money advanced by the monks of Dene (ex denariis ipſorum monachorum); William de Sancto Leodegario and his heirs received at the ſame time the perpetual right of preſenting one monk to the eſtabliſhment of monks at the abbey; and he and his heirs were received both in life and death into all the benefits of the church.

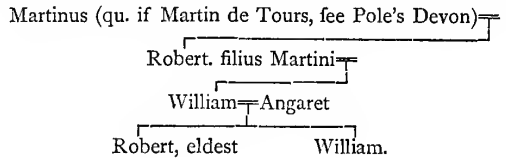
No. 85[2] is the formal confirmation of this grant by the ſuperior lord William ſon of Robert, ſon of Martin, as in No. 83.

### *Walter and Robert de Ragel.*

No. 86 is a grant by Walter, ſon of Walter de Ragel, to the monks and church of the Bleſſed Mary of Dene of a certain croft in Ragelbury, near

[1] This grant was formally confirmed to the abbey by royal charter of 11 Hen. III. Rot. Cart. 11 Hen. III., pars secunda, m. 8.

[2] From Cart. No. 85, Sir Thomas Phillipps gives the following pedigree—



St. Andrew's fountain, and between the garden which uſed to belong to Philip de Burci and the houſe of Oſward.

No. 87 is the confirmation of this grant by Robert, brother of the aforeſaid Walter, ſon of Walter de Ragel. In this confirmation grant the name Ragelbury appears as Rachelbury.

No. 88 is the grant by Walter, ſon of Walter Sprot, of Ragel, of two acres of land towards the ſouth, lying between two acres of Emnet, and the croft which belonged to Ailward le Seigneur, and half an acre of meadow lying adjacent to the aforeſaid two acres in Duddemed.

No. 89 is the confirmation of the preceding grant by Robert, brother of Walter Sprot, of Ragel.

No. 90[1] is another grant to the monks by Walter Sprot, of Ragel, of the whole of his portion of certain land in the hills, reckoned about four and a half acres: alſo common of paſture, both in the hills and fields.

### *Hugh Hosate.*

No. 91 is the grant of Hugh Hoſate to the church and monks of the Bleſſed Mary of Dene of two acres of land in Ragelbury,[2] lying near the

[1] Confirmed to the abbey by royal charter, Rot. Cart., 11 Hen. III, pars ſecunda, m. 8.

[2] Ragelbury or Regilbury, otherwiſe written "Rachelburi," as in Cart. No. 87, appears to be the ſame as "Rochelleſbury" of Valor Eccleſiaſticus, vol. ii, p. 486, and "Rochelbury" in the grants made to Sir William and Sir Anthony Kingston when Flaxley Abbey was ſuppreſſed. The name Ragel is doubtleſs the ſame as Ragiol of Domeſday Survey, which is identified by the Rev. R. W. Eyton, with Ridge Hill in Winford, (Domeſday Studies of Somerſet, 2 vols. 1880).

In Dugdale's Monaſticon Ang., Ed. 1825, vol. v, p. 589, appears the following note:

"Regill on Broadwell Down, ſix miles from Briſtol, in Nemnot pariſh, in the county of Somerſet, was a cell to Flexeley Abbey, and as ſuch in the 36 Hen. VIII was granted to Sir Anthony Kingſton."

Collinſon (Hiſtory of Somerſet, vol. ii, p. 319) has the following:—

"The village of Nemnet is not mentioned in the Conqueror's Survey. It was always heretofore an appanage to the manor of Regilbury in this pariſh, and held by the families of Martin and Perceval for ſeveral generations of the abbot of Flaxley, chief lord of that manor. After the diſſolution of monasteries, that manor with lands and appurtenances in Nemnet, Blagdon, Winford, Butcombe and Regilbury was granted by King Henry VIII, in the thirty-fourth year of his reign, to Sir Anthony Kingſton, whoſe ſon Edward Kingſton, 7 Eliz., ſold it to Edward Barnard, Eſq., and he the year following conveyed the ſame to Edward Baber, Eſq., Sergeant at Law, and his heirs. From him deſcended Edward Baber, Eſq., who lived in the beginning of the preſent century, and tranſmitted this with other eſtates to Sir Halfwell Tynte, his next heir, from whom it deſcended to the late Sir Charles Kemys Tynte, Bart., and his heirs."

road towards the ſouth, between the houſe of Ailward le Seigneur, and the houſe of Galfrid Tripel.

No. 92 is apparently another aſſignment of the ſame land, in conſideration of which the monks of Dene paid to Hugh Hoſate a ſum of ſix ſhillings. The grants of Hugh Hoſate were confirmed to the abbey by royal charter of 11 Henry III.[1]

Of the remaining private benefactors mentioned in the Cartulary, brief notice only is required.

John Pichard[2] granted to the monks all his rights in the land of Walemor held by them; and in return the grantor received the perpetual right of preſenting one monk to the church of Flaxley. Cart., No. 11.

Hugh le Petit granted to the abbey all his land in Neweham held by Seſtan Knif, near the ditch of the Old Caſtle[3] (juxta foſſam Veteris Caſtelli), Cart., No. 12.

Gilbert Talbot granted to the abbey twelve pence annually from the mill of Ruddekeſhale. Cart., No. 13.

Adam, of Blakeney, confirmed to the monks the gift of one "ſolda"[4] in Neweham made to them by his brother Jordan. Cart., No. 14. He and his wife Baſilia alſo granted to the monks two ſhillings of annual rent to be paid to the ſacriſtan of the abbey every year on the feaſt of St. Michael for the purchaſe of wheat for the Hoſt, and for the purchaſe of oil for the three lamps that burned before the three altars at High Mass. Cart., No. 15.

Regarding the manor of Regil or Ragel in Winford, the following additional particulars are given by Collinſon, vol. ii, p. 121.

"A very conſiderable part of this place was given to the Ciſtercian abbey of Flaxley, in Glouceſterſhire, founded by Roger, Earl of Hereford, in the time of King Henry I, and thus this place became a cell to that monaſtery. In the time of Edward III the abbot thereof held the fourth part of a knight's fee in Regil; and the heir of Herbert de St. Quintin the moiety of a fee in the ſame village of Hugh le Diſpenser. The convent appears afterwards to have accumulated large poſſeſſions in the pariſhes of Winford, Nemnet, Butcombe, and Stoke, and to have held moſt of them in demeſne."

Flax Bourton derives its name, according to Collinſon, from the fact that the abbot of Flaxley in Glouceſterſhire antiently held the principal eſtate in this pariſh, having exchanged for it certain of their demeſnes at Regil in the pariſh of Winford. (Hiſt. of Somerſet, vol. iii, p. 161.)

[1] Rot. Cart., 11 Henry III, pars ſecunda, m. 8.

[2] John Pichard appears amongſt the witneſſes in Cart., No. 8, by which William de Braoſe grants to the Flaxley monks freedom from paſſenger tax, &c., throughout his dominions.

[3] For notice of the "Old Caſtle of Dene," ſee Note 2 at p. 16, ante.

[4] Solda idem q. Selda. Taberna Mercatoria.—Du Cange.

Adam, ſon of Fulco, of Chekeſhill, ſon of Anketil,[1] granted to the monks three acres of his demeſne of Chekeſhill; ſix ſelions of Bunewei; and all his meadow at . . . . ſwell. Cart., No. 19. By another deed dated 1201 he granted to the monks all his demeſne of Chekeſhill for three years in return for a payment of three marks. Cart., No. 63. By another deed, alſo dated 1201, he made to the monks a ſimilar grant for five years. Cart., No. 64.

Philip de Dunia[2] granted to the monks two acres of land in Wadleie. Cart., No. 21. By another deed dated 1195 he mortgaged to the monks all his land in the ſmall marſh (in parvo mariſco); all his furlong (forlongum) of Welipulle; all Cubewordin; one acre of land near the hill and eight ſelions in the hill of Walemore; and all his land in Wadleie, with the meadow which he held there. Cart., No. 54. The deed, No. 21 above, is atteſted by William, father of Philip de Dunia, Johanna his wife, and Edith his mother.

Henry de Chekeſhill[3] confirmed to the monks all the meadow which his brother Roger had given them in Littlemore, Cart., No. 22. By another deed he mortgaged to the monks all his meadow called Cumbesmedewe, for a period of five years from 1199, "the year in which king John was crowned." Cart., No. 61.

Robert Tholi[4] granted to the monks his land which lay between the land of Thomas de Monmouth, and the land held by Richard Prieſt of Chircheſdun, which belonged to the fee of John de Evreus. He alſo by the ſame deed gave them his land before the gate of the caſtle, ſituated between the gate

[1] From Cart., No. 19, Sir Thos. Phillipps gives the following pedigree—

Anketil
Fulco de Chekeshill=Edith.
Adam=Isabella  Durand  Walter.

[2] In the confirmation charter of 11 Hen. III the grants of Philip de Dunia are not noticed; but the following gifts of William de Dune are confirmed, viz., two acres of land which lie above Walmoreſhall and all his land in Stangarſt; alſo fourteen ſeliones of arable land in Wodley (Wadleie), and one acre of land at Ulnegate. Cart., No. 21, furniſhes the following pedigree—

William de Dun=Edith.
Philip=Johanna.

[3] Henry de Cheakeſhull is noticed in the confirmation charter of 11 Hen. III, as giving to the monks all that croft which Edward held called Alinvecroft, with the meadow called Alinveplot, and all his land in Ruding, and all that croft which William Cuverer and Muriel held. Rot. Cart., 11 Hen. III, pars ſec. m. 8.

[4] Robert Tholi (Toli), of Glouceſter, appears amongſt the witneſſes to the following grants, etc., found in the Cartulary, Nos. 12, 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 70, 75.

of the invalids of St. Sepulchre's hoſpital of Glouceſter,[1] and his other adjoining land belonging to the fee of the monks of St. Dionyſius. Cart., No. 23.

William Nexe granted to the monks his . . (ſoldam) in Neweham in return for eighteen ſhillings paid by the monks. Cart., No. 24.

Roger,[2] ſon of Ralph de Pulton, granted to the monks for the ſoul of Earl William of Warwick (Warrewic) and Counteſs Margaret de Oilli, and for his own ſalvation and that of his wife Margaret, five ſhillings of annual rent from the land held by Gilbert de Felda and Godwin de Pultun before him. The grantor ſtates that theſe five ſhillings were ſpecially aſſigned for the purchaſe of bed clothes for poor gueſts (ad emendos pannos ad lectos pauperum hoſpitum). Roger and his wife Margaret gave themſelves living and dead to the church of Dene, and their bodies for burial wherever they might die. Cart., No. 26.

Hugh Charke[3] granted to the monks the whole of his land called Eilſiſcroft, and in his deed he ſtates that the monks had received him and his into all the benefits of the church, both in death and in life, as a brother of the convent. He further ſtates that, at his requeſt, they undertook to receive his body for burial and that of his ſon ſhould he ſo wiſh, Cart., No. 27. Hugh Charke (Cherke) alſo granted to the monks, common of paſture throughout his whole land for their cattle; and he was to have common of paſture for his cattle with thoſe of the monks, Cart., No. 33. By another deed, Hugh Charke mortgaged to the monks all his land called Wudelond, all Eilſiſcroft, all Torſthalle, except three acres, and except the land which Luveric holds, and all the land of Hide held by Ernaldus, the carpenter, except three acres, for a

[1] With the alluſion made in Cart. No. 23, of the Flaxley Cartulary to St. Sepulchre's hoſpital at Glouceſter, compare No. lxxix of the Cartulary of St. Peter's monaſtery at Glouceſter, edited by Mr. W. H. Hart, vol. i, p. 189. By this deed Thomas, abbot of St. Peter's, granted to the ſick brethren of St. Sepulchre's hoſpital, (fratribus infirmis hoſpitalis Sancti Sepulcri) one acre of land for the increaſe of their garden.

[2] Roger, ſon of Ralph de Pultun, is noticed in the confirmation charter of 11 Henry III as having given to the abbey three virgates of land in Pultun with appurtenances. Rot. Cart., 11 Hen. III, pars. ſec. m. 8.

[3] Hugh Chearke is noticed in the confirmation charter of 11 Hen. III, as giving to the monks that part of the meadow of Hide near the Severn, with Hayes (Haitiis) belonging to that land. He is further noticed as giving to the monks ſix "Puches" in the Severn oppoſite Hanecombe. Rot. Cart., 11 Hen. III, pars ſec., m. 8. A "Puche" or "Puchin" is a ſalmon trap made of oſier, open at one end and cloſed at the other. The trap is attached to ſtakes in the river, and reſembles a long funnel ſhaped baſket, ſeveral of which are placed one above another. The word "puche" is noticed in the Gloſſary attached to the Glouceſter Cartulary, but is not explained.

period of 12 years, commencing 1195, at the feaſt of St. Michael, Cart., No. 53. This deed ſeems to have been renewed for a period of ſix years from 1201, between the ſame parties, Cart., No. 65.

Roger de Boſco records that after the agreement made between him and the monks of Dene in the time of Abbot A.[1] he held from them the three acres which his father had given them in alms between his houſe and Eſhul, and the monks held from him the land of Aleſword in fee farm paying ſix pence a year. Of this payment he remitted to Abbot Richard[2] five pence for the ſalvation of himſelf and his family, and in conſideration of one cow and calf which the monks gave him. The monks were to hold from him in perpetuity the land of Aleſword on payment of one penny. Roger de Boſco alſo remitted to the monks all his claims regarding the reſervoirs, ditches, and fiſh ponds (de ſtagnis, foſſatis, et vivariis), and agreed to remove his dam from the monks' bridge and put it where it would do no harm. He alſo granted to the monks their eaſements (aiſias) in his quarry (quarreria) of Eſhul. Cart., No. 44.

Roger de Boſco alſo leaſed to the monks for twenty years one acre of land in Cleilega, another in Whitelega, a third under Eileſhulle, a fourth in Eiſhfeld, a fifth in Longlands, and a ſixth at the top of the field near the ſtream, commencing from the feaſt of St. Michael, 1201. Cart., No. 55. Another deed to the ſame effect is recorded in Cart., No. 67.

William Turc mortgaged to the monks of Dene his virgate of land formerly held by Eilwinus le Mercer, and after him by Henry Calvus, for ten years commencing from the feaſt of St. Michael, 1196. Cart., No. 56.

Moyſes de Redley[3] mortgaged to the monks three acres of land in Ruding, for ſix years, commencing from the feaſt of St. John Baptiſt next after the coronation of King John. Cart., No. 57.

Nigel, ſon of William Hathewi,[4] mortgaged to the monks his meadow in the marſh for five years, commencing from the feaſt of St. Michael next after the coronation of King John. Cart., No. 58.

[1] Abbot A. is probably Abbot Alan who ſucceeded Abbot Waleran in 1187. Annales de Waverleia. Ann. Mon., Vol. ii, p. 245. Two grants by Abbot Alan are recorded in the Cartulary, Nos. 69 and 70, which will be noticed below. He is also referred to in Cart., No. 31.

[2] For grants of Abbot Richard, ſee Cart., Nos. 40, 41, 42, 43, 48, 49, 51, 52, 75.

[3] Moyſes or Moyſe of Redley is noticed amongſt the witneſſes in Cart., Nos. 12, 22, 54, 60, 61.

[4] William Hapewi or Hathewi was one of the keepers of Dean foreſt. He is mentioned in Inq., 15 Ed. I, No. 67, in connection with a complaint of the abbot of Flaxley, ſee p. 42, ante. The name alſo appears as Foreſtarius de feodo in an inquiſition held at Mitcheldean, 30 Nov., 1338, Glouc. Cart., Vol. iii, p. 235.

Geoffrey Hugelin mortgaged to the monks all his land of Walmore for ſix years; the deed ſtates that this agreement was made at the feaſt of St. Michael, at the ſecond change of the moon, and after that feſtival Neweham was burned[1] (et poſt idem feſtum cremata eſt Neweham). Cart., No. 59.

William de Minſterworth[2] leaſed to the monks for eight years all his meadow between Gerne and the church of Weſtbury from the feaſt of St. John, 1197, to the ſame feſtival 1204. Cart., No. 60.

Ralph Crupard[3] leaſed to the monks his two crofts called Hamcroft and Hulpeſcroft for four harveſts, viz., two of wheat and two of barley, the firſt crop to be taken in the year 1200. Cart., No. 62.

Roger de Leinch leaſed to[4] the monks one virgate of land in Middletun for ſeven years from 1202 at Hokeday.[5] Cart., No. 66.

Maſter Jocelin deſcribed as clerk (clericus) of William Marſhall, gave himſelf alive and dead to God and the Bleſſed Mary of Dene in the preſence of Abbot Richard[6] and the convent, and choſe his place of burial at the abbey wherever he might die. Cart., No. 74. Maſter Jocelin appears to have made a grant to Alice de Glouceſter of all his land in London de Cheringa given to him by lord William Marſhall; and this grant was confirmed by William Marſhall. Cart., No. 72 and 73.

Walter of Budicombe[7] gave to the monks in alms, ſeven acres of land lying between the meſſuage of Stephen Aldewiche, in the hills and between the roads going to Eiſſele and Kingberge, in return for one pound of cinamon (cinimi) to be paid yearly at the feaſt of St. Michael. He alſo gave the monks tithes of his two hundred ſheep. Cart., No. 93.

Ernaldus de Cutberleye ſon of Ernaldus Dunning,[8] granted to the Bleſſed

[1] The burning of Neweham muſt have been an event of ſome local importance to have been ſpecially recorded by the Flaxley monks.

[2] Walter, ſon of William de Munſtrewithe, is noticed in the confirmation charter of 11 Hen. III, as giving to the monks all his land in Walemore, called Charkeſeld, as Roger de Munſtrewithe held it in his demeſne. Rot. Cart., 11 Hen. III, pars ſec. m. 8.

[3] Ralph Crupard is noticed in the confirmation charter of 11 Hen. III, as giving to the monks two crofts, to wit, Halpeſcroft and Hamecroft. Rot. Cart., 11 Hen. III, pars ſec. m. 8.

[4] Roger de Leinch (Lench) appears as a witneſs in Cart., Nos. 28, 29, 50.

[5] Hokeday the ſecond Tueſday after Eaſter. See Cart., No. 23.

[6] For notices of Abbot Richard, see Cart., Nos. 25, 39, and note 2, p. 71.

[7] Walter de Budicumbe appears as a witneſs in Cart., Nos. 84, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 94; and Gilbert de Budicumbe is also mentioned in all the deeds above noticed, except Nos. 84 and 90.

[8] Arnoldus ſon of Arnaldus Dunning is noticed in the confirmation charter of 11 Hen. III, as giving to the monks all the land between the two bridges over the Severn at Glouceſter. Rot. Cart., 11 Hen. III, pars ſec. m. 8.

Mary of Flaxley for the repair of the hoſpice,[1] all his land between the two bridges of the Severn at Glouceſter, which formerly belonged to Robert, ſon of Feremon, and was latterly held by Gaufrid le Lorimer. Cart., No. 96.

By another deed "Brother R. called Abbot of Flaxley" and the convent agreed to pay to Ernaldus de Cutberleg five ſhillings a year for life to be paid every year on the feaſt of St. Ethelbert the Martyr. Cart., No. 97.

### *Additional Benefactors mentioned in the Confirmation Charter of 11 Henry III.*

It has been noticed above that a conſiderable number of the private grants made to Flaxley abbey, and recorded in the Cartulary, were formally confirmed in the eleventh year of Henry III. It will be convenient, however, at this place to notice briefly the additional grants, alienations, &c., ſpecified in this confirmation charter, of which no record is found in the Cartulary.

Roger de Heidun[2] ſold to the monks nine acres of land lying between the land of Redley and the great road; two acres in the marſh lying between Heilith and John de Wodeham's land, and one acre of meadow in Holemede. He alſo gave to the monks ten acres of land as ſpecified in Redley. Both the ſale and gift were formally confirmed.

Margarete, daughter of Gaufrid, ſon of William, gave to the monks all the land of Northwood which her father had given her.

Hugh de Gerne[3] gave all his land in the croft at Chekeſhull.

Oſmund K . . . gave all his land lying between the land of Richard "Draperii," and the land of Warinus "Sellarii." Alſo all the land which lay between the land which belonged to Wace the cook, and the land which belonged to Gilbert, ſon of Ralph, in Glouceſter.

Henry, ſon of Odon, gave to the monks all his land in Rudinge with as full rights as his father enjoyed.

Roger de Ardern[4] gave to the monks all his land of Otleg at Cheakeſhull.

[1] See Mr. Middleton's plan ſhowing probable arrangement of the monaſtic buildings, Plate vi.

[2] Roger de Heidun appears amongſt the witneſſes in Cart., No. 57.

[3] Hugo de Gerne appears amongſt the witneſſes in Cart., Nos. 54, 62. He is again noticed in the confirmation charter of 11 Hen. III in connection with a grant to the Flaxley monks by Matilda Giffard of certain land belonging to the tenement of Hugh de Gerne near the fiſhery of Beſpwike.

[4] Roger de Ardern appears amongſt the witneſſes in Cart., Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 31, 32, 33, 44, 53, 54, 55, 57, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65, 67.

Philip de Humelmore[1] ſold to the monks four acres of land which he held in fee of William de Dune (Dene ?).

Ralph de Redley gave to the monks all his land in Redley with appurtenances lying under Heilith, and all the tenement of Walter Hendi in the meadow of Smalham.

Peter de Salso Mariſo[2] (Salt Marſh) gave to the monks all his land in Tribnell with all appurtenances.

Thomas, ſon of William de Harpetr, gave to the monks all the land which belonged to Henry Scepeſheſed, with all the appurtenances and common of paſture for one hundred ſheep in the ſame vill. Alſo half virgate of land held by Oſbert the Reeve; and from the wood which belonged to the Henry aforeſaid, as much timber as he required by the view of his foreſter.

Richard of Blechedun[3] gave to the monks two acres of mead which Edric his ſon held, and half an acre of mead adjoining.

John Ruk, ſon of Ada(m), gave to the monks all his arable land in Bruern, to wit, ten ſeilliones in Reveneſhokefeld with appurtenances.

Helie Giffard[4] gave to the monks all his demeſne in Habewoldeſham in his manor of Brumeſſeld with paſturage for eight oxen, and ſharing common of paſture with the men of the ſaid manor, and everywhere along with the cattle of the lord of the manor of Brumeſſeld in the paſtures outſide the park of Brumeſſeld, and with paſturage for two hundred and forty ſheep in the common paſtures both of Brumeſſeld and Croneham.

William de Budifeld gave to the monks lands in Budifeld as ſpecified, with paſture for two hundred ſheep in the common of Budifeld.

Gaufrid de Longo Capo gave to the monks all the lands which Thomas Baterick held of him in Levepeley.

John 'Diſpenſator'[5] gave to the monks all his land in the croft called

[1] Henry de Humelmore referred to in the Hundred Rolls as owner of land held by the abbot of Flaxley, p. 45, and note 4.

[2] Dominus Johannes de Salſo Mariſco referred to as a witneſs to an agreement executed between the Abbots of Glouceſter and Briſtol. Glouc. Cart., Vol. ii, p. 92.

[3] Richard de Blecheden appears amongſt the witneſſes in Cart., No. 17. Baderun de Blecheden is noticed in Cart., Nos. 9, 10, 16, 17, 19, 27, 33, 54, 60.

[4] Helie Giffard is mentioned as a witneſs in Cart., No. 5. Three perſons of this name are alluded to in the Index to the Glouceſter Cartulary, edited by W. H. Hart, Esq. The Helias Giffard referred to in the Flaxley Cartulary appears to have been Helias Giffard of Brimpffield or Brumeffeld. For a notice of this family, ſee Mr. Alfred Ellis's paper "On the Domeſday Tenants of Gloucesterſhire," Trans. Bristol and Glouc. Archaeol. Soc., Vol. iv., p. 159.

[5] Geoffry and Richard le Deſpenſer (Disſpenſator) are referred to in the Glouceſter Cartulary, ſee Vol. i, 111, 378; Vol. ii, 116, 216.

"Buveveie," which lies between the land which Adam, ſon of Fulco,[1] gave to thoſe monks, and the meſſuage which belonged to Robert Surdus.

Amis de Tukeley[2] gave to the monks two acres of mead in Bruerne in the meadow called Wrugehat.

Matilda Giffard[3] gave to the monks all her land under the fiſhery of Beſpwike, to wit, twenty-four ſeilliones, belonging to the tenement of Hugh de Gerne.

Helie Giffard alſo gave to the monks all that half virgate of land in his manor of Brumeſſeld with appurtenances which William le Cras held, and all that half virgate of land with appurtenances which Robert de Climperwell held, and all the land lying between the fiſhpond of Climperwell and the land of the monks which they hold from the church of Lanthony.

Roger de . . . gave to the monks all that half virgate of land which Jordan, ſon of John, held from him in Erlingham.

### *Grants to Flaxley Abbey by Ecclesiastics.*

No. 4 of the Flaxley Cartulary is a grant to the monks of Dene by Abbot A. . . of Vallis Dore[4] of one virgate of land in Climperwell which had been received from the prior and convent of Lanthony. No. 5 is the original grant of this land by Roger, prior of Lanthony, to the monks of Dore. This original grant was made over to the monks of Flaxley as ſpecially noted in the deed of Abbot A.

No. 45 is the record of an agreement made between Ernaldus clerk of Dimoc and the monks of Dene, granting to the latter the tithes of the land cultivated by the monks in the pariſh of Dimoc in return for two ſhillings payable annually on the feaſt of St. Michael. This convention appears to have been renewed and confirmed by William Kais[5] who ſucceeded Ernaldus in the vicarage of Dimoc. Cart., No. 46.

No. 94 is the record of an agreement made between the monks of Dene

[1] For grants of Adam, ſon of Fulco, ſee Cart., Nos. 19, 63, 64.

[2] Amis de Tukeley mentioned in Cart., No. 95, as the owner of land held by the monks of Flaxley at Tukeley.

[3] Matilda Giffard, who was ſhe, and what relation if any to Helias Giffard before referred to?

[4] Vallis Dore—the Golden Vale—was the ſeat of the Ciſtercian abbey of Dore in Hereforddſhire. For notice of this abbey ſee pp. 21 and 58.

[5] There ſeems to have been a ſerious diſpute on the ſubject of theſe tithes between William Kais and the Flaxley monks; and Abbots H. of Glouceſter and A. of Tewkeſbury (Theokeſbir) were deputed by Pope Clement III to ſettle it. Cart., No. 47, is the record of the agreement arrived at viz., that the monks ſhould pay to William Kais two ſhillings a year as above ſtated in Cart., No. 45.

and the church of Budicumbe with the wiſh and conſent of Gilbert parſon of Budicumbe, ſignifying that the monks were to pay each year to the church of Budicumbe two ſhillings on the feaſt of St. Michael in lieu of all tithes from the ſeven acres of land which Walter de Budicumbe[1] gave to the monks in alms.

### *Grants by Abbot Alan on behalf of the Convent.*

No. 69 is the deed of Abbot Alan[2] granting to Jordan, ſon of Ralph, all that freehold land in Saliſbury (Saleſbiri), near that which is in the fee of the abbeſs of Rumſey, which the monks held by the will of Henry Kais. The ſaid land was to be held on payment of eleven ſhillings and an obolus in four inſtalments.

No. 70 is the deed of Abbot Alan granting to Godfrid Mog and his heirs the land which is between the land of the canons (canonicorum) and the land of Walter Crucche in the ſmith's hamlet on payment of three ſhillings annually.

### *Grants by Abbot Richard on behalf of the Convent.*

Beſides Abbot Alan the only other Flaxley abbot referred to in the Flaxley Cartulary is Abbot Richard,[3] and ten of the documents recorded in the Cartulary appear to have been executed by him on behalf of the convent.

No. 40 is the deed of Abbot Richard granting to Robert the chaplain, ſon of Oſmond of Neweham, that "ſoldagium" in Neweham which Oſmond gave to the church in alms, on payment of twelve pence annually.

No. 41 is the grant of Abbot Richard to John le Irmongere of the land in Neweham received by the monks from Ernaldus the foreſter, on payment of two ſhillings per annum.

No 42 is the grant of Abbot Richard to John, ſon of Aidanus, of half the land which belonged to Agnes, on payment of twenty-one pence per annum.

[1] For grants of Walter de Budicumbe ſee p. 72, ante.

[2] For notices of Abbot Alan, ſee Notes, p. 65 and 71 ante. It is noticed in the Waverley Annals that Alan, formerly monk of Bordeſley, ſucceeded Abbot Waleran at Flaxley in 1187, on the occaſion of the general viſitation of the Ciſtercian abbeys.

[3] The Abbot Richard of the Flaxley Cartulary is not apparently mentioned anywhere elſe. His approximate date ſeems to have been about A.D. 1200 The earlieſt regiſter of the biſhops of Hereford ſtill extant, is that of Thomas de Cantelupe, commencing A.D. 1275. Abbot Richard of Flaxley was certainly inſtalled before that date, probably about the year 1200, as it appears that all his grants in which the date is mentioned were executed about that time.

No. 43 is the grant of Abbot Richard to Roger de Paris, of the land in Gloucefter held by the monks by the deed of Henry Kais, on payment of two ſhillings a year.

No. 48 is the grant of Abbot Richard to Richard de Boſco of four acres of land in Dimmoc from their newly reclaimed lands (effartis) on payment of eight pence per annum.

No. 49 is the grant of Abbot Richard of Flaxley to William de Monaſterio of Dimmoc, of that "menſuram" which lay between the burial ground and the water, with the adjoining croft and meadow, on payment of two ſhillings and ſix pence per annum.

No. 51 is the grant of Abbot Richard to John, ſon of Leweric, brother of Faremon, of the land which Faremon gave to the abbey in alms on payment of twelve pence a year.

No. 52 is the grant of Abbot Richard to Walter de la Barra of the meſſuage in Neweham which Roger de Boyville gave to the abbey in perpetual alms, on payment of two ſhillings a year.

No. 75 is the grant of Abbot Richard to Oſbern, ſon of Walter de Wich, of all the land which belonged to Brother Alured, formerly in the ſervice of Margaret, wife of Herbert, ſon of Ernaldus, son of Cutelb, which Margaret gave to Alured for his ſervice, and which is ſituated between the land of Ernaldus and Walter le Hore in the ſmith's place, on payment of three ſhillings a year.

No. 97 is the deed of "Brother R. called Abbot of Flaxley," aſſigning to Ernaldus de Cutberleg five ſhillings a year for his life. It is probable that "Brother R." is the ſame Abbot Richard whoſe grants have been juſt noticed. In nearly all the above grants ſpecial proviſion againſt alienation is inſerted, and in three of the grants, Nos. 40, 52 and 75, Abbot Richard ſpecially records that the abbey ſeal was not put to the deeds becauſe of the perfidy of the Jews (proper perfidiam Judeorum).[1]

[1] On this ſubject Sir Thomas Phillipps calls attention to Inquiſitio de perfidia Judeorum in Harl. MSS., No. 79. Manaſſer, Jew of Briſtol, is prominently noticed in Cart., Nos. 81, 82, 84. On the ſubject of debts to Jewiſh money lenders, temp. Richard I and John, ſee Capitula de Judaeis, A.D. 1194, in the Proceedings on the Judicial Viſitation, and articles 10 and 11 of the Great Charter of Liberties commonly called Magna Charta, A.D. 1215.—(Stubb's "Documents illuſtrative of Engliſh Hiſtory" pp 254 and 290.

*Agreement between Abbot Richard and William the Hermit.*

No 25 is the record of the agreement made between Abbot Richard on behalf of the convent of Flaxley and William the hermit, ſtating that at the many prayers of many perſons he, Abbot Richard, had undertaken the charge of the chapel of Hardlande and the ſupport of William the hermit of that place, who was to receive from the abbey all things neceſſary for his food and clothing. This deed was witneſſed by Lord William Biſhop of Hereford, at whoſe advice and in whoſe preſence the deed was executed, and who atteſted the deed with his epiſcopal ſeal. The deed was alſo witneſſed by Richard the Dean, and by the chapter of Flaxley. It has been already noticed at p. 40 ante that a royal order was addreſſed to John de Monmouth, conſtable of St. Briavell's, in the fifth year of Henry III,[1] commanding him to allow the abbot of Flaxley to hold in peace the "hermitage of Erdlond" as he had been accuſtomed to hold it in the time of King John. Hardlande and Erdlond are no doubt the ſame. In the fifteenth year of Edward I an inquiſition was held regarding a complaint of the abbot of Flaxley who alleged that certain miners had diſcovered a mine in his land at "Ardlonde." The abbot is ſtated to have removed the miners and to have filled up the pit with earth and ſtones.[2]

*Witnesses.*

The voluminous liſt of perſons who are named as witneſſes in the Flaxley Cartulary is of much intereſt as ſhowing who were the perſons of chief local importance at the time when the various deeds, grants, &c., were executed. The following names which appear over and over again ſuggeſt that the owners muſt have been on very intimate terms with the Flaxley monks, Roger de Weſtbury, Roger de Ardern, Baderun de Blechedun (Blaiſdon), Henry de Mineriis, Galfrid de Dene, Leweric Reeve of Neweham, Robert Tholi of Glouceſter, Walter Clerk of Aure, William de Heliun, Adam ſon of Fulco Gilbert and Walter de Budicum, Maſter Galfrid le Bel, and Godfrey Chaplain of Emnet.

Of theſe Henry de Mineriis and Galfrid de Dene have already been noticed amongſt the benefactors. They both aſſigned to the monks in perpetual alms ſome of their own land in Caſtiard, and appear to have been very near

[1] Rot. Clau., 5 Hen. III, m. 20. (Index, p. 441, Printed Cloſe Rolls.)

[2] See p. 42, ante.

neighbours. The name of Walter Map appears as a witneſs in Charters, Nos. 10 and 54, and the date of the latter deed is given as A.D. 1195. Query—Can this Walter Map be identified with the well known author of the De nugis Curialibus, who is known to have held among other preferments the vicarage of Weſtbury-on-Severn in Glouceſterſhire? At Weſtbury-on-Severn Walter Map muſt have been a near neighbour of the Flaxley monks, and the appearance of his name amongſt the witneſſes would be ſatiſfactorily accounted for; but I am doubtful whether this hypotheſis can be reconciled with the date quoted, A.D. 1195.[1]

Several members of the Berkley family are noticed amongſt the witneſſes. Alſo William and Philip, ſons of William de Braoſe, Bertram de la Mara, Helias Giffard, Berta and James de Monmouth (Monemuta), Philip de Burci and his ſons, beſides many others of whom a complete liſt will be found in the Index.

### *Papal Bulls of Privilege.*

The Cartulary contains two Papal bulls of privilege, Nos. 77 and 79, the former by Pope Celeſtine III, dated 1192, the latter by Pope Alexander III. It is mentioned in a note on the laſt named inſtrument that Flaxley abbey poſſeſſed two other bulls of privilege granted by Pope Alexander III, beſides one by Pope Eugenius, which three were not inſcribed on the Cartulary roll. The total number of Papal bulls of privilege granted to Flaxley abbey is ſpecially ſtated to have been five. I have found, however, at page 58 of Biſhop Cantelupe's regiſter at Hereford one additional bull of protection granted by Pope Innocent; and as Biſhop Cantelupe's regiſter commences in A.D. 1275, it ſeems probable that the Cartulary was written before that date.

Both of the bulls granted to the Flaxley monks by Pope Celeſtine III and Pope Alexander III, provide for ſpecial immunity from tithes. The former bull regulated the relations that were to exiſt between the abbey and the Biſhop of Hereford, in whoſe dioceſe the abbey was ſituated, and ſeems to have been mainly intended to provide againſt undue epiſcopal interference or exactions. The bull of Pope Alexander III relates almoſt entirely to the ſubject of tithes, pains and penalties being threatened againſt any one who ſhould preſume to levy tithes from the monks of Flaxley.

### *Catalogue of Books.*

It has been noticed at page 60 above that this catalogue of books has already

[1] See page 20, note 2.

been publiſhed, having apparently been communicated by the late Sir Thomas Phillipps to the Royal Society of Literature about 1825. Proviſion for the ſupport of the abbey library was made from the grant of Gilbert de Monmouth, who aſſigned to the monks of Flaxley five ſhillings from the proceeds of the mill of Ope (Hope) for the purchaſe of wine for the ſacrament, with a proviſion that any ſurplus might be devoted, with the conſent of the whole chapter, to the repair of books. The catalogue of books is an intereſting monaſtic relic. Of the books themſelves no trace is known to remain. They were probably diſperſed and perhaps deſtroyed when the abbey was ſuppreſſed, in 1536, and granted to Sir William Kingſton. As might be expected, all the books appear from the catalogue to be of a devotional character, and to conſiſt of ſermons, homilies, and reflections on ſacred ſubjects.

# PART III.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTERS OF THE BISHOPS OF HEREFORD, STATE PAPERS, &c.

It has been already ſtated at page 15 above, that theſe extracts are ſeven in number, ſix of which relate to the inſtitution of the various Abbots named below, and the remaining extract being a bull of Pope Innocent granting ſpecial protection to Flaxley abbey.

The oldeſt regiſter of the ſee of Hereford ſtill extant is that of Thomas de Cantelupe commencing A.D. 1275,[1] 3 Edward I. This date, it will be obſerved, is about one hundred and twenty-five years after the foundation of Flaxley abbey. The abſence of the earlier regiſters deprives us of our chief ſource of information regarding the names and dates of the earlier Flaxley abbots, and ſufficiently accounts for the imperfect liſt of abbots hitherto handed down by Browne Willis and others.

### *Register of Bishop Cantelupe*, 1275—1282.

In the original regiſter of Thomas de Cantelupe are two references to Flaxley abbey at pages 44 and 58. The extract at page 44 is the profeſſion of William abbot of Flaxley to Biſhop Cantelupe, dated February, 1277,[2] promiſing according to the cuſtomary form "ſubjection, reverence and obedience appointed by the holy fathers according to the rule of St. Benedict to thee, Lord Father, Biſhop Thomas and to thy ſucceſſors canonically inſtituted, and to the holy ſee of Hereford."

The extract at page 58 of Biſhop Cantelupe's regiſter is referred to in the Index as a bull of protection. It purports to be made in the name of Pope

[1] A letter of John le Bretun, Biſhop of Hereford, dated "decimo Kalendas Aprilis" 1271, addreſſed to the abbot and convent of St. Peter's at Glouceſter, written at Flaxley, is printed in Hiſt. et Cart. Mon. St. Petri, Glouc. Vol. ii, p. 222.

[2] There appears to be no date given on the extract in queſtion, but the date quoted is that of the preceding extract.

Innocent and is dated in the ſixth year of his reign. The MS. conſiſts of twenty-ſeven and a-half lines written in a clear and diſtinct character, but I regret that I have not had the opportunity of making a tranſcript.[1]

Among the ancient charters in the Harleian collection is one marked 43 A. 39. Innocentii Papæ Epiſtola Epiſcopo Hereford[enſi] ſcripta pro capella ante portum monaſterii de Flaxleye anno pontificat. xi°.

## *Register of Bishop Swinfield*, 1282—1316.

Thomas de Cantelupe was ſucceeded as Biſhop of Hereford by Richard Swinfield, during whoſe epiſcopate two abbots were formally inſtalled at Flaxley abbey.

At page 53 of Biſhop Swinfield's regiſter is the "profeſſion of brother Nicholas abbot of Flaxley which he made to Lord Richard by the grace of God Biſhop of Hereford in his chapel of Boſbury on the Lord's day next before the feaſt of St. Margaret, Virgin and Martyr, to wit the 15th of the Kalends of Auguſt in the year of our Lord 1288.

"I brother Nicholas abbot of Flaxley promiſe, ſaving our order, that I will conſtantly ſhow the ſubjection, reverence, and obedience appointed by the holy fathers according to the rule of St. Benedict, to thee Lord Father, Biſhop Richard, and to thy ſucceſſors canonically inſtituted, and to the ſee of Hereford."[2]

At page 189 of the ſame biſhop's regiſter we find a ſhort entry dated

[1] The two references noted to Biſhop Cantelupe's regiſter apparently eſcaped the notice of Rudder who has furniſhed a liſt of some of the references to Flaxley abbey in the epiſcopal regiſters at Hereford. The omiſſion is important, as one of the references relates to the inſtitution of an abbot of Flaxley hitherto unnoticed by antiquaries. The bull of Pope Innocent has been noticed above at page 81 in connection with the other Papal bulls relating to Flaxley abbey. In Dugdale's Mon. Angl. (Ed. 1825), Vol. v, pp. 228 to 236, will be found the text of ſeventeen Papal bulls granting various privileges to the Ciſtercian order of monks. Five of theſe bulls were granted by Pope Innocent IV.

[2] This extract from Biſhop Swinfield's regiſter is quoted by the Rev. John Webb in his "Abſtract and Illuſtrations of Biſhop Swinfield's Houſehold Roll," printed by the Camden Society in 1853-4. In this charming work an intereſting deſcription is given of one of Biſhop Swinfield's viſitation tours. Amongſt other places he viſited Flaxley, which is thus deſcribed, p. cxxxviii :—"A ſhort turn brought them to Flaxley, March 8 (1289) where they lodged in the Ciſtercian abbey of that name, ſeated according to the faſhion of that order in the boſom of a woody vale. It was ſubject to the biſhop, and in the ſuperior of that houſe he met with one to whom he had given his paſtoral benediction on election and confirmation a few months before. The form of this ceremony on the part of the abbot. here tranſlated from the original, is preſerved as if by way of precedent in the regiſter of the ſee." For the account of Biſhop Swinfield's household expenſes at Flaxley, ſee page 61 of printed roll.

17th October, 1314, ſtating that William de Rya was inſtalled as abbot of Flaxley in the Biſhop's chapel of Boſbury, the biſhop celebrating the maſs.

The following extract from Leland (Itin. viii, p. 70) ſhows that Biſhop Swinfield died at Boſbury, A.D. 1316, and was buried in his own cathedral at Hereford :—

"Richard Swinefield obiit Anno Dom. 1316 die 5. Gregorii Pont. Ro. apud Boſburie. Sedit annis 34. Sepultus eſt pompa max. in Herefordenſi eccleſia."

## *Register of Bishop Courteney*, 1360—1375.

No reference to Flaxley appears in the regiſter of the four following Biſhops of Hereford who ſucceeded Richard Swinfield, viz., Adam de Orleton (1317-1327), Thomas Chorlton (1327-1344), John de Trilleck (1344-1361), Ludovic Charlton (1361-1369) ; but in the regiſter of the following Biſhop William Courtenay (1369-1375) I find another reference to Flaxley at page 11. This entry relates to the inſtallation of Richard Peyto (Payto) and is to the following effect :—"6 July, 1372. At Sugwas Lord Richard Payto was elected abbot of the monaſtery of Flaxley in the dioceſe of Hereford. He was bleſſed by the Lord Biſhop at a ſolemn maſs and made profeſſion in writing in form of words as follows :—I Richard, abbot elect of his church of the monaſtery of Flaxley in the dioceſe of Hereford, profeſs to the holy church of Hereford, and to thee father William, Biſhop of the ſaid Church, and to thy ſucceſſors canonically inſtituted, canonical obedience and ſubjection in all things. And the ſame abbot afterwards ſubſcribed the figure of the croſs as follows ✠ adding the words, ſaving the rights of our order In the preſence of our lords (dominis) Tho. Peyto, Thomas de Breynton and Hugh Frene Vicars Choral of the Cathedral Church of Hereford and others."[1]

salvo nostro ✠ ordine jure

[1] The original extract of which the above is a tranſlation has been printed by Rudder, p. 449 and is here reproduced as a ſpecimen. The other extracts relating to the inſtallation of the Flaxley abbots being of an exactly ſimilar character, it has been thought unneceſſary to print in extenſo. "6 Julii, 1372. Apud Sugwas D'nus Richardus Payto monaſterii de Flaxley Hereford. Dioces. electus abbas. Fuit per d'num intra miſſarum ſolemnia benedictus et profeſſionem in ſcriptis fecit ſub hac forma verborum. Ego Richardus eccleſiæ suæ monaſterii de Flaxley Heref. dioceſ. electus abbas profiteor ſanctæ Hereford. eccleſiæ tibique Patri Willi'mo ejuſdemque eccleſiæ epiſcopo tuiſque ſucceſſoribus in ea canonice ſubſtituendis canonicam in omnibus obedientiam et ſubjectionem. Et idem abbas ſubſequenter crucem ſubſcripſit talem ✠ additis in verbis, ſalvo jure ordine noſtro. Preſentibus dominis Tho. Peyto. Thoma de Breynton et Hugone Frene vicariis chori eccleſiæ cathedralis Hereford. et aliis."

*Register of Thomas Spofford*, 1422-1448.

After William Courtenay no entry occurs in the regiſter of any of the following biſhops: John Gilbert (1375-1389), John Trefnant (1389-1404), Robert Maſcall (1404-1417), Edmund Lacey (1417-1420), Thomas Polton (1420-1422), but in the regiſter of the following Biſhop Thomas Spofford (1422-1448) at page 107[1] I find the following entry: "14 April, 1426. In the monaſtery of Flaxley before the high altar brother William, monk of the ſaid Monaſtery, was conſecrated as Abbot, who made his profeſſion of obedience in form of words following: I brother William, monk of the monaſtery of Flaxley, ordained Abbot, promiſe before God fidelity, ſubjection, obedience, reverence to thee, Biſhop of Hereford and to thy ſucceſſors canonically inſtituted, ſaving the rights of our order."

*Register of Richard Mayhew*, 1504-1539.

After Thomas Spofford no entry occurs in the regiſter of Richard Beauchamp (1448-1452), John Stanbury (1452-1474), and Thomas Mylling (1474-1504); but in the regiſter of Richard Mayhew (1504-1539) at page 45 occurs the following:—

"16 December, 1509, the Lord Biſhop conferred his benediction on the Abbot of Flaxley who promiſed reverence and ſubjection and obedience in form of words following:—I brother John, Abbot of Flaxley, of the Ciſtercian order, promiſe to thee Lord Father, Biſhop of Hereford, and to thy ſucceſſors canonically inſtituted, and to the holy See of Hereford, ſubjection, reverence and obedience appointed by the holy fathers according to the rule of St. Benedict, ſaving the rights of our order."

This is the laſt entry relating to Flaxley abbey which is noted in the index to the original regiſters of the dioceſe of Hereford. Two other Flaxley abbots are known to have been inſtalled before the diſſolution, viz., William Beaudley in 1528 during the epiſcopate of Charles Booth, and Thomas Were or Ware, the laſt abbot in 1532; but no reference to either of theſe abbots can be found in the original regiſters at Hereford. Their names are mentioned

[1] The correct reference to the page of Thomas Spofford's regiſter is that given in Arabic characters, thus 107. The ſame page is alſo numbered in Roman numerals as cxiiii. This ſhould be noted in verifying the original extract.

by Browne Willis[1] and Stevens,[2] and a few additional particulars relating to them are given at p. 87, note 1 below. No notice of the ſuppreſſion of Flaxley abbey, or of the events that accompanied the diſſolution, could be found in the epiſcopal regiſters at Hereford.[3]

### *Berkeley, Abbot of Flaxley.*

In addition to the Flaxley abbots noted above from the regiſters of the Biſhops of Hereford my attention has been recently called to the name of another Flaxley abbot which appears in a mutilated deed in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. The deed in queſtion "MS. Bodl. 88" relates to an exchange of livings between "— Berkeley Abbas de Flaxley rector eccleſiæ parochialis de Rodmarton" and Nicholas Rewys "vicarius eccleſiæ parochialis de Weſtbury" in May 1476. The deed is atteſted by John Rolues public notary.[4]

### *Revised List of Flaxley Abbots.*

From the materials furniſhed in theſe notes the following reviſed liſt of Flaxley abbots is now ſubmitted, with the authority for each name.

1. Waleran, reſigned 1187. See Annales de Waverleia, Ann. Mon., Vol. ii., p. 245.

2. Alan, formerly monk of Bordeſley, elected Abbot of Dene 1187 on the reſignation of Abbot Waleran. See Annales de Waverleia, Ann. Mon., Vol ii., p. 245. See alſo Flaxley Cartulary, Nos. 31, 44, 69, 70.

3. Richard, Abbot, circ. 1200. Flaxley Cartulary, Nos. 40, 41, 42, 43, 48, 49, 51, 52, 75.

   The Cartulary No. 97 alſo alludes to "Frater R. dictus Abbas de Flaxley." "Frater R." is probably the Abbot Richard above referred to.

4. William, Abbot, Feb., 1277 (?). Regiſter Biſhop Cantelupe, p. 44.

5. Nicholas, Abbot, 1288. Regiſter Biſhop Swinfield, p. 53.

6. William de Rya, Abbot, 1314. Regiſter Biſhop Swinfield, p. 189.

[1] Mitred Abbeys, Vol. ii, p. 85.

[2] Supplement to Notitia Monaſtica, Vol. ii, p. 48.

[3] All the references to Flaxley abbey noticed in the index to the Biſhop's regiſters at Hereford have now been quoted. There may poſſibly be other references to the abbey entered under other heads, but I have had neither the time nor the opportunity for making ſuch a ſearch.

[4] For this information I am indebted to an intereſting note by Mr. Falconer Madan, publiſhed at page 347, Vol. ii. of Glouc. Notes and Queries, No. dcclxxi.

7. Richard Payto (Peyto), Abbot, 1372. Regiſter Biſhop Courtenay, p. 11.

8. William, Abbot, 1426. Regiſter Biſhop Spofford, p. 107.

9. — Berkeley, Abbot, 1476. MS. Bodl. 88.

10. John, Abbot, 1509. Regiſter Bishop Mayhew, p. 45.

11. William Beawdley, Abbot, 1528. Wood's Faſti, quoted by Browne Willis and Stevens.

12. Thomas Were (Ware), Abbot, 1532. Laſt Abbot of Flaxley : turned out at the ſuppreſſion of the Abbey in 1536, died at Aston Rowant, near Thame, in Oxfordſhire, 1546. Wood's Faſti, Browne Willis "Mitred Abbeys," and Stevens' "Notitia Monaſtica."

This liſt is more complete than any which has been hitherto publiſhed, but there are, obvioufly, many omiſſions. The firſt four Abbots of Flaxley named above, and Abbot Berkeley No. 9, have hitherto eſcaped notice, and are not mentioned by Browne Willis, Stevens, or Biſhop Tanner.

## *Printed State Papers.*

It remains to notice briefly the few additional references to Flaxley Abbey which are recorded in the printed State Papers of the reigns of Henry VII and Henry VIII.

At vol. i, p. 200, of the State Papers, entitled "Materials for the Hiſtory of Henry VII," we have the following entry—

"1485, 6 Dec. Grant for life to Thomas Cvn' of the office of one of the ſergeants of the caſtle of St. Briavell within the foreſt of Dean, co. Glouc., and (as a ſalary in the ſame office) a yearly rent of 13s 4d which the abbot of the monaſtery of St. Mary of Flaxley is bound to pay the king at the ſaid caſtle at Michaelmas for a certain water mill called le New myll within the ſaid foreſt, and all wages, fees, etc., such as Robert Hyett heretofore had. Also grant for life of the office of Clerk of the Court of St. Briavells with wages, etc., ſuch as the ſaid Robert heretofore had.' 5 Dec. P.S. No. 549, Pat. p. 2, m. 17 (9).

At page 1047, vol. iii, part 2 (1519 to 1523), of Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domeſtic, Henry VIII, ſection 2483, occurs the following entry—

1522. "An annual grant to be made by the Spiritualty for the king's perſonal expenſes in France for the recovery of the crown of the ſame."

Among the liſt of Abbots appears an entry of "Flaxlee 40l," ſhewing the annual grant made by the Abbot of Flaxley.

On 7 Nov., 1514, a royal writ was addreſſed to the Abbot of St. Peter's Monaſtery, at Glouceſter, commanding him to receive the oath of William Kingſton, Knight, who was appointed Sheriff of the county of Glouceſter. The original writ is printed in extenſo at p. 288, vol. iii, of Hiſt. et Cart. Mon., S. Peter, Glouc. Edited Mr. W. H. Hart.

In Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domeſtic, Hen. VII, 1519 to 1523, occurs the following entry under the head of grants in April, 1522—

"Sir Wm. Kyngiſton, knight for the body and Th. ap Gwilliam, uſher of the chamber, to be conſtables of the caſtle of St. Briavel in Dene Foreſt, Glouc. during pleaſure, with fees from the ſaid foreſt and the lordſhip of Newlond S.B."

Theſe entries are important as furniſhing ſome explanation of the reaſon why, at the ſuppreſſion of the leſſer monaſteries in 1536, the abbey and eſtates of Flaxley were granted by the crown to Sir William Kingſton, who, both as ſheriff for the county and as conſtable of the caſtle of St. Briavells, had held high office under the crown in the county of Glouceſter.

In the same publication, vol. iv, part 2, 1526-1528, ſection 4096, page 1811, occurs the following entry—

"March 25, 1528, Circular addreſſed to the Abbot of Flaxley and other abbots ſtating that for her own better education and for the conſolation of the King and Queen it has been ordered that the princeſs ſhould reſide near the King's perſon. As the Council of the Marches would be encumbered by having to move a great houſehold from place to place in her abſence, her officers and ſervants have been allowed to go home. But as ſeveral of them are deſtitute of houſes or friends to reſort to, the Abbot is requeſted to take ..... of them in the meantime into your (*sic*) convenient finding."

In the ſame publication, vol. iv, part 2, 1526-1528, ſection 6047, page 2701, occurs the following—

"1529. Liſt of perſons ſummoned to the convocation of the province of Canterbury arranged in dioceſes:

"Hereford dioc. ..... Will., Abbot of Flaxley, p. and by Abbot of Graces."

The abbot referred to muſt have been William Beawdley, who was inſtalled as abbot of Flaxley in 1528.

In 1532 William[1] Beawdley was ſucceeded by Thomas[1] Were (Ware), laſt

[1] For notices of William Beawdley and Thomas Were (Ware), see Wood's Faſti, vol. i, p. 672 and 677, viz.—vol. i, p. 677, "1528, June 28, Father William Beawdley Abbot of Flaxley of the Ciſtercian order, opponent in divinity." Vol. i, p. 672, "Thomas Ware a monk of the Ciſtercian order and ſometime a ſtudent of St. Bernard's College in Oxon. He afterwards became the laſt Abbot of Flaxley in Glouceſterſhire in the place of W. Beaudley, and living to ſee his houſe diſſolved

Abbot of Flaxley. In 1536 was paſſed the Act for diſſolving all the leſſe monaſteries and nunneries, namely, ſuch as poſſeſſed less than £200 per annum and on 4 Feb., 1536, Flaxley Abbey was diſſolved, being granted in th following year to Sir William Kingſton, who has been already noticed a conſtable of St. Briavells in 1522, and is well known as conſtable of the Towe of London.

*Sir William Kingston, first grantee of Flaxley Abbey*, 1537.

The grant to Sir William Kingſton was made by patent dated 26 March 28 Hen. VIII (1537), a copy of which is given in Appendix I, No. viii. Th grant, it will be obſerved, contains a clauſe that Sir William Kingſton and hi heirs were to hold all the premiſes "as fully as Thomas Were the late Abbo held the ſame on the 4th day of February, 27 Hen. VIII (1536)." Theſe word appear to import that Flaxley Abbey was diſſolved on the date mentioned 4th February, 1536; and this is the conſtruction which has been placed or the words by Henry Hewlett, Eſq., Q.C., who has had occaſion, profeſſionally to examine the original grant.

The patent grants to Sir William Kingſton the houſe and ſite of the lat abbey or monaſtery of Flaxley, in the county of Glouceſter, ſuppreſſe by authority of the Parliament, and all the church, bell tower, and buria ground (Eccleſiam, campanile et cemiterium) of the ſaid monaſtery, with al the abbey buildings and premiſes, and the following demeſnes, manors, etc.,— Flaxley "howſe," Goodriche, Clymperwell, Walmore, Blecheden, Arlinghan le Monken, Rewarden, Newland, Parva Dene, Newenham, Pulton, Dymmoc county Glouc., and the manor of Rochelbury in county Somerſet, togethe with all manorial and other rights pertaining thereto, in as full, entire, an complete a manner as Thomas Were, late abbot of the ſaid abbey, enjoye the ſame on the 4th day of February, 27 Hen. VIII (1536), "adeo plene e integre ac in tam amplo modo et formâ prout quidam Thomas Were nupe Abbas ejuſdem nuper Abbatiae ..... quarto die Februarii anno regni noſtr viceſimo ſeptimo aut antea ..... habuit."

Regarding the particulars of the ſuppreſſion very little is known. N acknowledgment of the royal ſupremacy in 1534 or formal notice of th

and himself and his brethren turned out thence, he retired to Aſton Rowant near Thame in Oxc where, ſpending the remaining part of his days in devotion and retiredness, he gave way at leng to fate in a good old age, anno 1546, whereupon his body was buried in the yard belonging to tl Church there."

diſſolution is on record; and even regarding the date of the ſuppreſſion there is no information except what may be deduced from the language of the grant to Sir William Kingſton. It is ſtated, but on what authority is unknown, that at the time of the diſſolution there were nine monks reſident in Flaxley abbey. The monaſtery was then valued according to Dugdale at £112 13s. 1d., and according to Speed at £112 3s. 1d. From the note below it will be ſeen that Flaxley was the firſt Glouceſterſhire abbey diſſolved. Being a leſſer monaſtery within the meaning of the Act of 1536, its revenues being under £200 a year, Flaxley abbey was one of the firſt foundations to diſappear. The other Glouceſterſhire abbeys named below[1] had a brief reſpite till 1539. Foſbrooke,[2] quoting from Rolls, Britiſh Muſeum J. 14, notes that at the diſſolution the abbey was charged with a corrody of £4 6s. 8d. per annum to Agnes Smith for life.

Sir William Kingſton died 13th May, 1540, as appears from the inſcription placed on his tomb in Painſwick church, Glouceſterſhire, where he was buried. This inſcription is ſtated by Anthony Wood to have been torn off from the tomb by ſoldiers in 1644, and to have fallen into the poſſeſſion of a deſcendant of Sir William Kingſton's family from whom Anthony Wood obtained his information.

The patent granted to Sir William Kingſton was, on his death, ſurrendered to the crown by his ſon[3] and ſucceſſor Anthony, who is well known as Sir Anthony Kingſton, the Provoſt Marſhal notorious for his cruelty in the

[1] The following dates of the diſſolution of the various monaſteries in Glouceſterſhire are taken from Brown Willis' "Mitred Abbeys"—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cirenceſter | 19 Dec. 1539 (Vol. i, p. 64.) |
| St. Peter's, Glouceſter | 2 Dec. 1539 (Vol. i, p. 117.) |
| St. Auguſtine's, Briſtol | 9 Dec. 1539 (Vol. i, p. 229.) |
| Hayles | 24 Dec. 1539 (Vol. ii, p. 86.) |
| Kingswood | 1 Feb. 1539 (Vol. ii, p. 86.) (1539-40. ?) |
| Lanthony | 10 May 1539 (Vol. ii, p. 87.) |
| Tewkeſbury | 9 Jan. 1539 (Vol. i, p. 186.) (1539-40. ?) |
| Winchcombe | 3 Dec. 1539 (Vol. i, p. 213.) |

The following penſions are noted by Browne Willis as paid to incumbents of Chantries, A.D. 1553—*Little Dean*, Will. Pomfrey, Incumbent of Trinity Chantry, £4. *Michel Dean*, Henry Hooper, Incumbent of Trinity Chantry, £4. *Newland*, George Wadham, Incumbent of St. Mary's Chantry, £4, and to Edward Service and Edward Fryor, £4. *Weſtbury*, John Shawe, Incumbent of St. Mary's Chantry, £3 6s. 8d.

[2] Foſbrooke, Hiſt. of Glouc., Vol. ii, p. 177.

[3] For the Kingſton pedigree ſee paper on the Flaxley Grange in Littledean by Mr. W. C. Heane, printed in vol. vi, part 2, of the Tranſactions of the Briſtol and Glouceſterſhire Archæological Society.

insurrection of 1549. He was one of the commissioners appointed by the crown to superintend the execution, by burning, of Bishop Hooper, at Gloucester, in 1555.[1] A new patent of the Flaxley estates was granted to Sir Anthony Kingston 11 Feb., 34 Hen. VIII (1543). This patent also was surrendered on the ground, apparently, of some informality or change required to be inserted; and a new patent, dated 22 May, 36 Hen. VIII (1544), was finally granted to Sir Anthony Kingston and his heirs. In form, and in nearly all the material particulars, it closely resembles the grant made to Sir William Kingston; and, under these circumstances, it has not been considered necessary to furnish a copy in extenso.[2]

*Account of all existing Monastic remains at Flaxley.*

With the grant to Sir William Kingston the monastic history of Flaxley abbey comes to an end, and it only remains to notice briefly the few existing remains that recall the former character of the building.

Bigland, writing 1791, gives the following description of the abbey—"Early in the present century that part of this venerable pile which had been inhabited by the abbot and monks remained nearly perfect. It was a low structure of great length, containing in front the refectory sixty feet long, twenty-five wide, but fourteen only in height; the whole arched with stone, with plain and massive ribs intersecting the vault. The first floor consisted of a very long gallery with which the dormitory or cells were connected, and at the south end a very spacious apartment which is conjectured to have been the abbot's chief room, or used for the assembling of the convent. These are certainly parts of the original structure, much of which was destroyed by fire in 1777."

This description has been adopted both by Archdeacon Rudge (History of Gloucestershire) and by the Rev. H. T. Nicholls in his notice of Flaxley abbey in his work on the "Forest of Dean." In the last-named work will be found

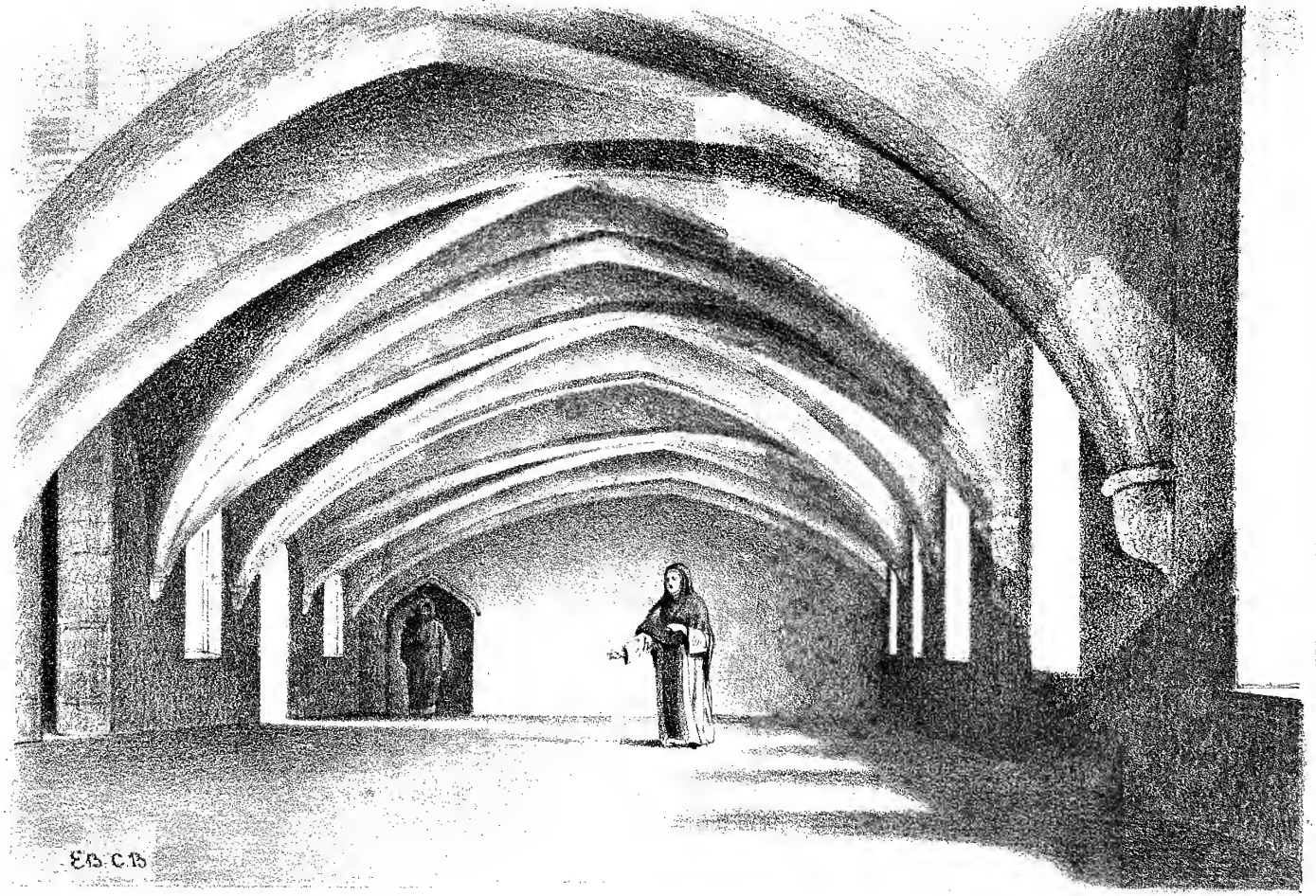
[1] For an account of the burning of Bishop Hooper at Gloucester, see paper by Mr. John Bellows of Gloucester, regarding the discovery of the original stake near the spot where the Hooper memorial now stands, published at p. 23, vol. vii of the Proc. Cottefwold Nat. Field Club.

[2] In the Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office in the Exchequer are the following documents—

(*a*) Flaxley. De Edwardo Kyngeston arm. et uxore occasionat. ad ostendendum quo titulo tenent domum et situm nuper monasterii de Flaxley. Hil. Rec., 1 Eliz., rot. 48.

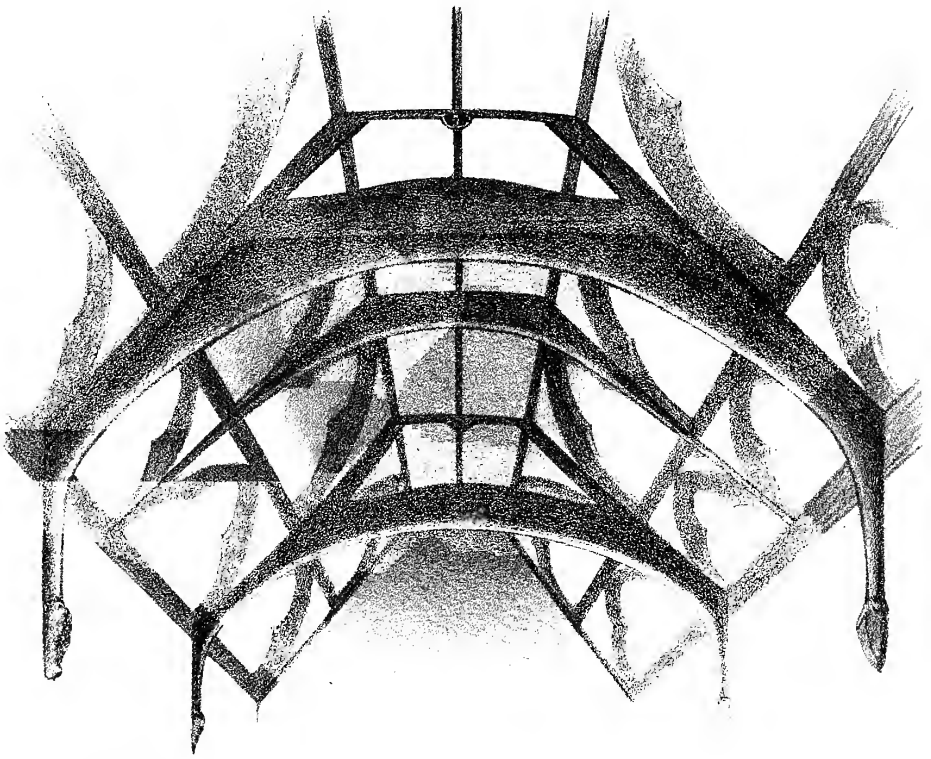
(*b*) Flaxley. De manibus regis amovendis de situ Mon. de Flaxley in Com. Glouc. et Antonio Kingston liberando. Hil. Rec. 3, Jac. I, rot. 110.

PLATE I.




CLOISTERED ROOM.

JAVARS, LITH. BROAD ST. BRISTOL.



E.B.C.B.

ROOF OF ABBOT'S ROOM.

LAVARS, LITH, BROAD ST BRISTOL

at p. 181 wood-cuts repreſenting the arched vaulting of the ſo-called refectory, and the open timber roof of the ſpacious apartment alluded to by Bigland, which is generally known as the "Abbot's room." The wood cut repreſenting what is ſuppoſed to be the refectory of the abbey is not conſidered to be a very ſucceſſful repreſentation, the arches of the vaulting being more obtuſe and flattened than as ſhown in the ſketch. The roof of the "Abbot's room" is as ſhown in the accompanying Plate No. III.

The vaulted chamber, ſixty feet in length by twenty-five in width, has ſince Bigland's time been ordinarily accepted as the ancient refectory of the abbey; but the authority for this opinion is not apparent. It is undoubtedly a part of the original monaſtery and a building of great intereſt, the architecture of which is of characteriſtic Ciſtercian ſtyle, plain and maſſive, with ſolid circular vaulting, reſting on plain capitals. The building in queſtion faces the weſt, on which ſide was the main road leading to the abbey. It ſeems doubtful from the ordinary ſtandard arrangement of Ciſtercian buildings as deſcribed by Sharpe[1] and other authorities whether this weſt chamber was really the abbey refectory as ſuggeſted by Bigland. There is ſome reaſon for thinking that it was more probably the domus converſorum, or quarters of the lay brethren, which in Ciſtercian houſes uſually occupied a portion at leaſt of the buildings on the weſt ſide of the cloiſter court. It is probable that over this original chamber was the dormitory of the converſi or lay brethren leading into the fine room alluded to as the "Abbot's room."

The walls of the vaulted chamber above deſcribed, now uſed as the abbey kitchen and ſervants' offices, are of enormous thickneſs; and the cellars adjoining, alſo a portion of the original abbey buildings, are of great intereſt from their maſſive conſtruction and characteriſtic architectural details. A good idea of the chamber referred to is obtained from the accompanying picture, Plate I., made from a careful drawing by Mr. E. B. Crawley-Boevey. The architecture cloſely reſembles that of the Domus converſorum in the abbey of Fountains as ſhown in Mr. Sharpe's Plate VI., in Part I of his work on Ciſtercian architecture.

### *Discovery of Monastic remains in* 1788.

With the exception of buildings referred to, the remainder of the preſent houſe is of modern conſtruction, and no trace remains of the ſite of the abbey church, or of any other portion of the original ſtructure. Bigland, however,

[1] Conf. The Architecture of the Ciſtercians, by Edmund Sharpe, M.A. E.F.N. Spon., London, 1874.

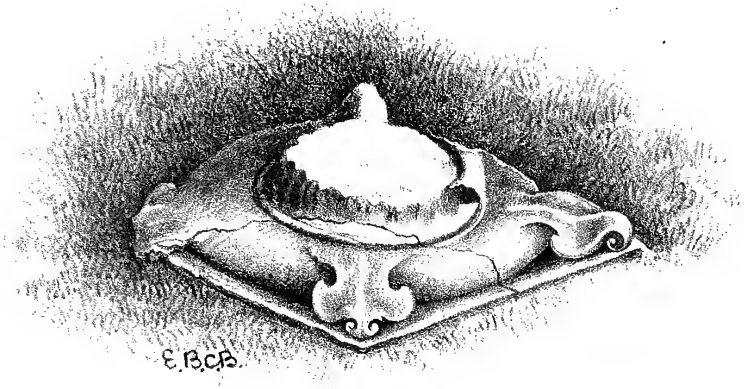
ſtates "that in 1788 the ſite and floor of the *chapter house* were diſcovered at a ſmall depth in the garden, extending about forty-five feet, and twenty-four wide; at the upper end a circular ſtone bench, and in the centre the carved baſe of a pillar. Seven coffin lids of ſtone were then found ſculptured with ornamented croſſes; but upon one a right hand and arm holding a croſier, which circumſtance imports it to have been the memorial of one of the abbots, as their office had not the privilege, as that of biſhops, of conferring benediction."

Bigland's account must have been written not long after the alleged diſcovery was made; and a plan of the remains, ſhewing the circular ſtone bench referred to by Bigland, together with the ſeven coffin lids and other carved ſtone work, is ſtill preſerved at Flaxley Abbey. It is, however, much to be regretted that theſe moſt intereſting remains are no longer in ſitu, having been removed in the courſe of certain alterations that were carried out about fifty years ago. The ſite, however, of this diſcovery is ſtill marked by a ſmall encloſure, ſtones being placed on the ſurface to repreſent, approximately, the ſize and ſhape of the remains diſcovered ſeveral feet beneath the ſurface. Three out of the ſeven ſtone coffin lids are placed in this encloſure, together with other carved ſtones, baſes of pillars, etc., that were diſcovered about the ſame time when the excavation was made. The remaining four ſtone coffin lids have diſappeared; but meaſurements and drawings of them ſtill remain.

The accompanying plates Nos. IV. and V. ſhow the ſhape and general deſcription of the remains, diſcovered in 1788, as related above by Bigland. The carved baſe of the pillar, diſcovered amongſt the remains at Flaxley, appears to be identical in ſhape and pattern with the ruined pillars ſtill exiſting in the chapter houſe of Tintern Abbey.[1]

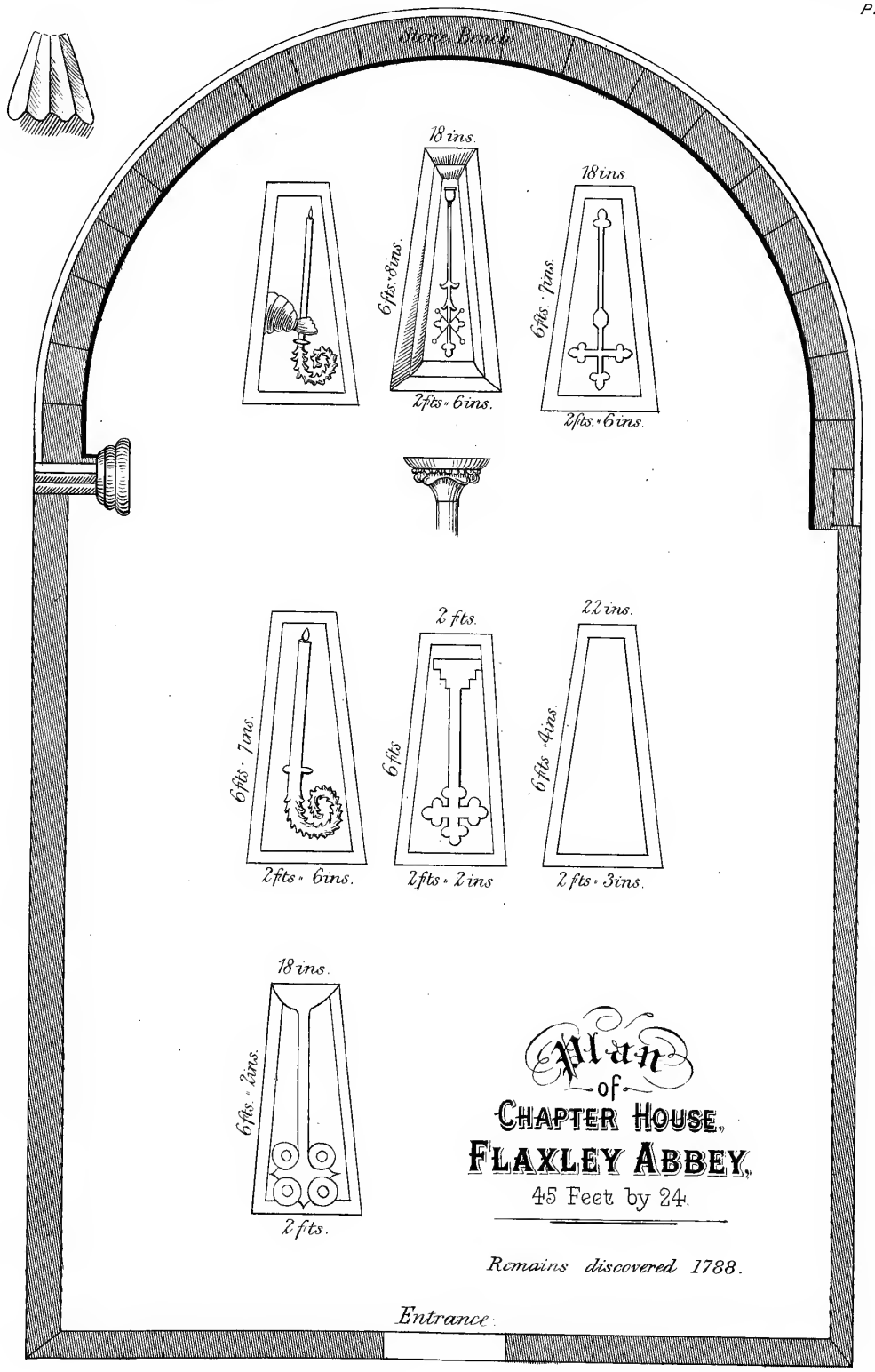
Since the preceding remarks were written, an intereſting paper has been prepared by Mr. J. Henry Middleton, F.S.A., on the exiſting remains of Flaxley

[1] In connection with the remains diſcovered at Flaxley Abbey, in 1788, I find a note recorded in the handwriting of the late Sir Thomas Crawley-Boevey, 1st Baronet, of Flaxley Abbey, to the following effect—"Underneath this ſpot lie the bones of Nicholas, the firſt abbot of Flaxley, and ſix monks buried anno domini 1288." The authority for this entry I have been unable to diſcover. There was an abbot of Flaxley named Nicholas, inſtalled 1288, but he was certainly not the firſt abbot. Aſſuming that the coffin lids diſcovered in 1788 were in ſitu, it is not improbable that they belonged to various Flaxley abbots who alone had the privilege of interment in the chapter houſe of the monaſtery. Monks and lay brethren were uſually buried in the cloiſter garth; while no one under the rank of a biſhop might properly be buried in the abbey church. Conf. Monaſticon Ciſtercienſe, printed in Sharpe's Architecture of the Ciſtercians. See however on this point Mr. Middleton, F.S.A., below.



REMAINS FOUND IN RUINS OF CHAPTER HOUSE.

LAVARS, LITH, BROAD ST BRISTOL.




LAVARS, LITH, BROAD ST BRISTOL

PLATE II.

ARCH INTO WEST CLOISTER.

LAVARS LITH, BROAD ST BRISTOL

abbey, in which it will be ſeen, he confirms the opinion expreſſed above that the fine hall, now uſed as the kitchen and ſervants' offices, and facing weſt, cannot be the abbey refectory, which according to the uſual Ciſtercian plan, occupied with the buttery, kitchen, &c., the premiſes adjoining the ſouth walk of the cloiſter. It is quite poſſible, he thinks, that the fine room called by tradition the "Abbot's room" was in reality the refectory of the hoſpitium or gueſt's dining hall.

Mr. Middleton's valuable paper, together with the accompanying plan ſhowing the probable arrangement of the monaſtic buildings, has been, by permiſſion, extracted from the "Tranſactions of the Briſtol and Glouceſter Archæological Society,"[1] and is given below. The accompanying plates Nos. I. and III. ſhowing the fine hall referred to above, and the roof of the Abbot's room are from ſketches made by my brother, Mr. E. B. Crawley-Boevey.

"There are no remains whatever of the abbey church above ground, though the foundations probably ſtill exiſt.

"Of the monaſtic buildings, one block (or part of a block) only is ſtill ſtanding. This conſiſts of a fine hall, about ſixty-five feet long by twenty-five feet wide, vaulted in five bays with ſimple chamfered groin-ribs, ſpringing from corbels, about five feet above the floor. The whole is very ſolid and plain, after the uſual Ciſtercian faſhion, and appears to have been built about A.D. 1200. This room (*see* Plan, Plate VI.) runs north and ſouth. The windows, one in each bay, on the weſt ſide are much moderniſed, but ſeem to be in the places of the original ones. At the ſouth end of this hall there are two narrow parallel rooms, with plain barrel vaults.[2]

"On the eaſt ſide[3] of the large hall there is a fine richly-moulded archway of Tranſitional character, and another ſmaller doorway, further ſouth. All other openings appear modern, and are not ſhown on the plan.

"It will be at once evident to any one who is acquainted with the Ciſtercian plan that this fine hall cannot be the monks' refectory, or frater, as mediæval writers called it (*see Rites of Durham*, cap. xxxix.[4]) The Ciſtercian refectorium opened out of the middle of the ſouth cloiſter walk, and was flanked on the eaſt by the kitchen, and on the weſt by the buttery. It was ſet at

[1] Vol. vi, part 2.

[2] A good idea of this hall is obtained from plate No. III. which faces page 91.

[3] See plate No. II. facing p. 93.

[4] Some confuſion has been made by certain modern writers, who have called the Common-Houſe the Frater, without any authority whatever; in Ciſtercian writings the common-house is called the calefactorium.

right angles to this cloiſter walk, and not parallel to it, as was the caſe with the refectories of other orders, the ſide of which generally occupies nearly the whole length of the cloiſter from eaſt to weſt.

"In a Ciſtercian monaſtery the cooking was done by the monks themſelves, who took this duty in turns: and not by regular paid cooks, as in moſt other monaſtic orders. For this reaſon, probably, the refectorium was turned round, ſo as to allow room on each ſide of it for the kitchen and buttery, cloſe up againſt the main cloiſter, which formed the living room of the monks.

"It is, I think, quite clear that the exiſting hall, with its range of windows on the weſt, and its doors on the eaſt, was part of that great weſtern range of buildings which formed ſo important a part of every Ciſtercian monaſtery.

"This range has been called by Mr. Sharpe the domus converſorum, but it would be better I think to keep to the old nomenclature, and call it, as the Ciſtercians themſelves did, the cellarium.

"The cellarium was not one building, but a whole range of buildings, and was ſo called becauſe it was under the ſpecial ſuperviſion of the cellerarius, who, next to the abbot, was the moſt important man in a Ciſtercian houſe. He managed all the worldly affairs of the abbey, received all money, and bought the neceſſary ſupplies of food. Under his charge were all the converſi, or working lay brothers, and he was alſo the ſuperviſor of all arrangements for the reception of gueſts.

"The hoſpitium, in fact, was part (*i.e.*, the ſouthern part) of the cellarium, while the converſi, and the cellerarius himſelf, with his officers, occupied the northern part—the diviſion, that is, neareſt to the church.

"Of this great range the exiſting hall at Flaxley is certainly a part, but what its ſpecial use was it is now impoſſible to ſay; it may have been a refectorium for the converſi, or poſſibly a place where ſome of their indoor labours were carried on.

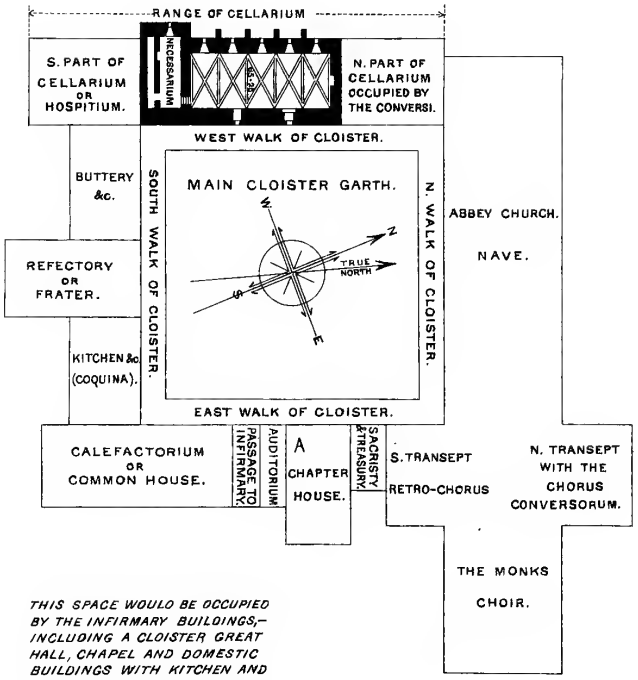
"The narrow rooms at the ſouth end of the hall are probably a neceſſarium; the drain with a ſtream of water being carried through the narrower two diviſions. This preciſe arrangement may be ſeen in almoſt every exiſting Ciſtercian abbey. It ſhould be noticed that the eaſt wall of the hall is of the enormous thickneſs of eight feet, while that on the weſt is only about ſix feet thick. The reaſon for this evidently was that, as the weſt walk of the cloiſter came againſt the eaſt wall of this hall, it was impoſſible to have projecting buttreſſes. While the oppoſite wall was free, and ſo could have a thinner wall with a buttreſs to each bay.

"Over the hall itſelf there appears to be no early work remaining, but over

# FLAXLEY ABBEY,
## Gloucestershire.

*Plan showing probable arrangement.*

The Black shows the part still existing.
At the point A, pavement & vaulting shafts have been found.




*THIS SPACE WOULD BE OCCUPIED BY THE INFIRMARY BUILDINGS,— INCLUDING A CLOISTER GREAT HALL, CHAPEL AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH KITCHEN AND OFFICES COMPLETE. — AND PROBABLY IN LATER TIMES THE ABBOTS LODGING.*

*SCALE OF FEET.*

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200

*J. HENRY MIDDLETON, F.S.A.*

*Lavars, Litho. 51, Broad Street, Bristol.*

the neceſſarium there is a very fine room, about forty feet by ſixteen feet, with a handſome open roof of late fourteenth century work. This roof, which is very well preſerved, has arched and moulded principals, with braces curved and cuſped, and wall pieces coming down on to ſmall ſtone corbels.[1]

"There is a good cornice about ſixteen feet above the floor. At the weſt end of the room there is a large pointed window, which has loſt all its tracery, and been much moderniſed. Tradition calls this the "Abbot's room;" but it is much more probable that it was the refectory of the hoſpitium, or gueſt's dining hall. It is now fitted up as a library. In early times, that is during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, while the ſtrictneſs of the Ciſtercian rule remained in full force, the abbot had no ſpecial rooms. He ſlept in the common dortor with all his monks, and dined with the better claſs of gueſts in the refectory of the hoſpitium. In later times, when Ciſtercian abbots began to have ſpecial apartments ſet apart for them, the place choſen for the abbot's lodgings ſeems to have been far away to the eaſt of the monaſtic buildings.

"With the Ciſtercians, juſt as with the Benedictines, the infirmary buildings were a very large and important range, including a cloiſter, large infirmary hall and a chapel. Conſiderable remains of this range exiſt at Rievaulx, Fountains, and many other Ciſtercian abbeys. There ſeems no doubt that the later abbots occupied part of the infirmary buildings, which are always to the eaſt of the main cloiſter, and are reached from it by the paſſage which adjoins the auditorium (ſee Plan, Plate No. VI.)

"In the preſent garden there are three fine ſtone coffin-lids of thirteenth or fourteenth century work; two of them are carved with abbots' croziers. Theſe and a quantity of vaulting ſhafts are ſaid to have been found at, or near, the ſpot where they now lie—marked A on the plan—and this is traditionally the ſite of the Chapter houſe; which it very well may be. It was the Ciſtercian cuſtom to bury their abbots in the Chapter houſe—no one under the rank of a biſhop being allowed to be buried in the church. The monks were interred—never in the cloiſter garth, as ſome writers have aſſerted—but in their own cemetery to the eaſt of the church.[2]

"I ſhould wiſh to record my thanks to Sir Thomas and Lady Crawley-Boevey for their kindneſs in allowing me to examine thoroughly their houſe in my ſearch for the remains of the abbey buildings."

[1] See plate No. III. facing page 91 above.

[2] See note (1) on page 92 above.

*Original deeds of Thomas Were, last abbot of Flaxley.*

With the exception of the buildings ſtill in ſitu, above deſcribed, the only remaining relics of the monaſtic period are two original deeds, both executed by Thomas Were, the laſt abbot of Flaxley, and the abbey ſeal, of which ſome account muſt be given.

The firſt of theſe original deeds is dated 8th December, 25 Hen. VIII (1534), and purports to be made between Thomas Were, abbot of the monaſtery of Flaxley, and John Hayll, of Borſley, relating to the reverſion of a tenement called the Wake mill, and other premiſes, lands, etc., belonging to the abbey of Flaxley.

The ſecond deed is dated 21ſt April, 26 Hen. VIII (1535), between Thomas Were, abbot, on the part of the convent of Flaxley, and William Tanner,[1] otherwiſe called William Mors, relating to the reverſion of a tenement with garden, in Little Dean, on payment of a ſum of twelve pence on the feaſt of the Annunciation and St. Michael the Archangel.

Both of the deeds are of an ordinary character. Their date ſhows that they were both of them executed juſt before the diſſolution of the abbey and the grant to Sir William Kingſton. Both deeds are in good preſervation, and to the firſt is ſtill attached the abbot's original ſeal. From the ſecond deed the ſeal has diſappeared.

*Flaxley Abbey Seal.*

Beſides the original ſeal juſt referred to belonging to the owner of Flaxley Abbey, two ſeals of Flaxley abbots have been found in the Public Record Office; and another Flaxley ſeal is ſaid to be attached to the document in the Britiſh Muſeum, noticed at p. 57 above; and is entered in the Seal Catalogue of the Muſeum as 75 A. 37.

The original ſeal at Flaxley abbey is attached to the deed of 8th December, 1534, executed between Abbot Thomas Were and John Hayll of Borſley. It repreſents two figures ſeated ſide by ſide under a canopy. The legend is no longer legible; and portions of the ſeal have altogether diſappeared.

Of the two ſeals relating to Flaxley Abbey now in the Public Record Office, one from the Weſtminſter Chapter Houſe Records is entered in the Seal catalogue under the following heading :—

[1] A perſon of the name of William Tanner is referred to in Valor Eccleſiaſticus under the head of Parva Deane, p. 49.

1. 42. Box 16. "Flaxley (Glouc.), Abbot of, A remiſe of Land by Wm. Abbot of Flaxley to Hugo Deſpenſer and his heirs. 10 Ed. 2. (1316-17.) Seal of red wax, perfect."

The other ſeal is attached to a document from the Duchy of Lancaſter Records, and is thus referred to at page 34 of the thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records dated 2nd March, 1874, in an Index to Claſs X (Grants in Boxes) of the Duchy of Lancaſter Records.

"No. 367. A.D. 1315. Obligation from the abbot and convent of Flaxleye in Glouceſterſhire, to the Lord Henry de Lancaſtre, to receive two clerks on the preſentation of the ſame Henry and his heirs, for the perpetual celebration for the ſouls of Edmund, ſon of King Henry and Blanche, his wife, ſometime Queen of Navarre. Flaxleye on Friday next before the feaſt of St. Laurence the Martyr (8th Auguſt), 9 Edw. II. (1315-16)—part of ſeal."

This deed purports to be executed by "Frater Willelmus dei gratia Abbas de Flaxleye;" and the portion of the ſeal ſtill attaching to the deed, exactly reſembles the perfect ſeal ſtill attaching to the document from the Weſtminſter Chapter Houſe records. Both deeds were apparently executed by the ſame Flaxley Abbot—William de Rya, one in the ninth and one in the tenth year of King Edward II, viz. 1315 and 1316.

The deed of 10 Ed. II, from the Weſtminſter Chapter Houſe, runs as follows:

"Omnibus Chriſti fidelibus preſens ſcriptum viſuris et audituris frater Willelmus Abbas de Flaxleye et ejusdem loci conventus ſalutem in domino ſempiternam. Noverit univerſitas veſtra nos unanimi aſſenſu et voluntate pro nobis et ſucceſſoribus noſtris remiſiſſe et quietum clamaſſe domino Hugoni Deſpenſer et heredibus ſuis totam terram et communam omnimodam quam habuimus infra parcum dicti Domini Hugonis infra boſcum de Calveleye quod eſt infra parcum de Lamuſardere ſine ullo retenemento noſtro et ſucceſſorum noſtrorum in perpetuum. Ita quod nos nec ſucceſſores noſtri aliquid juris vel clamii in predicta terra communam quamcunque de cetero exigere potuimus in perpetuum ſed per preſentes undique ſumus excluſi. In cujus rei teſtimonium preſenti ſcripto ſigillum noſtrum commune eſt appenſum. Hiis teſtibus Domino Willelmo Tracy milite, Johanne Jorge, Galfrido de Weſton et multis aliis. Datum in capitulo noſtro de Flaxleye die exaltationis ſanctæ crucis Anno Regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi decimo.

The ſeal attached to this deed is as deſcribed in the official catalogue in perfect condition. It repreſents an abbot ſtanding erect under a canopy, ſlightly ornamented, with a paſtoral ſtaff in his right hand, and holding with his left a book on his breaſt ſurrounded by the legend S. Abbatis de Flaxle.

The counter ſeal is a hand with a paſtoral ſtaff and other ornaments, viz., a fleur-de-lis, &c., ſurrounded by the words CONTRA SIGILL ABBATIS DE FLAXLE.[1]

Repreſentations of the ſeal and counter ſeal are here ſhown from caſts taken by Mr. W. Ready of the Britiſh Muſeum.

In addition to the three original Flaxley ſeals deſcribed above, a fourth ſeal is ſaid to be attached to an original document in the Britiſh Muſeum, and the ſeal is mentioned in the Seal Catalogue of the Muſeum as 75 A, 37. The Abbot of Flaxley appears as one of the atteſting witneſſes to the deed of reconciliation briefly deſcribed at page 57 above, and the abbot's ſeal, together with ſeveral others, is ſaid to be appended to the original deed. The ſeal in queſtion I have endeavoured with the aſſiſtance of the Muſeum authorities to identify, but without ſuccess. Moſt of the ſeals are ſo much injured as to be illegible. In another department of the Britiſh Muſeum I was ſucceſſful in obtaining from the Doubleday collection of Mr. Robert Ready two excellent impreſſions of ſeals alleged to relate to Flaxley abbey.

1. Seal of a Flaxley abbot (1338) alleged to have been taken from a charter in the Duchy of Lancaſter records. This ſeal appears to correſpond exactly with the ſeal deſcribed above, of which a repreſentation has been given. It

[1] This ſeal is deſcribed in almoſt identical terms at p. 179 of Nichol's "Foreſt of Dean." It is alſo referred to in a work entitled "Collectanea Gloceſtrienſia, being a catalogue of Books, tracts, prints, coins, &c., relating to the county of Glouceſter in the poſſeſſion of John Delafield Phelps, Eſq., of Chevenage Houſe." At page 167 of this work, reference is made to two Flaxley ſeals, one from the Chapter House of Weſtminſter Records, and one from the records of the Duchy of Lancaſter. The latter is doubtleſs the ſame as the imperfect ſeal alluded to above, which is attached to the deed of 9 Edw. II, from the Duchy of Lancaſter records.

was doubtleſs taken from the ſame charter which has been already deſcribed; but there is a diſcrepancy about the date which ſhould apparently be 1316-17, inſtead of 1338.

2. Seal of the abbey of St. Mary of Dene repreſenting the Virgin ſtanding erect with the infant Saviour in her arms under an ornamental canopy with the legend S. ABBATISSE SCE MARIE DEANNE.

It ſeems to be very doubtful whether this ſecond ſeal belongs to Flaxley at all. Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., who has been good enough to examine a caſt of the ſeal, has expreſſed a decided opinion that it does not. The legend, ſo far as it can be deciphered, ſeems to diſcloſe clearly the word ABBATISSE, but the concluding word is doubtful. The ſeal is apparently that of ſome abbess, and has, I think, no connection whatever with Flaxley abbey.

### *Rank and Status of Abbots of Flaxley.*

Alluſion has already been made to the fact that Flaxley abbey was under the juriſdiction of the Biſhops of Hereford, and was included amongſt the leſſer monaſteries whoſe revenues were leſs than £200 per annum. Under theſe circumſtances it is not altogether eaſy to underſtand why Sir Robert Atkyns, Rudder, and others, have expreſſed the opinion that Flaxley was a "Mitred abbey," a term of much ſignificance in eccleſiaſtical nomenclature. Sir Robert Atkyns thus writes at p. 4, of the "Hiſtory of Glouceſterſhire."

"All abbeys which had mitres, had them by grant from the Pope; but they held their baronies ſolely and immediately of the King. There were ſix mitred abbeys in this county, Glouceſter, Cirenceſter, Tewkeſbury, Winchcomb, Hailes and Flaxley, three of which Glouceſter, Cirenceſter and Winchcomb were peeral, and held place in Parliament until their diſſolution, and even the abbots of the other monaſteries were ſometimes anciently ſummoned to Parliament, as the abbot of Flaxley in the reign of Edward I, the abbot of Hailes in the reigns of Edward I and II, and the abbot of Tewkeſbury in the reigns of Henry III, Edward I and II."

Unleſs it can be ſhown that Flaxley abbey received from the Pope the grant of a mitre, it is not apparent why Flaxley is included by Atkyns amongſt the mitred abbeys of Glouceſterſhire. No ſuch grant is on record in the Cartulary, nor is there, ſo far as I am aware, any evidence in ſupport of the ſtatement that Flaxley was a mitred abbey.

The term "mitred abbey," as ordinarily uſed by eccleſiaſtical hiſtorians, ſeems to have involved two important rights, firſt, the right of exemption

from epiſcopal juriſdiction, and ſecondly, the right of the abbot to ſit in Parliament. Cowel ſays of abbots, "Such as were mitred were exempted from the juriſdiction of the dioceſan, having themſelves epiſcopal authority within the ſame limits." Godolphin, in Report Eccl., writes to the ſame effect. In another place Cowel in alluding to mitred abbots, thus writes—"Theſe abbots were not called to Parliament becauſe they were mitred, but becauſe they received their temporals from the king."

In Fuller's "Church Hiſtory," where a ſpecial ſection is devoted to the ſubject, "of ſuch abbots who attained to be Parliamentary Barons," the term "mitred abbot" is limited to thoſe abbeys in which the abbot enjoyed the right of ſitting in Parliament, and of exemption from epiſcopal ſuperviſion (ſee pp. 292 to 296). Such abbots were called abbots general or abbots ſovereign, as acknowledging no ſuperior. Biſhop Tanner in the preface to his "Notitia Monaſtica," p. xvi, note v, ſtates that exemption from their dioceſan, being honoured with the mitre, and called to Parliament, certainly depended upon different royal grants, for ſeveral abbots are known to have enjoyed one privilege without the other.

The fact that the abbot of Flaxley was ſeveral times ſummoned to Parliament[1] in the reign of Edward I is not apparently, taken by itſelf, concluſive evidence that Flaxley was a mitred abbey as aſſerted. Fuller has ſhown that in the forty-ninth year of Henry III (1264) no leſs than ſixty-four abbots and thirty-ſix priors, as he quaintly terms it "a jolly number," together with the Maſter of the Temple "were voluntarily out of the king's free will and pleaſure (no right that they could claim themſelves) ſummoned to Parliament."

Fuller alſo relates how in the reigns of Edward I and II, the number of abbots ſummoned was fluctuating and uncertain, *e.g.*, forty in the twenty-ſeventh year of Edward I; ſeventy-five in the twenty-eighth year of the ſame king; fifty-ſix in the firſt year of Edward II, and fifteen in the ſecond year of the ſame reign. In the reign of Edward III, the liſt of Parliamentary abbots was for the firſt time formally ſettled, and their number fixed at twenty-ſix, excluſive of two abbots and one prior which are doubtful, viz., the abbots of Leiceſter, and St. James, Northampton, and the prior of Coventry. To theſe twenty-ſix Parliamentary abbots one more was added by Henry VIII, viz: the abbot of Taviſtock; and the abbot of Tewkeſbury alſo appears on the Parliamentary Rolls, making up a total of twenty-eight Parliamentary abbots, who alone are ordinarily recognized in eccleſiaſtical hiſtory as mitred. The twenty-eight mitred abbeys

[1] See page 50 above.

are all that are noticed by Fuller, Tanner, or Browne-Willis, and no mention is made of Flaxley by any of the ecclesiastical historians who have given a list of mitred abbeys.

The following curious extract from Fuller's "Church History" may be quoted in opposition to the passage from Atkyns given above.

"Of all counties in England, Gloucestershire was most pestered with monks, having four mitred abbeys, besides St. Austine's in Bristol (who sometimes passed for a Baron) within the compasse thereof, viz: Gloucester, Tewkesbury, Cirencester and Wevelscomb, hence the topical wicked proverb deserving to be banished out of that country, being the prophane child of superstitious parents—'as sure as God is in Gloucestershire'—as if so many convents had certainly fastened His Gracious Presence to that place."—p. 296. Flaxley is here by implication pointedly excluded from the mitred abbeys of Gloucestershire.

All the mitred abbeys had considerable revenues, and were included amongst the greater monasteries, *i.e.*, those possessed of £200 annual revenue. Flaxley was one of the lesser monasteries with a comparatively insignificant revenue. Again the mitred abbeys, with the exception of St. John's of Jerusalem, were Benedictine; Flaxley was Cistercian.

The grant of a mitre denoted ecclesiastical independence. It has been above noticed that Flaxley abbey was supervised by the Bishop of Hereford, who instituted the abbots and exercised episcopal jurisdiction over the abbey and surrounding churches in the Deanery of Hereford.[1]

From a review of all these facts above stated, it would seem sufficiently clear that the Cistercian abbey of Flaxley has no lawful pretension to be considered a mitred abbey within the ordinary meaning of ecclesiastical nomenclature.

[1] See on this point "Abstracts and Illustrations of Bishop Swinfield's Household Roll," edited by the Rev. John Webb, and printed by the Camden Society. As regards the legal relation of the monastery of Flaxley to the Bishopric of Hereford, see Bull of Pope Celestine III, Cartulary, No. 77.

# APPENDIX. Part I.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE PUBLIC RECORDS RELATING TO FLAXLEY ABBEY, CO. GLOUC.

## Classified list of references in the Public Records to Flaxley Abbey, Co. Glouc.

### I. *Cartæ Antiquæ* (Calendar of Sir Joſeph Ayloffe).

1. R. No. 19. 2. X. No. 4. 3. N.N. No. 39. 4. Q.Q. No. 23.

Being all tranſcripts of the confirmation charter of Henry II to Flaxley Abbey.

5. X. No. 5. Protection charter of Richard I.

6. P.P. No. 50. 7. Q.Q. No. 29.

Tranſcripts of charter of Richard I, granting to the abbots the woods around the abbey for firewood.

8. Q.Q. No. 28. Confirmation charter of Richard I.

9. Q.Q. No. 21. Grant of the Abbot's Woods by Henry III.

### II. *Close Rolls.*

| No. | | | No. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Rot Claus. | 1 Hen. III, m. 26[1] | 15 | Rot Claus. | 10 Hen. III, m. 11 |
| 2 | do. | 2 Hen. III, m. 15 | 16 | do. | do. m. 29 |
| 3 | do. | 4 Hen. III, m. 4 | 17 | do. | 11 Hen. III, m. 5 |
| 4 | do. | 5 Hen. III, m. 20 | 18 | do. | do. m. 10 |
| 5 | do. | 6 Hen. III, m. 5 | 19 | do. | do. m. 18 |
| 6 | do. | do. m. 13 | 20 | do. | 13 Hen. III, m. 8[4] |
| 7 | do. | 7 Hen. III, m. 19 | 21 | do. | do. m. 8[5] |
| 8 | do. | do. m. 23 | 22 | do. | do. m. 12 |
| 9 | do. | 8 Hen. III, m. 11 | 23 | do. | 14 Hen. III, m. 6 |
| 10 | do. | do. m. 13 | 24 | do. | do. m. 22 |
| 11 | do. | do. m. 25[2] | 25 | do. | 15 Hen. III, m. 2 |
| 12 | do. | 9 Hen. III, m. 8 | 26 | do. | do. m. 2[6] |
| 13 | do. | do. m. 11 | 27 | do. | do. m. 9 |
| 14 | do. | do. m. 18[3] | 28 | do. | do. m. 14 |

[1] Quoted by Tanner; not mentioned in the Cloſe Rolls, printed by Record Commiſſion.

[2] Quoted by Tanner; not mentioned in printed ſeries.

[3] Quoted by Tanner; not mentioned in printed ſeries.

[4] Tanner's references to the Cloſe Rolls, end with 13 Hen. III, membrane 8.

[5] Second reference on the ſame membrane.

[6] Second reference on the ſame membrane.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | Rot. Claus. | 16 Hen. III, m. 5 | | 39 | Rot. Claus. | 30 Hen. III, m. 11 | |
| 30 | do. | 17 Hen. III, m. 2 | | 40 | do. | 32 Hen. III, m. 9 | |
| 31 | do. | 18 Hen. III, m. 15 | | 41 | do. | 34 Hen. III, m. 15 | |
| 32 | do. | do. | m. 19 | 42 | do. | 37 Hen. III, m. 23 | |
| 33 | do. | do. | m. 27 | 43 | do. | 39 Hen. III, m. 14 | |
| 34 | do. | do. | m. 27[1] | 44 | do. | 40 Hen. III, m. 10 *dorso* | |
| 35 | do. | do. | m. 28 | 45 | do. | do. | m. 12 |
| 36 | do. | do. | m. 28 *dorso* | 46 | do. | do. | m. 19 |
| 37 | do. | 19 Hen. III, m. 8 | | 47 | do. | do. | m. 19 *dorso*[2] |
| 38 | do. | 26 Hen. III, m. 13 | | | | | |

## III. *Charter Rolls.*

1. Rot. Cart. 11 Hen. III, *pars prima* m. 22[3]
2. Rot. Cart. 11 Hen. III, *pars prima* m. 27.
3. Rot. Cart. 11 Hen. III, *pars secunda* m. 8.
4. Rot. Cart. 14 Hen. III, m. 6.[4]
5. Rot. Cart. 42 Hen. III, m. 2.
6. Rot. Cart. 7 Edw. II, m. 31 *pars unica.*
7. Rot. Cart. 4 Edw. III, m. 23 *pars unica.*
8. Rot. Cart. 7 Edw. III, m. 31.[5]
9. Rot. Cart. 25 Edw. III, *No.* 7.

## IV. *Patent Rolls.*

1. Rot. Pat. 54 Hen. III, m. 9, vel. 19 De medietate gurgitis in aqua Sabrinæ vocati Hynewere 34.
2. Rot. Pat. 3 Ed. I, m. 33 *dorso.*[6]
3. Rot. Pat. 20 Ed. I, m. 18.
4. Ditto 3 Ed. III, p. 1 vel. 3 m. 19.[7]

[1] Second reference on the fame membrane.

[2] The indexes to the Clofe Rolls, continue to the 57 year of Hen. III, but no reference to Flaxley Abbey appears after those quoted above.

NOTE. Both in this and in the following lifts, feveral of the references given by Tanner appear to be mifquoted. They are mentioned in thefe lifts to fhow that they have not been overlooked.

[3] Quoted by Tanner only. [4] Quoted by Tanner only. [5] Quoted by Tanner only.

The references to the Charter Rolls quoted by Tanner only are not mentioned in the Calendar of the Record Commiffioners, and appear to be wrongly quoted.

[6] Quoted by Tanner only. [7] Quoted by Tanner only

5. Rot. Pat. 3 Ed. III, *prima pars.* m. 16.

6. Rot. Pat. 9 Ed. III, *Sec. pars.* m. 16.

7. Rot. Pat. 30 Ed. III, p. 3 m. 18 vel. 19.[1]

8. Rot. Pat. 32 Ed. III, *Sec. pars.* m. 28.

9. Rot. Pat. 32 Ed. III, *Sec. pars.* m. 22 and 27.[2]

10. Rot. Pat. 38 Ed. III, p. 1 m. 38.

11. Ditto 11 Ric. II, p. 1 m. 28.

12. Ditto 22 Ric. II, p. 3 m. 16 *tertia et ultima pars.*

13. Ditto 27 Hen. VI, m. 6 *prima pars.*

## V. *Inquisitions.*

### A. Ad quod damnum.

1. Inq. 52 Hen. III, No. 22
2. do. 54 do. No. 68
3. do. 7 Edw. I, No. 40
4. do. 15 do. No. 67
5. Inq. 2 Edw. III, fecd. num. No. 128
6. do. 32 do. fecd. num. No. 87
7. do. 46 do. No. 10[3]
8. do. 10 Ric. II, No. 107

### B. Poſt mortem

1 Inq. 6 Edw. I, No. 88 p.m. Alexander Bleyght.

2 Inq. 15 Edw. I, No. 19 p.m. John of Penrys.

3 Inq. 7 Hen. V, No. 52 p.m. William Waryn.

4 Inq. 22 Hen. VI, No. 34 p.m. Robert Greyndour, Arm.

[1] Quoted by Tanner only.

[2] Quoted by Tanner only.

The references to the Patent Rolls quoted by Tanner only are not mentioned in the Calendar of the Record Commiſſioners, and appear to be wrongly quoted.

[3] Quoted by Tanner only.

*Index to the Charters and other Documents given in this Appendix.*

1. Grant to Flaxley Abbey of the woods around the Abbey for firewood.

2. Grant to Flaxley Abbey by Henry III of the woods, called the Abbot's Woods.

3. Charter of protection to Flaxley Abbey by Richard I.

4. Confirmation charter of Richard I to Flaxley Abbey, reciting charter of Henry II with additions.

5. Confirmation charter of Henry III to Flaxley Abbey, reciting gifts and donations of private benefactors, 1227.

6. Grant of Edward III to Flaxley Abbey of £36 9s. 1d. per annum, from the rents and profits of the kings newly affarted lands in the foreft of Dean, 1353.

7. Notification of Edward III, that on account of the bad rule of the Abbots of Flaxley, he had refumed charge of the Abbey and had entrufted it to the Abbots of Dore, Bordefley and the Prior of Flaxley till further notice, 1335.

8. Grant of Flaxley Abbey with all its appurtenances to Sir William Kingfton by King Henry VIII, 27 March, 1537.

## APPENDIX No. I.

*Grant to Flaxley Abbey of the woods around the Abbey for firewood. Cart. Antiq. Q.Q. No. 29 from transcript in P.R.O.*

*Cartæ Antiquæ.* Q.Q. 29:—Henricus Dei gratia etc. Sciatis nos intuitu Dei et pro ſalute animæ noſtræ et anteceſſorum et heredum noſtrorum dediſſe conceſſiſſe et hac carta noſtra confirmaſſe Deo et eccleſiæ Beatæ Mariæ de Dena et abbati et monachis Ciſtercienſis ordinis Deo ibidem ſervientibus et ſucceſſoribus ſuis in liberam puram et perpetuam eleemoſynam totum boſcum circa prædictam abbatiam ad focum ſuum per metas ſubſcriptas ſcilicet in longum rivuli juxta campum monachorum prædicti loci aſcendendo uſque Fulhiate et a Fulhiate uſque ad magnum cheminum quod tendit de Abbenhale uſque ad Parvam Dene, et de predicto chemino a latere montis qui vocatur Walſebyre uſque ad viam equorum quæ tendit uſque ad Abbenhale et de parvo ſicheto decurrente in longum prædictæ viæ uſque ad boſcum Johannis de Munemuta de Hope aſcendendo et de prædicto boſco per diviſam inter boſcum predicti Johannis et boſcum de Tymbrigge et Caſtiarde usque ad rivulum de Hope et de prædicto rivulo circuendo uſque ad campum de Roſeley et in longum prædicti campi uſque ad grangiam prædictorum monachorum quæ eſt juxta prædictam abbatiam, claudendum baſſa haia et parvo foſſato : ita quod feræ intrare et exire possint.

Et ſciendum quod prædictus abbas et ſuceſſores ipſius et monachi ejuſdem loci nihil capient vel capere poſſunt in foreſta noſtra de Dene de cætero ad focum ſuum ſine licentia noſtra vel heredum noſtrorum ſicut in ea capere conſueverunt ante donacionem et conceſſionem iſtam per cartam Henrici regis avi noſtri quam inde habent. Volumus etiam quod totus prædictus boſcus circa prædictam abbatiam infra metas prædictas quietus ſit in perpetuum de regardo et vaſto et de omnibus quæ ad foreſtarium vel viridarium vel eorum miniſtros pertinent excepta venatione noſtra. Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus quod prædicti abbas et monachi prædictæ eccleſiæ Beatæ Mariæ de Dena habeant et teneant totum prædictum boſcum per metas prædictas in liberam puram et perpetuam eleemoſynam bene et in pace libere, quiete, integre, plenarie cum omnibus pertinentiis libertatibus et liberis conſuetudinibus ſuis in omnibus locis et rebus, quietum in perpetuum de regardo et vaſto et de omnibus quæ

ad foreſtarium vel viridarium vel eorum miniſtros pertinent et ab omni ſeculari ſervitio et exactione, excepta venatione noſtra ſicut prædictum eſt. Hiis teſtibus etc. Datum apud Weſtmonaſterium xi° die Februarii anno regni noſtri undecimo.

N.B. A duplicate of the firſt half of this charter down to the words "exire poſſint" is given in Cart. Antiq. P.P. No. 50.

## APPENDIX No. II.

*Grant to Flaxley Abbey by Henry III of the woods, called the Abbot's Woods. 42 Henry III Cart. Antiq. Q.Q. No. 21.*

Henricus Rex Angliæ etc.

Sciatis quod cum dilecti nobis in Chriſto Abbas et conventus de Flixlege Ciſtertienſis ordinis percipere conſueverint duas quercus in foreſta noſtra de Dena ſingulis ſeptimanis ad ſuſtentacionem unius forgiæ ſuæ in eadem foreſta ex collatione domini Henrici avi noſtri et confirmatione noſtrâ, in perpetuam eleemoſynam, et hoc ad magnum detrimentum dictæ foreſtæ et ad damnum noſtrum.

Nos detrimentum ibidem et damnum advertentes ad inſtantiam dictorum Abbatis et monachorum miſimus de conſilio noſtro dilectos et fideles noſtros Henricum de Bathonia [et Robertum] Waleraund ad partes illas ad inquirendum per ſacramentum tam militum quam aliorum liberorum et legalium hominum, per quos rei veritas melius ſciri poſſet in hac parte predictæ foreſtæ commodius aſſignare poſſemus eiſdem Abbati et monachis quandam partem boſci in recompenſationem prædictarum duarum quercuum ad minus detrimentum ejuſdem foreſtæ et minus damnum noſtrum.

Quia vero accepimus per inquiſitionem factam per prædictos Henricum et Robertum quod eſt ad commodum noſtrum et ſalvationem prædictæ foreſtæ aſſignare dictis Abbati et Monachis in recompenſationem prædictarum duarum quercuum quandam partem boſci in eadem foreſta in forma ſubſcripta infra has bundas ac in diviſas videlicet :—de Ardlonde uſque ad vadum in Sinderforde in ſiniſtra parte et de vado illo uſque ad vadum de Suthlege et abinde per vallem rivuli qui vocatur Smalebroke uſque ad cheminum qui vocatur Rugeweye et per prædictum cheminum in longitudine uſque ad terram

Johannis de Rodleye in ſiniſtra parte et a terra illa uſque ad prædictum Ardlande ſicut coopertum dicti boſci ſe extendit.

Nos de conſilio noſtro aſſignavimus et conceſſimus eiſdem Abbati et monachis in recompenſationem prædictarum duarum quercuum prædictam partem boſci infra bundas et diviſas præſcriptas habendam et tenendam eisdem Abbati et monachis et eorum ſucceſſoribus et eccleſiæ ſuæ de Flexlege in perpetuam eleemoſynam quietam de vaſto et regardo et de viſu foreſtarii et viridarii et de omnibus quæ ad foreſtarium et viridarium vel eorum miniſtros pertinent excepta venatione noſtra.

Salvis nobis et heredibus noſtris herbagio dicti boſci et aeriis auſturcorum, falconum, et ſparvariorum, et mineria ſi inveniatur ibidem. Ita etiam quod ipſi Abbas et monachi habeant attachiamenta dicti boſci et ſi ſibi viderit expedire liceat decimam partem dicti boſci claudere ſepe quæ ſit defenſabilis contra omnia animalia præterquam contra feras noſtras et ſtet ſepes illa per quadrennium tantum et tunc diruatur et alibi claudatur decima pars per quadrennium et ſic de quadrennio in quadrennium claudatur decima pars dicti boſci in diverſis locis ita quod novem partes ejusdem boſci semper ſint extra clauſturam.

Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus pro nobis et heredibus noſtris quod prædicti Abbas et Monachi et eorum succeſſores et eccleſia ſua de Flexlege habeant et teneant in recompenſationem prædictarum duarum quercuum prædictam partem boſci infra bundas et diviſas præſcriptas in perpetuam eleemoſynam, quietam de vaſto et regardo et de viſu foreſtarii et viridarii et de omnibus quæ ad foreſtarium vel viridarium vel eorum miniſtros pertinent excepta venatione noſtra. Salvis nobis et heredibus noſtris herbagio dicti boſci et aeriis auſturcorum, falconum, et ſparvariorum, et mineria ſi inveniatur ibidem.

Ita etiam quod prædicti Abbas et monachi habeant attachiamenta dicti boſci et ſi viderit ſibi expedire liceat eis decimam partem dicti boſci claudere ſepe quæ ſit defenſabilis contra omnia animalia præterquam contra feras noſtras, et ſtet ſepes illa per quadrennium tantum et tunc diruatur, et alibi claudatur decima pars per quadrennium, et ſic de quadrennio in quadrennium claudatur pars decima dicti boſci in diverſis locis ita quod novem partes ejuſdem boſci ſemper ſint extra clauſturam ſicut prædictum eſt.

Hiis teſtibus etc. Datum apud Clarendon xxviii° die Maii anno regni noſtri quadrageſimo ſecundo.

N.B. A duplicate of this grant is entered on the Charter. (Rolls Rot. Cart. 42 Hen. III, pars unica m. 2.)

In the tranſcript from which this Copy has been taken the names of the witneſſes are omitted. In the Engliſh tranſlation given in the text the names have been added from the copy of this grant enrolled in the Charter Rolls.

## APPENDIX No. III.

*Charter of Protection to Flaxley Abbey by Richard I. Cart. Antiq. X., No 5. Copied from Volume of Transcripts in P.R.O.*

Ric. Dei gratia Rex Angliæ Dux Normanniæ, Aquitaniæ, Comes Andegaviæ Archiepiſcopis Epiſcopis Abbatibus Archidiaconis decanis comitibus baronibus juſticiariis vicecomitibus et omnibus miniſtris et fidelibus ſuis ſalutem.

Sciatis quod Abbatia de Dene et monachi ordinis Ciſtercienſis ibidem Deo ſervientes et omnes terræ et redditus et poſſeſſiones ſuæ ſunt in manu et cuſtodia et protectione noſtrâ et ideo præcipimus quod ipſam Abbatiam et monachos et terras et redditus et omnes res et poſſeſſiones ſuas cuſtodiatis et manu teneatis et protegatis ſicut noſtras dominicas ita quod nullam violentiam vel contumeliam vel injuriam aut gravamen eis faciatis nec fieri permittatis pluſquam noſtris dominicis rebus vel poſſeſſionibus. Et ſi quis eis ſuper hoc in aliquo foriſfacere præſumpſerit plenariam eis ſine dilatione inde juſticiam faciatis; et prohibemus ne ponantur in placitum de ullo tenemento ſuo unde habent cartas dominorum vel donatorum vel venditorum ſuorum niſi coram nobis ipſis vel capitali juſtitia (*sic*) noſtra. T.W. Comite de Mandeville vi° die Septembris apud Weſtmonaſterium.

## APPENDIX No. IV.

*Confirmation Charter of Richard I to Flaxley Abbey, reciting Charter of Henry II, with additions. Cart. Antiq. QQ. No. 28.*

Ricardus dei gratia, etc. Sciatis nos conceſſiſſe et præſenti carta noſtra confirmaſſe Deo et Sanctæ Mariæ et monachis de Flexleye de ordine Ciſtercienſi ibidem Deo ſervientibus pro ſalute noſtra et anteceſſorum noſtrorum

in perpetuam eleemosinam omnes illas donationes quas Rogerus Comes Herfordiæ . . . (and so on as in Cart. of Henry II, Dugd. Mon.) Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus quod prædicti monachi omnia ista prædicta cum ceteris pertinentiis et omnes terras et homines et possessiones suas habeant et teneant libere et quiete integre et plenarie in liberam eleemosynam et quæcunque alia in futuro pia devotione fidelium vel conventione venditorum illis de cujuscunque feodo fuerint rationabiliter collata cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus in terris et in escambiis terrarum et emptionibus, in marisis, in grangiis et virgultis, in civitatibus et villis, stagnis, piscariis, in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis, in aquis et molendinis, in viis et semitis, et in omnibus aliis locis et rebus, cum saca et soca tol et theam et infangenethef soluta et libera ab omni seculari servitio, salvis conventionibus erga universos secundum rationabiles cartas vel chirographa sua, et quieti sint de sectis comitatus, lez hundreds et auxiliis vicecomitis et omnium ministralium eorum et de omnibus ad eos pertinentibus. Prohibemus etiam quod nullus eos aut possessiones aut homines aut res suas vexet vel disturbet contra libertates cartarum suarum super decem librarum forissacturam. Datum apud Dumfronte xxi° die Decembris anno regni nostri decimo.

## APPENDIX No. V.

*Confirmation charter of Henry III to Flaxley Abbey, dated 1227, reciting gifts and donations of private benefactors.*

Charter Roll 11. Henry III. Part 2.—Membrane 8.

*Pro Abbate de Flaxl[eya].*

Henricus Rex etc. Salutem. Sciatis nos intuitu Dei concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse Deo et Ecclesiæ beatæ Mariæ de Dena et abbati et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus omnes donationes, concessiones et venditiones subscriptas eisdem abbati et monachis racionabiliter factas videlicet De venditione Rogeri de Heidune novem acras terræ quæ jacent inter sabulum de Redlege et magnum cheminum, et duas acras in marisco quæ jacent

inter Heilithe et tres ſeilliones Johannis de Wodeham et unam acram prati in Holemede. Item de dono ejuſdem Rogeri decem acras terræ ſuæ de Redlege, ſcilicet totam terram ſuam ad occidentem meſſuagii Reginaldi de Heidune, et ex altera parte chemini totam terram ſuam arabilem quæ jacet inter pullam quæ venit de Wildemore et tres ſeilliones Johannis de Wodeham cum pertinentiis et cum Walla et tribus parvis ſeillionibus quæ jacent extra prædictam vallam. De dono Margaretæ filiæ Gaufridi filii Willelmi totam terram ſuam de Northwode quam pater ſuus ei dedit. De dono Willelmi de Dune duas acras terræ quæ jacent ſuper Walemoreſhulle et totam terram ſuam in Stangarſt. Item de dono ejuſdem Willelmi quatuordecim ſeilliones terræ arabilis in Wodlege cum prato ejuſdem latitudinis quod jacet ad caput eorundem ſeillionum verſus terram de Lege cum forerda quæ eſt ad aliud caput eorundem ſeillionum cum pertinentiis et unam acram terræ ad Wlnegate ſupra cheminum. De dono Rogeri filii Radulphi tres virgatas terræ in Pultune cum pertinentiis. De dono Gileberti de Dimmoc totam terram ſuam de Bruerne quam habuit de domino ſuo Roberto de Mauns. De dono Henrici de Cheakeſhull totam croftam illam quam Edwardus Hoc tenuit quæ ſcilicet appellatur Alinvecroft cum prato quod tenuit ſcilicet Alinveplot et totam terram ſuam in Rudinge et croftam illam quam Willelmus Cuverur et Muriel tenuerunt. De dono Hugonis de Gerne totam terram ſuam in crofta apud Cheakeſhulle. De dono Oſmundi H . . . . totam terram ſuam quæ jacet inter terram Ricardi Draperii et terram Warini Sellarii omnes etiam terras quæ jacent inter terram quæ fuit Waci Coci et terram quæ fuit Gileberti filii Radulphi in Glouceſtria. De dono Arnaldi filii Arnaldi Dunninge totam terram inter duos pontes Savernæ apud Glouceſtriam. De dono Henrici filii Henrici Kais totum jus quod habuit in duabus terris in Glouceſtria quas de eo tenuit Ricardus filius Willelmi Burgeis. De dono Radulphi Crupard duas croftas videlicet Hulpeſcroft et Hamecroft. De dono Henrici filii Odonis totam terram ſuam in Ruding ſicut unquam pater suus plenius eam tenuit. De dono Rogeri de Arderne totam terram ſuam de Otlege apud Cheakeſhulle. De venditione Philippi de Humelemore quatuor acras terræ ſuæ quas tenuit de feudo Willelmi de Dune. De dono Radulphi de Redlege totam terram ſuam in ſabulo de Redlege cum pertinentiis ſuis quæ ſcilicet jacet ſubtus Heilithe et totum tenementum quod Walterus Hendi tenuit de eo in prato de Smalham cum omni jure et ſervitio quod ad ipſum vel ad heredes ſuos inde pertinuit vel pertinere potuit. De dono Petri de Salto Mariſco totam terram ſuam in villa de Tribnelle cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis. De dono Hugonis Chearke illam partem campi qui dicitur de Hide

quæ eſt proximior Sabrinæ cum Haitiis ad eandem terram pertinentibus. De dono Willelmi de Sancto Leodegario totam terram ſuam de Ragel quæ fuit Philippi de Burci cum pertinentiis ſuis. De dono Thomæ filii Willelmi de Harpetre totam terram ſuam quæ fuit Henrici Scepeſhefed cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis et unam dimidiam virgatam terræ quam Oſbertus præpoſitus tenuit cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis et communem paſturam centum ovibus in eadem villa et communem paſturam animalibus ſuis quantum pertinet ad unam virgatam terræ et de boſco qui fuit prædicti Henrici quantum meremium opus fuerit per viſum foreſtarii ſui. De dono Ricardi de Blechedune duas acras prati quas Edricus Ris tenuit et dimidiam acram prati quæ jacet proxima prædictis duabus acris. De dono Johannis Rufi filii Adæ totam terram ſuam arabilem in Bruerne ſcilicet decem ſeilliones in Reveneſhokefelde cum pertinentiis præter pratum. De dono Heliæ Giffarde totum dominicum ſuum in Habewoldeſham in manerio suo de Brummeſſelde cum paſtura octo boum et in communi paſtura cum hominibus prædicti manerii et ubique ſimul cum bobus domini de Brummeſſelde in paſtura extra parcum de Brummeſſelde et cum paſtura duodecies viginti bidentium in communi paſtura tam de Brummeſſelde quam de Croneham. De dono Willelmi de Budifelde illam partem terræ ſuæ in Budifeld apud Feneſtegate quæ jacet a rivo qui deſcendit de Climperwelle per ſemitam de Tatemouneſpſlade et inde directe per medium Wodecroftarum uſque Thikegrove. Illam partem terræ ſuæ quæ jacet a Stielweie per rivum prædictum uſque Wlfledeſwelle et ducentas bidentes in perpetuum in communi paſtura de Budifeld. De dono Gaufridi de Longo campo totam terram quam Thomas Baterich tenuit de eo in Levepeley scilicet duos lundiers cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis. De dono Henrici de Mineriis totam partem ſuam de Hinewere cum omnibus libertatibus ſuis. De dono Willelmi de la Mara totum pratum ſuum apud Tukel quod ſcilicet jacet in longum ſubtus campum Abbatis de Glouceſtria. De dono Roberti filii Walteri Sprot totam partem ſuam illarum acrarum quæ ſunt in montibus quæ ſunt inter dominum ſuum Rogerum de Winterburne et prædictum Robertum quæ computantur pro quatuor acris et dimidia et communam etiam tam in montibus quam in campis. De dono Johannis diſpenſatoris totam terram ſuam quæ eſt in crofta quæ dicitur Buveveie quæ jacet inter terram quam Adam filius Fulconis dedit eisdem monachis et meſſuagium quod fuit Roberti Surdi.

De dono Amiſii de Tukelege duas acras prati in Bruerne in prato quod appellatur Wrugehat quæ jacent inter pratum Radulphi de Wilintune et pratum Abbatis de Glouceſtria et illam goram prati quæ jacet ad caput prædictarum

acrarum et viginti tres ſeilliones et duas goras cum forerda ſubtus jacentes proxime juxta le merher quod dividit inter terram Abbatis Glouceſtriæ et suam tenendas pro tribus acris cum haicio quantum prædictæ tres acræ durant et etiam duas acras unam juxta Feldedich et aliam quæ appellatur Gordrodaker. De dono Walteri filii Willelmi de Munſtrewurthe totam terram suam in Walemore quae appellatur Charkefelde ſicut Rogerus de Munſtrewurthe eam tenuit in ſuo dominico. De dono Willelmi filii Willlelmi de Budifelde totam medietatem W[o]decroftarum in Budifelde et totum pendentem de Fiſbecheſegge, scilicet de Becolteſegge in longum rivuli usque ad Stielwie cum pertinentiis ſuis. De dono Hugonis Charke ſex puchas in Sabrina contra Hanecombre. De dono Matildis Giffarde totam terram ſuam ſubtus piſcariam de Biſpwike ſcilicet viginti quatuor ſeilliones cum omnibus pertinentiis quæ ſunt de tenemento Hugonis de Gerne. De dono Heliæ Giffarde totam illam dimidiam virgatam terræ in manerio ſuo de Brummesfelde cum pertinentiis quam Willelmus le Cras tenuit: et totam illam dimidiam virgatam terræ cum pertinentiis quam Robertus de Climperwelle tenuit: et totam terram illam quæ jacet inter vivarium de Climperwelle et terram prædictorum monachorum quam tenent de Ecclesia de La[n]tonia. De dono Hugonis Hosati totam terram ſuam de Emneia cum pertinentiis ſuis. De dono Rogeri de . . . . totam illam dimidiam virgatam terræ quam Jordanus filius Johannis tenuit de eo in Erlingham. Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus quod prædicti Abbas et Monachi habeant et teneant omnes terras et tenementa prædicta bene et in pace libere et quiete et integre cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis in perpetunm ſicut cartæ donatorum et venditorum prædictorum quas inde habent rationabiliter teſtantur. Hiis teſtibus venerabilibus patribus Euſtachio Londonienſi, Jocelino Bathonienſi, et Ricardo Sareſberienſi Epiſcopis; H[uberto] de Burgo Comite Kantiæ Juſticiario noſtro; Willelmo de Sancto Johanne, Hugone de Neville, Mauritio de Gaunt, Hugone de Mortuo Mari, Oſberto Giffarde, Godefrido de Craucumbe Seneſcallis noſtris, Henrico de Capella et aliis. Datum per manum venerabilis patris Radulphi Ciceſtrenſis Epiſcopi Cancellarii noſtri apud Weſtmonaſterium. Nono die Julii Anno regni noſtri undecimo (1227).

## APPENDIX No. VI.

*Grant of Edward III to Flaxley Abbey of £36 19s. 1d. per annum, from the rents and profits of the King's newly assarted lands in the Forest of Dean, A.D. 1353.*

CHARTER ROLL, 25, 26, 27, EDW. III, No. 7, 27TH YEAR.

Pro Abbati et Conventu de Flaxleye.

Rex Archiepiſcopis, Epiſcopis, Ducibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Juſticiariis, Vicecomitibus, Præpoſitis, Miniſtris, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus ſuis ſalutem. Sciatis quod intuitu caritatis ac pro dampnis gravibus quæ dilecti nobis in Chriſto Abbas et Conventus de Flaxleye tam per feras foreſtæ noſtræ de Dene quam per varios et frequentes acceſſus noſtros ibidem ante hæc tempora ſunt perpeſſi, volentes eoſdem Abbatem et conventum in auxilium ſuſtentationis ſuæ et ut ipſi et ſucceſſores ſui pro ſalute noſtra dum vixerimus et anima noſtra cum ſubtracti fuerimus ab hac luce ac animabus anteceſſorum et heredum noſtrorum divina perpetuo celebrent reſpicere gratioſe dedimus et conceſſimus pro nobis et heredibus noſtris et hac carta noſtra confirmavimus præfatis Abbati et Conventui quod ipſi et ſucceſſores ſui in perpetuum habeant et percipiant triginta et ſex libras, decem et novem ſolidos, et unum denarium ſingulis annis de exitibus terrarum noſtrarum in dicta foreſta de novo aſſartatarum per manus tenentium terrarum earundem. Ita quod quotieſcunque dictus redditus vel aliqua parcella ejuſdem ad aliquem terminum ſolutionis redditus illius a retro fuerit liceat prædictis Abbati et Conventui pro eodem redditu vel parcella ſic a retro exiſtente diſtringere et diſtrictiones retinere quouſque ſibi de eo quod ſic a retro fuerit plene fuerit ſatisfactum prout nos diſtringere poſſemus ſi dictus redditus ad nos pertineret ſtatuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito non obstante. Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus quod prædicti Abbas et conventus et ſucceſſores ſui in perpetuum habeant et percipiant triginta et ſex libras decem et novem ſolidos et unum denarium ſingulis annis de exitibus terrarum noſtrarum in dicta foreſta de novo aſſartatarum per manus tenencium terrarum earundem Ita quod quotieſcunque dictus redditus

vel aliqua parcella ejusdem ad aliquem terminum solutionis redditus illius a retro fuerit liceat præfatis Abbati et Conventui pro eodem redditu vel parcella sic a retro existente distringere, et districtiones retinere quousque sibi de eo quod sic a retro fuerit plene fuerit satisfactum, prout nos distrinque possemus si dictus redditus ad nos pertineret dicto statuto non obstante sicut prædictum est. Hiis testibus venerabilibus patribus S. Cantuarensi Archiepiscopo tocius Angliæ Primato J. Eboracensi Archiepiscopo Angliæ Primate Cancellario nostro Willelmo Wyntoniensi Episcopo Thesaurario nostro, Henrico Duce Lancastriæ Willelmo de Bohun Norhamtoniæ, Ricardo Arundelliæ Comitibus, Henrico de Percy, Radulpho de Nevyll, Johanne de Grey de Retherfelde, senescallo hospicii nostri et aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium xx° die Septembris (1353) per breve de privato sigillo.

Et mandatum est tenentibus terrarum prædictarum quod eisdem Abbati et conventui de prædictis triginta et sex libris decem et novem solidis et uno denario singulis annis prout moris est intendentes sint et respondentes, Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xi° die octobris [1353.]

Per idem breve.

## APPENDIX No. VII.

*Notification of Edward III, that, on account of the negligence and bad rule of the Abbots of Flaxley, he had resumed charge of the Abbey, and had entrusted it to the Abbots of Dore, Bordesley and the Prior of Flaxley till further notice,* 1335.

PATENT ROLL OF 9 EDW. III, PART 2, MEMBRANE 16.

De custodia Abbatiæ de Flaxleye propter incuriam Abbatis certis custodibus commissa ad voluntatem Regis.

Rex omnibus ad quos, &c., salutem. Sciatis quod cum Abbatia de Flaxleye quæ de progenitorum nostrorum quondam Regum Angliæ fundatione nostroque patronatu existit tam per incuriam et malum regimen Abbatum loci illius quam aliis adversitatibus et infortuniis variis his diebus tam miserabiliter deprimatur et bona Abbatiæ illius consumantur et diversi-

mode diſſipentur quod exitus et proficua dictæ domus ad ſuſtentationem Monachorum et ſervientium domus illius et ſolutionem debitorum in quibus Abbas et Conventus dicti loci diverſis creditoribus obligantur, necnon ad pietatis opera ibidem ordinata manutenenda non ſufficiunt per quod de ſtatus dictæ domus deſolatione et monachorum divina ibidem pro animabus dictorum progenitorum noſtrorum et aliorum defunctorum fidelium celebrantium diſpoerſione ac eleemoſynarum et aliorum piorum operum ſubtractione verisimiliter formidatur niſi remedium per nos ſuper hoc celerius apponatur Nos ſtatui Abbatiæ predictæ compatientes et ejuſdem relevationi volentes prout ad nos attinet providere Abbatiam illam cum terris, tenementis, rebus, redditibus, et omnibus poſſeſſionibus ad eandem Abbatiam ſpectantibus cepimus in protectionem et defenſionem nostram ſpecialem et cuſtodiam Abbatiæ illius cum terris tenementis rebus redditibus et omnibus poſſeſſionibus prædictis commiſimus dilectis nobis in Chriſto . . Abbati de Dore, Abbati de Bordeſleye et Priori dictæ domus de Flaxleye de quorum fidelitate et circumſpectione fiduciam reportamus Habendam quamdiu nostræ placuerit voluntati. Ita quod omnes exitus redditus et proventus terrarum, tenementorum et poſſeſſionum prædictarum ſalva rationabili ſuſtentatione Abbatis Prioris et Conventus dicti loci et miniſtrorum ſuorum ſine quibus Abbatia illa commode regi non poterit ad exonerationem debitorum ſuorum prædictorum. et relevationem ſtatus ejuſdem Abbatiæ maneriorum et locorum ad eam ſpectantium reſerventur et eiſdem relevationi et exonerationi per viſum adjutorium et conſilium aliquorum de majoribus et diſcretioribus dictæ domus prout ſibi melius expedire videbitur applicentur. Et nolumus quod aliquis vicecomes, ballivus, ſeu miniſter noſter aut alius quicumque in Abbatia prædicta, maneriis, grangiis aut locis ad eam ſpectantibus hoſpitetur, nec de bladis fœnis, equis, carectis, cariagiis, victualibus aut aliis bonis ejuſdem Abbatiæ quicquam capiat ſeu aſportet ſine licentia dictorum Abbatum de Dore et Bordeſleye, ac Prioris prædictorum durante cuſtodia ſupradicta In cujus etc. Teſte Rege apud Berewicum ſuper Twedam xiiii° die Octobris [1335].

## APPENDIX No. VIII.

*Grant of Flaxley Abbey with all its appurtenances to Sir William Kingston, by King Henry VIII, 27 March* 1537.

PATENT ROLL, 28 HEN. VIII, PART 5, MEMBRANE 19.

De conceſſione Willelmo Kyngeſton.

Rex omnibus ad quos, etc., Salutem. Sciatis quod nos in conſideratione boni veri et fidelis ſervitii per dilectum ſervientem noſtrum Willelmum Kyngeſton Militem ante hæc tempora nobis facti de gratia noſtra ſpeciali ac ex certa ſcientia et mero motu noſtris dedimus et conceſſimus ac per præſentes damus et concedimus eidem Willelmo Kyngeſton domum et ſitum nuper Abbatiæ ſive Monaſterii de Flaxley in comitatu noſtro Glouceſtriæ auctoritate parliamenti suppreſſi et diſſoluti, ac totam eccleſiam, campanile, et cœmeterium ejuſdem nuper Monaſterii necnon omnia domos ædificia, grangias horrea ſtabula, columbaria, hortos, pomaria, gardina, ſtagna, vivaria terram fundum et ſolum noſtra infra ſitum, ambitum, circuitum et præcinctum dictæ nuper Abbatiæ ſive Monaſterii exiſtentia et eidem adjacentia. Ac etiam dominia, maneria, et grangias noſtra de Flaxley howſe, Goodriche, Clymperwell, Walmore, Blechedene, Arlyngham le Monkyn, Rewardene, Newland, Parva Dean, Newenham, Pulton et Dymmok cum pertinentiis in comitatu prædicto ac dominium et manerium noſtrum de Rochelbury cum pertinentiis in comitatu noſtro Somerſetenſi dictæ nuper Abbatiæ ſive monaſterio ſpectantia et pertinentia Necnon omnia maneria grangias, meſſuagia, cotagia, terras, tenementa, molendina, prata, pascuas, paſturas, boſcos, ſubboſcos, redditus, reverſiones, ſervitia redditus et firmas tenentium, et firmariorum annuitates, feodi firmas, feoda militis, wardas, maritagia, eſcaetas, relevia, curias letas, viſum franci plegii, ac omnia quæ ad viſum franci plegii pertinent, perquiſitiones, et proficua curiæ, warrennas, aquas, ſtagna, vivaria, communias, piſcarias, libertates, juriſdictiones, advocationes, præſentationes, donationes et jura patronatus eccleſiarum, rectoriarum, vicariarum et capellarum quarumcunque, ac alia jura poſſeſſiones rectorias appropriatas, et hereditamenta noſtra quæcumque tam ſpiritualia

quam temporalia cujuſcumque ſint generis, naturæ vel ſpeciei et quibuſcumque nominibus cenſeantur ſeu cognoſcantur in villis, campis, hamelettis et parochiis de Flaxley howſe, Claxhill, Cleve, Holle, Goodriche, Weſton Clymperwell, Walmore, Northwood, Adcette, Elvyngton, Borſley, Denny, Mynſterworthe, Glouceſtria, Blechedene, Arlyngton le Monken, Rewarden, Newland, Parva Dean, Newenham, Pultun et Dymmoke ac alibi ubicumque tam in dicto comitatu noſtro Glouceſtrenſi quam in comitatu noſtro villæ noſtræ Glouceſtriæ ac in Rochelbury et alibi ubicunque in dicto comitatu Somerſetenſi prædictæ nuper Abbatiæ ſive Monaſterii in jure ejuſdem nuper Abbatiæ ſive Monaſterii ſpectantia et pertinentia adeo plene et integre ac in tam amplis modo et forma prout quidem Thomas Were nuper Abbas ejuſdem nuper Abbatiæ ſive Monaſterii in jure nuper Abbatiæ ſive Monaſterii illius quarto die Februarii anno regni noſtri viceſimo ſeptimo aut antea omnia et ſingula præmiſſa cum ſuis juribus, pertinentiis, et commoditatibus habuit tenuit vel gaviſus fuit et adeo plene et integre prout ea omnia et ſingula ad manus noſtras ratione et pretextu cujuſdam Actus de quibuſdam Monaſteriis Abbatiis, prioratibus et domibus religioſis diſſolvendis in parliamento noſtro apud London tertio die novembris anno regni noſtri viceſimo primo inchoato et deinde uſque Weſtmonaſterium adjornato et per diverſas prorogationes uſque ad et in quartum diem Februarii anno regni noſtri viceſimo ſeptimo continuato et tunc ibidem tento inter alia edita et proviſa devenere et devenire debuere et deberent ac in manibus noſtris jam exiſtentibus et exiſtere debent et deberent. Quæ quidem ſitus eccleſia, campanile, cœmeterium, dominia, maneria, terræ enementa, et cætera omnia et ſingula præmiſſa, ſuperius per præſentes conceſſa, cum pertinentiis ſunt clari valoris centum quadraginta quinque librarum, quatuordecim ſolidorum et unius denarii et non ultra per annum. Habendum tenendum et gaudendum ſitum, eccleſiam, campanile, et cœmeterium prædicta, ac omnia et ſingula prædicta dominia, maneria, grangias, terras, tenementa, molendina, prata, paſcuas, redditus, reverſiones, ſervitia, poſſeſſiones, hereditamenta, curias letas, viſum franci plegii, et cætera omnia et ſingula præmiſſa ſuperius conceſſa, expreſſa, et ſpecificata cum ſuis juribus pertinentiis et commoditatibus quibuſcumque, præfato Willelmo Kyngeſton et heredibus de corpore ſuo legitime procreatis, tenendum de nobis heredibus et ſucceſſoribus noſtris, in capite, per ſervitium militare videlicet per decimam partem ſervitii unius feodi militis ac per annuum redditum ſeptuaginta ſeptem librarum et octo denariorum ad curiam augmentationum reventionum coronæ noſtræ ad feſtum ſancti Michaelis Archangeli omnino ſolvendum pro omnibus aliis ſervitiis exactionibus et demandis quibuſcumque

proinde nobis heredibus et ſucceſſoribus noſtris quovis modo reddendo ſolvendo vel faciendo et ulterius de uberiori gratia noſtra damus ac per præſentes concedimus præfato Willelmo exitus reventiones et proficua prædicti ſitus ac omnium et ſingulorum prædictorum dominiorum maneriorum terrarum, tenementorum et cæterorum præmiſſorum omnium et ſingulorum cum pertinentiis a feſto Annuntiationis beatæ Mariæ Virginis anno regni noſtri viceſimo ſeptimo hujuſque provenientia ſive creſcentia Habenda eidem Willelmo ex dono noſtro abſque compoto ſeu aliquo alio proinde nobis heredibus vel ſucceſſoribus noſtris quoquo modo reddendo ſolvendo vel faciendo et alterius volumus ac pro nobis heredibus et ſucceſſoribus noſtris per præſentea concedimus præfato Willelmo Kyngeſton et heredibus ſuis prædictis quod nos heredes et ſucceſſores noſtri eundem Willemum et heredes ſuos prædictos verſus quandam Agnetem Smyth de quodam corrodio eidem Agneti pro termino vitæ ſuæ per ſcriptum ſub ſigillo conventuali dicti nuper monaſterii dato et conceſſo de tempore in tempus exonerabimus acquietabimus et defendemus per præſentes eo quod expreſſa mentio &c. In cujus rei &c. Teſte Rege apud Westmonaſterium xxvij° die Marcii (1537) Per breve de privato ſigillo et de data etc.

In the margin:

Vacat Irrotulamentum harum literarum patentium pro eo quod Antonius Kyngeſton miles, filius et heres Willelmi Kyngeſton Militis defuncti decimo die Februarii Anno regni Regis infraſcripto xxxiij° coram eodem Domino Rege in Cancellaria ſua perſonaliter conſtitutus surſum reddidit has literas patentes in manus ipſius Domini Regis ibidem cancellandas ea intentione quod idem Dominus Rex alias literas patentes de omnibus et ſingulis maneriis et cæteris præmiſſis infraſcriptis eidem Antonio Kyngeſton et heredibus ſuis ſub alia forma concedere dignaretur. Ideo irrotulamentum prædictum una cum literis patentibus prædictis cancellatur et dampnatur.

# APPENDIX. Part II.

# CARTULARY OF FLAXLEY ABBEY, CO. GLOUC.

# INDEX[1]

## CARTULARIUM DE FLAXLEY.

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CONTENTA ROTULI INCIPIENTE A FRONTE SUNT.

1. Redditus de Dimmoc.
2. Redditus ſolvendi a Monachis de Dene.
3. Redditus debiti Monachis de Dene.
4. Carta A . . . Abbatis Vallis Dose de terra de Climperwell.
5. Carta Rogeri Prioris Lanthoniæ de eadem terra.
6. Carta Gileberti de Monemuta de terra in Ope (Hope).
7. Carta Gileberti de quietancia.
8. Carta Willelmi de Braoſe Domini de Brechen de quietancia.
9. Carta Willelmi de Mineriis de decem acris terræ in Caſthard.
0. Carta Henrici de Mineriis de alia terra in Caſthard.
1. Carta Joannis Pichard de terra in Walemor.
2. Carta Hugonis le Petit de terra in Neweham.
3. Carta Gilberti Talbot de molendino in Ruddekeſhale.
4. Carta Adæ de Blakeneia de terra in Neweham.
5. Carta Adæ de Blakeneia de redditu.
6. Cartæ Willelmi de Dena Regis Foreſtarii de terra in Caſtiard.
7. Carta Galfridi filii ejus de terra in Pulmeda.
8. Carta Galfridi de Dena de excluſa molendini Rogeri de Boſco.
9. Carta Adæ filii Fulconis de terra in Chekeſhill.
0. Confirmatio Henrici de Mineriis de terra in Chekeſhill.
1. Carta Philippi de Dunia de terra in Wadleie.
2. Carta Henrici de Chekeſhill de terra in Littlemore.
3. Carta Roberti Tholi de terris in ..... ...

[1] This Table correſponds ſubſtantially with the Index prepared by the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, hich was privately printed by him, together with extracts from the Cartulary. But the abbreviations ıve been extended, and a few corrections have been introduced where it ſeemed neceſſary.

24. Carta Willelmi Nexe de terra in Neweham.
25. Conventio inter Abbatem de Dene et Willelmum Heremitam de Herdelande.
26. Carta Rogeri filii Radulphi de Pultun de redditu.
27. Carta Hugonis Charke de terra quæ vocatur Eilſiſcroft.
28. Carta Ricardi filii de Willelmi de Erlingeham de terris in Cupleforerd.
29. Carta Ricardi de Erlingeham de terra in Erlingeham.
30. Confirmatio Willelmi patris Ricardi de Erlingeham de terris.
31. Carta Roberti Muſchet de terra in Walemor.
32. Carta Roberti Muſchet de terra in Linleg.
33. Carta Hugonis Cherke (Charke) de communa paſturæ.
33A. Carta Roberti de Maus quam fecit Gileberto de Dimmoc.
34. Carta Roberti de Maus quam fecit Gileberto de Dimmoc de terra in Bruerne.
35. Confirmatio Walteri filii Roberti de Maus quam fecit Gileberto de terra in Bruerne.
36. Carta Gileberti de Dimoc de terra in Bruerne.
37. Confirmatio Walteri de Maus de terra in Bruerne.
38. Carta Willelmi de Parcho de terra in Bruerne.
39. Confirmatio Walteri de Maus de terra in Bruerne.
40. Chirographum Roberti Capellani de terra in Neweham.
41. Chirographum Joannis le Tremongere de terra in Neweham.
42. Chirographum Joannis Aidani de terra.
43. Chirographum Rogeri Paris de terra in Glouceſtria.
44. Chirographum Rogeri de Boſco de Aldeworde.
45. Chirographum Ernaldi Clerici de Dimmoc.
46. Chirographum Willelmi Kais Perſonæ de Dimmoc.
47. Confirmatio Abbatum H. de Glouceſtria et A. de Theokeſburi.
48. Chirographum Ricardi de Boſco de terra in Dimmoc.
49. Chirographum Willelmi de Monaſterio de terra in eadem.
50. Carta Willelmi filii Gilberti de Erlingeham de terra in Erlingeham.
51. Chirographum Joannis filii Luveric.
52. Carta Walteri de la Barra de meſſuagio in Neweham.
53. Carta Hugonis Charke de terris A.D. 1195.
54. Chirographum Philippi de Dunie A.D. 1195.
55. Chirographum Rogeri de Boſco de terris A.D. 1201.

33 and 33A. In Sir Thomas Phillipps' printed Index theſe two grants which are ſeperate, are included in one, apparently by a miſtake of the printer.

56. Chirographum Willelmi Turc A.D. 1196.
57. Carta Moyſi de Redleia de terra in Ruding A.D. 1199.
58. Carta Nigelli filii Willelmi Hathewi de terris A.D. 1199.
59. Chirographum Galfridi Hugelin de terra in Walemor.
60. Carta Willelmi de Munſterword de terra in Gern et Weſtbury.
61. Chirographum Henrici de Chakehill de terra quæ vocatur Cumbeſmedewe A.D. 1199.
62. Chirographum Radulphi Crupard A.D. 1200.
63. Carta Adæ filii Fulconis de terra in Chekeſhill A.D. 1201.
64. Carta Adæ filii Fulconis de terra in Chekeſhill A.D. 1201.
65. Carta Hugonis Charke de terra quæ vocatur Wudelond A.D. 1201.
66. Carta Rogeri de Leinch de terra in Mideltun A.D. 1202.
67. Chirographum Rogeri de Boſco de terris A.D. 1201.

*In dorso Rotuli continentur.*

68. Redditus Ceræ.
69. Carta Jordani filii Radulphi de terra in Com. Wilton.
70. Carta Godefridi Mog.
71. Chirographum Rogeri Paris.
72. Carta Joſcelini Clerici de terra in London vocata Cheringa.
73. Confirmatio Willelmi Mareſcalli.
74. Carta Magiſtri Jocelini.
75. Carta Oſberni filii Walteri de Wich.
76. Redditus de Dimmoc.
77. Privilegium Papæ Celeſtini III de libertatibus Abbatiæ S. Mariæ de Dene, 1192.
78. Literae W. Herefordenſis Epiſcopi univerſis Epiſcopatus Capellanis.
79. Privilegium Alexandri III Papæ de decimis pro Abbatia de Flexleche.
80. Catalogus librorum.
81. Carta Philippi de Burci de terra in Ragel.
82. Carta Philippi de Burci de terra in Ragel.
83. Confirmatio Willelmi filii Roberti filii Martini.
84. Carta Willelmi de Sancto Leodegario de terra in Ragel.
85. Confirmatio Willelmi filii Roberti filii Martini.
86. Carta Walteri filii Walteri de Ragel de terra in Ragel.
87. Confirmatio Roberti filii Walteri de Ragel.
88. Carta Walteri filii Walteri Sprot de Ragel.
89. Confirmatio Roberti filii Walteri Sprot de Ragel.

90. Carta Walteri Sprot de Ragel.
91. Carta Hugonis Hofate de terra in Ragelburi.
92. Carta Hugonis Hofate de terra in Ragelburi.
93. Carta Walteri Budicumbe.
94. Chirographum inter Monachos de Dene et Ecclefiam de Budicumbe.
95. Carta Willelmi de la Mara de terra apud Tukeliam.
96. Carta Ernaldi de Cutberleye de terra inter duos pontes Savernæ apud Glouceftriam.
97. Carta R. Abbatis de Flexley ad Ernaldum de Cutberley.

No. 1.

## REDDITUS DE DIMMOC.

Radus de Hulla viiis. iid.
Wills. de Dunhampton viiis. et de opere in falc. et in mefs.
..... iis. iid. in autumpno.
Wills. de Soppegrave xixd. et pro parco de Haia debet ipfum claudere et iiiid. debet in aut.
Terram quæ fuit Lefredi tenet Hugo Lamb, qui redd. iis., fed quietus eft quie fecit ferramenta.
Elwredus Wevereth xxd. et iiid. in autump no
Mabilia xiid.
Walt. Malcuvenant ad. S. Mich. iiid.
Gerardus iiis. et iiid. in aut.
Galfridus Perfon vid.
Wills. de Cemiterio vs.
Haraldus viiid. et iiiid. in aut.
Adam Sale xxxiiid.
..... Godchep vid. et ii dies in aut.
..... vid. et iii dies in aut.
Alured in the Velde xiiiid. et i dies in aut. et poft obitum fuum terra revertetur ad nos.
Ricardus Lefredi xxviid. et i..... dies in aut.
Ernaldus Clec xxxiiid. et iii dies in aut.
..... .. Bofco viiiid. et ii dies in aut.
..... iid. et ii dies in aut.
..... Willi de Thalamo iiid. ad Scm. Mich.
Elured de Chadburn xxid.
..... ..... iiid. et iiii dies.
Walt. Hacheth i libram cimini ad fest. S. Ephelberti[1] (*sic*).

*Summa redditus nri. de Dimmoc* lviiis. iid.

[1]N.B. All the above feem to have been partly erafed and the following names and rents written by the fide of them in a later hand, viz.,

[1] All the notes above are by Sir Thos. Phillipps.

Galfridus in Mora xviii*d.*
Robt. Withorn viii*s.*
Wmi. Tape Muſtre[1] (*sic*) v*s.*
Radulfus Wallenſis ii*s.* et vi*d.*
Hug. Fal .....
Adam Fab. xvi*s.*
Symon Millecrofte xii*d.*
Symon Sutor viii*d.*
Roger Longus v*s.*
Roger le Foreſter v*s.*
Roger Roi ii*s.* et viii*d.*
Robt. Cipping xii*d.*
Robt. Dives xiii*d.*
Will. Roches xii*d.*
Walt. le Charbuner xxi*d.*
L . . . iii*s.*
Godes ii*s.*
Galfridus Propoſitus[2] v*s.* and v*d.*

*Redditus in Walemor.*

Walt. le Hunte xxviii*d.*
Roger North iiii*d.*
Anneis xii*d.*

*Redditus Novæ Terræ.*

Aſehart iiii*d.*
..... filius ejus viii*d.*

No. 2.

## [REDDITUS SOLVENDI A MONACHIS DE DENE.]

*Istis debemus redditus annuatim in perpetuum.*

Abbati de Chormayles, ii*s.* ad fm. Sci Michis.
Priori Lantonie, iii*s* ad fm. Sci Michis.

[1] The above note is by Sir Thos. Phillipps.

[2] Præpoſitus, the Reeve.

Willo. del Parc, iii*s*. vi*d*. ad fm. S. Michis.
xviii*d*. ad fm. S. Andreæ.
vi*d*. ad fm. S. Mar. Marcial.
xii*d*. ad f. Nat. J. Bapt.
Wmo. de Sto Leodegario, ii*s*.
..... Filio Philippi de Burci, i buz.
Robto. Muſchet. iii*s*. ad S. Mar. Marciali.
ii*s*. ad f. S. Mich.
Rogero Boſcho. i*d*. ad f. Purif. S. Mariæ.
Willo. filio Milonis, vi*d*. ad f. S. Mich.
Eccliæ de Emnet, i*s*. et ii*d*. ad. f. S. Mich.
Eccliæ de Budichumbe ii*s*. ad f. S. Mich.
De terra Londoniarum, i *lib*. piperis ad f. S. Mich.
Dno. de Budichum, i *lib*. cimini ad feſt. S. Mich.
Baſilæ Moniali, ad Paſch.

No. 3.

## REDDITUS DEBITI MONACHIS DE DENE.

*Isti debeat redditus ex elemosina.*

Ex dono Gilberti de Monemuto de ſuo molendino de Hope v*s*. in perpet. Unam cartam habemus ad vinum.

[[1] *This means that the grant was made in order to find the Monks in wine.*]

Ex dono Rogeri de Pultun, v*s*. in perpet. Chartam habemus ad hoſpitium.

[[2] *This signifies, I believe, for the relief of strangers, or travellers.*]

Ex dono Adæ de Blacheneia ii*s*. in perpet. i carta habemus ad lumen, et ad hoſtias.

[[3] *This signifies to find them candles or tapers for the Altars, and to find them the host or holy wafer.*]

Notes 1, 2 and 3 above are by Sir Thos. Phillipps, Bart.

Ex dono Johis. de Munemuta, dimid. marc. de terra in Hope, ad 4 term. Chrifti Nat., Pafch., S. Johis., et S. Mich.

Wmi. Sacer. de Ruwordin xii*d.* in Affumptione.

Laurentius de Ruwordin xii*d.* in Affumptione.

Elyas de Ruwordin vi*d.* in Affumptione.

Odericus dux de Ruwordin iiii*d.* in Affumptione.

..... *or* Hawere xii*d.* ; vi*d.* in die Affumt. et vi*d.* in die O.S.

Adam filius Petri, vi*d.* in Affumptione.

Radus. frater ejus, iiii*d.* in Affumptione.

Alwredus frater ejus, iiii*d.* in Affumptione.

Thomas Spichfet iiii*d.* in Affumptione.

.....na de Caftello Godrici, vi*d.* in annuitat. et ad obitum fuum aliquam cognicionem de catallis fuis.

Wmo. de la More de Ros, vi*d* in Affumptione.

Mabilia Monialis, iii*d.*

Matildis filia Dru. iii*d.*

Robtus. Balle de Walford vi*d.* ad Pentecoft., et ad obit. fuum, unum de melioribus catallis fuis.

Alex. de Sto. Briavel, clericus, quolibet anno 6 focc. Hæc pertinent ad cantariam.

Roger Dun, et mater ejus, xii*d.* et unum cannoc. bladi.

Wmus. focius ejufdem Rogeri, iiii*d.* ad S. Michel.—Ifti manent apud Walford.

Hugo Mufchet quolibet anno i*d.* et ad obit. fuum aliquam cognitionem de catallis fuis.

Adam Foreftarius de Bikenor, fimiliter.

Ernaldus Ruffus, fimiliter.

Gilebertus Talbot xii*d.* in perpet. Cartam habemus ad lumen.

Roger de Buevile 4 cannoc. frumenti—ad hoftias.

Rogerus Carpentarius de Dimmoc ii*d.*

Hugo de la Hulle iiii*d.* ad Purif.

Ricardus Faber de Sidebire, iiii*d.* ad Purif.

Adam le Orblowere iiii*d.* in die Annunc.

Robt. Granter de Monemut pro libra ceræ unde reddere folebat vi*d.* redditus, dat. in perpet. terra de quod in Munemut ad lumen.

Wmi. de Brunefhoppe pater mi xii*d.* quolibet anno.

Ofmundus et Gunnora uxor ejus, de Kenepet vi*d.* quolibet anno in Palmis.

## No. 4.

## CARTA A. ABBATIS VALLIS DORE DE TERRA DE CLIMPERWELL.

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego A. dictus Abbas Vallis Dore et ejuſdem loci conventus communi aſſenſu conceſſimus patribus noſtris Monachis de Dene in perpetuum virgatam terræ in Climperwell tenendam de nobis in perpetuum ita libere et quiete ſicut nos eandem melius tenuimus de Priore et Conventu Lantoniæ. Ita tamen quod illos tres ſolidos quos nos annuatim reddebamus Lanthoniæ Eccleſiæ prædicti Monachi de Dene loco noſtro reddent ſingulis annis præfato Conventui Lanthoniæ pro omnibus ſervitiis ſalvo ſervitio Domini Regis. Nos autem dimittimus eis omne jus quod in prædicta terra habemus. Et cartam Prioris et Conventus Lanthoniæ eiſdem Monachis reddidimus. Quod ſi Priori et Conventui Lanthoniæ non place[a]t ut a Monachis de Dene ſolitum cenſum percipiant nobis reddetur, et ut poſt eundem redditum canonicis perſolvemus. Propter dictam autem conceſſionem nobis de Dene prædicti Monachi 40 ſolidos [dederunt].

## No. 5.

## CARTA ROGERI, PRIORIS LANTHONIÆ DE EADEM TERRA.

Rogerus Prior Lanthoniæ et ejus loci Conventus [univerſis] ad quos præſens carta pervenerit ſalutem. Notum ſit vobis nos conceſſiſſe Monachis de Dora unam virgatam terræ in Climperwelle in perpetuum de nobis tenendam per tres ſolidos nobis annuatim ad feſtum S. Michaelis inde nobis reddendos quam virgatam Helyas Giffard Eccleſiæ noſtræ in perpetuam dedit [in puram] eleemoſynam. Hanc autem dedimus et conceſſimus ſupradictis Monachis in perpetuum [per dictos] tres ſolidos de nobis tenendam liberam et quietam ab omni ſervitio, excepto ſervitio regis. Hiis teſtibus Helya Giffard, Willelmo de Stantun, Euſtachio de Will., Hugone Parmentario, Philippo Clerico, Leggi, Mauld de Lauda.

## No. 6.

## CARTA GILEBERTI DE MONEMUTA (HANC HABET SACRISTA).

Sciant tam præſentes quam futuri quod ego Gilebertus de Monemuta et Berta uxor mea et heredes mei donamus et concedimus ſinceræ pietatis affectu Deo et Beatæ Mariæ et Abbatiæ de Dene in perpetuam eleemoſynam pro ſalute animaram noſtrarum ſimiliter prædeceſſorum noſtrorum quinque ſolidos de reditu molendini de Ope ad terminum mediæ quadrageſimæ perſolvendos ad emendum vinum ad divinum officium ibidem celebrandum et ſi aliquo modo prædictum molendinum, quod Deus avertat, deciderit prædicti quinque ſolidi perſolvantur de gabulo prædictæ villæ de Ope. Hac tamen conditione ut quinque ſolidi de pretio vini Monachorum ad divina officia celebranda prius aſſignati pari et communi aſſenſu totius capituli in reparatione librorum ponantur. Si quis autem in futuro hanc conventionem temerarie infringere voluerit, prædicti quinque ſolidi mihi vel heredibus meis revocentur [? revertentur]. Hanc autem donationem ut [in] perpetuum rata et illibata permaneat hac carta noſtra munimine ſigilli noſtri corroborata confirmavimus. Hiis teſtibus Roberto tunc temporis Priore de Monemuta, Magiſtro Rogero Medico de Glouceſtria, Jacobo de Monemuta, Willelmo de Colevilla, Roberto filio Radulphi, Willelmo de Mariſco, Willelmo de Hereford, Ada de Blakeneia tunc temporis Seneſchallo, Radulpho de Wiſham, Ricardo Marmiun, Stephano le Norreis, Obeſſune, Thudrico de Thibertun, et multis aliis et audientibus et videntibus.

## No. 7.

## ITEM CARTA GILEBERTI DE QUIETANCIA. [HÆC EST IN MANIBUS CELLERAII ET ILLA REG.]

Sciant tam præſentes quam futuri quod ego Gilebertus de Monemuta et Berta uxor mea et heredes mei donamus et concedimus Deo et Beatæ Mariæ et Abbatiæ de Dene in perpetuam eleemoſynam pro redemptione animarum noſtrarum et ſimiliter prædeceſſorum noſtrorum quietantiam de theloneo de omnibus rebus quas Monachi de Dena ad proprios uſus ſuos emerint vel

vendiderint per totam terram noſtram necnon de paſſagio et de omni conſuetudine. Prohibemus autem ne quis eos inde vexare præſumat. Hanc autem donacionem ut in perpetuum rata et illibata permaneat hac carta noſtra munimine ſigilli noſtri corroborata confirmavimus. Hiis teſtibus, Roberto tunc temporis Priore de Monemuta, Magiſtro Roger Medico Gloceſtria, Jacobo de Monemuta, Willelmo de Colevilla, Roberto filio Radulphi, Willelmo de Mariſco, Willielmo de Hereford, Ada de Blakenea tunc temporis Seneſchallo, Radulpho de Wiſham, Ricardo Marmiun, Stephano le Norreis, Obeſſune, Thudrico de Thibertun, et multis aliis vel audientibus vel videntibus. In perpetuum.

## No. 8.

## CARTA WILLELMI DE BRAOSA DE QUIETANTIA. (HÆC EST IN MANIBUS CELLARII.)

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus de Braoſa Dominus de Brechen dedi et hac mea carta confirmavi Deo et ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Flaxeleya et Monachis ibidem Deo ſerventibus pro ſalute animæ meæ et uxoris meæ Matildis de Sancto Walerico et puerorum noſtrorum et amicorum et omnium anteceſſorum noſtrorum quietantiam de tolneto et pa(ſſ)agio per totam terram meam ad tenendum de me et heredibus meis in perpetuam eleemoſynam. Quare omnibus ballivis meis et hominibus firmiter præcipio ne illos Monachos vel homines illorum in aliquo ſuper foriſfacturam meam injuſte gravetis et laboretis, nec gravari et labori eosdem permittatis. Hiis teſtibus Willelmo et Philippo filiis meis; Joanne Richard; Ricardo le Hagan; Willelmo de Waldebof; Willelmo de Burh., Roberto de Burh., Waltero de Traveleg; Waltero de Evreus; Nicolao de Dammartin; Macci [? Marco] Præpoſito de Bergevenia; Roberto Præpoſito de Bergervenia.

## No. 9.

## CARTA WILLELMI DE MINERIIS DE ELEEMOSYNA.

Univerſis Sanctæ Eccleſiæ filiis tam præſentibus quam futuris Willelmus de Mineriis ſalutem. Noverit univerſitas veſtra me conceſſiſſe et in perpetuam eleemoſynam dediſſe Deo et Abbatiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Dene decem acras terræ

ſub Caſtpard (Caſthard) et unam acram prati inter prædictam terram et proximum fluvium pro ſalute mea et heredum meorum et pro animabus anteceſſorum meorum et omnium amicorum meorum. Igitur ut Monachi prædictæ Abbatiæ hanc eleemoſynam liberam et quietam ab omnibus ſervitiis et conſuetudine et exactione ſeculari a me et poſteris meis in eternum poſſideant ſigilli mei impreſſione confirmo ſub teſtimonio Henrici filii mei, Rogeri [de] Weſtburia, Rogeri de Arden, Baderunis de Blecheden, Hugonis de Sancto Ligera, Galfridi de Albo Monaſterio, Walteri clerici, Huberti clerici, Nicolai clerici. In perpetuum.

No. 10.

## CARTA HENRICI FILII WILLIELMI DE MINERIIS DE ELEEMOSYNA.

Univerſis Sanctæ Matris Eccleſiæ filiis Henricus de Mineriis ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe et hac carta mea confirmaſſe Abbatiæ de Dene eleemoſynam patris mei ſicut ejus carta teſtatur. Inſuper dedi et conceſſi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ et prædictæ Abbatiæ pro animabus patris mei et fratris mei et heredum meorum et pro ſalute mea et [anteceſſorum] meorum terram illam quæ eſt inter terram quam Willelmus de Dene dedit prædictæ Abbatiæ et nemus deſuper in perpetuam et firmam eleemoſynam pro qua Sancti Monachi præſatæ Abbatiæ ſolebant in ſingulis annis [mihi unum] bizantium perſolvere. Ut autem hæc donatio mea in poſterum rata maneat et inconcuſſa, hanc cartam meam ſigilli mei ſuppoſitione confirmo et ſubſcriptorum virorum teſtimonio Walteri Map, Willelmi de Dene, et Galfridi, et Mael' et Willelmi filiorum ejus, Rogeri Militis, Baderonis de Blachedun, Rogeri de Herderne. In perpetuum.

No. 11.

## CARTA JOHANNIS PICHARD.

Sciant tam præſentes quam futuri quod ego Joannes Pichard et heredes mei pro ſalute noſtra et tam prædeceſſorum quam ſucceſſorum noſtrorum in pleno comitatu Gloeceſtria, Hamelino Muchegros tunc temporis Vicecomite

loco Willelmi Marefcalli, remiffimus Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dene et Monachis ibidem Deo fervientibus quicquid juris clamavimus in terra de Walemor quam prædicti Monachi habuerunt et tenent. Prædicti vero Monachi gratia hujus remiffionis noftræ concefferunt nobis pro falute noftra et parentum et amicorum noftrorum unius Monachi fufceptionem in Ecclefiam fuam ita ut in perpetuum uno decedente alius loco ejus fubftitutatur fecundum noftram reprefentationem. Præterea fub eadem condicione et conventione præfati Monachi duodecim marcas argenti mihi dederunt et filio meo et heredi Willelmo unum bizantium. Ut hæc coventio et remiffio rata fit et inconcuffa hanc præfentem cartam figilli mei fuperpofitione et fidei interpofitione confirmo necnon et fubfcriptorum meorum [? virorum] teftimonio. Hiis [funt] teftes Willelmus Marefcallus, Henricus de Mineriis, Willelmus de Sancti Leodegario, Ricardus de Muchelgros, Nicolaus Avenel, Reinaldus de Gofintun, Milo Pichard, Willelmus heres ejus, Willelmus Poer, Radulphus Avenel, Rogerus nepos ejus, Ricardus clericus, Walterus de Aura, Robertus de Shlocterus [?], Galfridus de Littletuna, Rogerus de Arderne, Galfridus filius Willelmi de Dene, cum multis aliis.

## No. 12.[1]

## CARTA HUGONIS LE PETIT DE ELEEMOSYNA.

Sciant præfentes et futuri quod ego Hugo le Petit dedi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dene et monachis ibidem Deo fervientibus in perpetuam puram et liberam eleemofynam pro falute mea et tam antecefforum quam heredum meorum terram meam in Neweham illam, fcilicet, totam quam Seftan Knif de me aliquando tenuit et eft juxta foffam Veteris Caftelli: et ut hæc mea donatio in perpetuum prædictis monachis ratæ permaneat præfentem cartam figilli mei impreffione confirmavi. Hiis teftibus Milone fratre meo; Waltero de Aura tunc temporis Ballivo de Neweham; Luverico tunc Præpofito; Rogero de Herderne; Roberto Toli de Gloceftria; Moyfe de Redleia, et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

[1] Cartæ No. 12 to No. 80 inclufive were not included in the extracts printed by the late Sir Thos. Phillipps at his private prefs. With the exception of No. 80, which is a catalogue of books belonging to the Flaxley Monks, and which appears to have been printed by the Royal Society of Literature, all the other documents, No. 12 to No. 79 inclufive, are now printed for the firft time. The text is from the Tranfcript of the Flaxley Cartulary made by the late Sir Thomas Phillipps himself. A copy of this tranfcript was made for the author by Mr. T. Fitz Roy Fenwick of Thirleftaine Houfe, Cheltenham.

## No. 13.

## CARTA GILBERTI TALEBOT DE ELEEMOSYNA. (HANC HABET SACRISTA.)

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Gilebertus Talebot dedi et conceſſi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dene et Monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus pro ſalute animæ meæ et uxoris meæ Adelinæ et puerorum meorum et anteceſſorum meorum in perpetuam et liberam et quietam eleemoſynam duodecim denarios annuatim de molendino de Ruddekeſhall reddendos per ipſum in cujus manu molendinum fuerit ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis Ita quod prædicti Monachi nihil aliud poſſint exigere de me vel heredibus meis vel de illo qui molendinum tenuerit præter prædictos duodecim denarios. Ut vero hæc donatio rata ſit et perpetua de me et de heredibus meis, eis præſenti ſcripto et ſigilli mei appoſitione confirmavi. His teſtibus, Drugone tunc temporis Vice Archidiacono, Johanne Capellano meo, Willelmo filio Hingani, Galfrido de Dene Ricardo de Capella, Ada de Felileia, Ada de la Forda et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

## No. 14.

## CARTA ADÆ DE BLAKENEIA DE ELEEMOSYNA.

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Adam de Blakeneia heres patris mei Jordani de Blakeneia devoto [corde] concedo Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dena et Monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus eandem donationem ſoldæ unius in Neweham quam prædictus Jordanus fecit prædictis Monachis. Solda autem illa eſt inter ſoldam Hivetenon et fabricam Johannis Fabri in Macello contra oſtium Clementis. Et quia volo ut hæc donatio in perpetuum rata ſit præſentem cartam ſigilli mei appoſitione confirmo. His teſtibus Waltero Perſona de Aura, et alio Waltero de Aura Clerico, Hugone de Blipeflau (Blitheflau), Luverico de Neweham, Geri [?Geraldo] de Neweham, Rogero filio Hugonis et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

No. 15.

## ITEM CARTA ADÆ DE BLAKENEIA DE ELEEMOSYNA. (HANC HABET SACRISTA.)

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Adam de Blakeneia et Baſilia uxor mea pro ſalute noſtra et heredum noſtrorum et prædeceſſorum noſtrorum dedimus et conceſſimus Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dena et Monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus in puram et perpetuam eleemoſynam duodecim denarios quos meſſuagium Willielmi W[o]decoc nobis et prædeceſſoribus noſtris ſolebat reddere et duodecim denarios quos maſnagium Galfridi Carbonarii nobis et prædeceſſoribus noſtris ſolebat reddere. Ita ſingulis annis quicunque tenuerint prædicta maſnagia ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis reddent Sacriſtæ predictæ Abbatiæ duos ſolidos ad emendum frumentum ad hoſtias faciendas et ad emendum oleum ad tres lampades ardentes coram tribus Altaribus ad omnes miſſas ibidem cantandas. Prædicti vero monachi nobis reſignaverunt maſnagium noſtrum de Neweham quod illis prius dederamus et cartam noſtram nobis reddiderunt. Si vero prædicta maſnagia aliquo modo, (quod Deus avertat) deciderint, nos vel heredes noſtri duos ſolidos annuatim prædicto Sacriſtæ ad prædictum terminum ſive de Forgiis ſive de aliis redditibus noſtris reſtituemus. Et ut hæc donatio rata et firma in perpetuum permaneat præſenti carta ſigilli noſtri impreſſione corroborata confirmavimus. His teſtibus, Willielmo de Dene, et Galfrido filio ejus, Willelmo filio Hingan, Waltero Clerico de Aura, Hugone de Blitheſlawe, Luverico de Neweham, Geri [?] de Neweham et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

No. 16.

## CARTA WILLELMI DE DENA.

Sciant tam præſentes quam futuri quod ego Willelmus de Dena Regis Foreſtarius, dedi et conceſſi Abbatiæ de Dene et Monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus totam terram meam ſub Caſtiard pro amore Dei et ſalute animæ meæ et prædeceſſorum meorum necnon et uxoris meæ et heredum meorum. Hoc idem conceſſerunt uxor mea Mathildis et heredes mei. Conventus vero prædicti loci conceſſit mihi et heredibus meis quod caritative retinebit monachum unum

acceptabilem et per me vel per heredes meos præſentandum pro ſalute mea et [heredum] meorum in perpetuum. Ita ut uno decedente alius acceptabilis per me vel per heredes meos præſentandus loco ejus ſuſcipiatur. Ut hæc conventio rata ſit et inconcuſſa hanc preſentem cartam ſigilli mei ſuppoſitione confirmo et ſubſcriptorum virorum teſtimonio, Hi ſunt teſtes. Gaufridus filius et heres meus, Michael Sacerdos de Blechedun, et Baderun de Blechedun, Rogerus de Erdern, Rogerus et Willelmus de Chekeſhille. In perpetuum.

No. 17.

## CARTA GALFRIDI DE DENE, FILII EJUS.

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Galfridus de Dene dedi et conceſſi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ et Monachis de Dene in perpetuam liberam et puram eleemoſynam totam illam partem prati quam habeo in Pulmeda proximam gardino Henrici de Mineriis ſicut ego et anteceſſores mei plenius et liberius eam tenuimus, tenendam et habendam de me et heredibus meis pro ſalute mea et tam anteceſſorum quam heredum meorum et præcipue pro animabus patris et matris meæ. Ut autem hæc donatio rata ſit in perpetuum præſentem cartam ſigillo meo confirmavi. His teſtibus, Henrico de Mineriis, Baderune, de Blechedun, Ricardo de Blechedun, Rogero de Erderne, Maelo et Willelmo fratribus meis, Willelmo filio meo, Alexandro de Dene, Ricardo filio Ranewin, et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

No. 18.

## ITEM CARTA GALFRIDI DE DENE SUPER EXCLUSAM ROGERI DE BOSCHO.

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod loquela quæ fuit inter Monachos de Dene et Galfridum de Dene ſuper Excluſam molendini quod tenuit Rogerus de Boſcho ex conſenſu utriuſque partis terminata eſt in hunc modum, ſcilicet, quod ego Galfridus de Dene vel heredes mei vel aliquis alius qui de nobis tenuerit molendinum prædictum in perpetuum non removebimus Excluſam

illam de quâ lis fuit propius ponti Monachorum quam modo ſita eſt, ſcilicet, xx^ti perticis longe a ponte Monachorum ad menſuram perticæ regis. Pro hac autem conceſſione et conventione prædicti Monachi fecerint de propriis ſumptibus ſuperiorem excluſam quæ eſt propter inundationes facta [de novo] iterum eam reficient ex debito. Et quum nolo ut Monachi iterum graventur ſuper hoc per me vel heredes meos vel per alium de nobis tenentem præſenti chirographo et ſigillo meo prædictam conventionem confirmavi. His teſtibus, Henrico de Mineriis, Waltero de Aura, Rogero de Ardern, Willelmo de Heliun, et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

## No. 19.

## CARTA ADÆ FILII FULCONIS DE ELEEMOSYNA.

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Adam filius Fulconis de Chekeſhill filii Anketil cum bona voluntate et admonitione Iſabellæ uxoris meæ dedi et conceſſi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ et Monachis de Dene pro anima patris mei Fulconis et matris meæ Edithæ et animabus anteceſſorum noſtrorum et pro ſalute mea et uxoris meæ et fratrum meorum Durandi et Walteri in perpetuam puram et liberam eleemoſynam tenendas de me et heredibus meis tres acras de dominicatu meo de Chekeſhill videlicet Bune Wei juxta ſepem tredecim ſeillones et unam Goram et duas forerdas quantum eadem terra extenditur et omnes hæc nominatæ terræ ſunt pro una acra et dimidia. Et ſuper aulam Marmiun et in Cubeworde quatuor ſeillones pro dimidia acra. Dedi etiam eiſdem Monachis ſex ſeillones Bunewei juxta dominicatum meum qui fuerunt de terra Ernaldi Fals (qu. Fabri) qui ſcilicet juxta terram Johannis Diſpenſatoris cum forerdis adeo longis. Dedi etiam eis illam partem meam prati apud ..... ſwell ad finem haicii ſpinei Joannis Diſpenſatoris qui habet ex parte de Weſt pratum Henrici Marmiun, et ex altera parte ..... hominum meorum. Hæc omnia dedi prædictis Monachis habenda et tenenda libera et quieta ab omni ſervitio et conſuetudine et exactione et loquela. Ut hæc donatio mea firma ſit in perpetuum præſentem cartam ſigilli mei impreſſione confirmavi. His teſtibus, Rogero de Weſtbiri, Baderune de Blechedun, Gaufrido de Dene, Ricardo filio Baderonis, Rogero de Arderne, Johanne le Deſpenſer, et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

No. 20.

## CONFIRMATIO HENRICI DE MINERIIS SUPER SUPERIOREM CARTAM.

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Henricus de Mineriis pro ſalute mea et tam anteceſſorum quam heredum meorum conceſſi et hac mea carta confirmavi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dene et Monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus totam terram et omnem donationem quam Adam filius Fulconis eiſdem Monachis dedit tenendam et habendam in perpetuum in omnibus libere et quiete et plenarie in perpetuam et puram eleemoſynam, ſicut carta quam præfatus Adam prædictis Monachis fecit, teſtatur. His teſtibus, Galfrido de Abenhale, Rogero de Weſtbire, Willelmo de Heliun, Rogero de Arderne, et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

No. 21.

## CARTA PHILIPPI DE DUNIA DE ELEEMOSYNA.

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Philippus de Dunia dedi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dene et Monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus pro ſalute mea et tam anteceſſorum quam heredum meorum in perpetuam puram et liberam eleemoſynam duas acras in prato et in terra arabili quas habeo in Wadleie liberas et quietas ab omni ſervitio et conſuetudine ita quod ego et heredes mei adquietabimus prædictas duas acras tam de regali ſervitio quam de omni alio et eas contra omnes homines warrantizabimus et quia volo ut hæc mea donatio et conceſſio rata maneat in perpetuum præſentem cartam ſigilli mei impreſſione confirmo. His teſtibus, Magiſtro Reginaldo, Decano de Hamme, Roberto Capellano de Munſterworth, Willelmo fratre meo, Johanna uxore mea, Editha matre mea. In perpetuum.

No. 22.

## CARTA HENRICI DE CHEKESHILL.

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Henricus de Chekeſhill conceſſi et præſenti carta confirmavi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dena et Monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus totum pratum illud quod Rogerus frater meus dedit illis in Littlemore in eleemoſynam perpetuam tenendum de me et heredibus meis

ita libere et quiete et plenarie ſicut tenuerunt illud tempore Rogeri fratris mei, ſcilicet, ſecundum latitudinem terræ Radulphi filii Eilwi ſicut diviſum eſt a prato meo per foſſatum. Pro hac autem conceſſione et confirmatione dederunt mihi Monachi ſex ſolidos. Hanc confirmationem fideliter obſervandam manu mea affidavi et præſenti cartæ ſigillum meum appoſui. His teſtibus, Rogero de Weſtbire, Rogero de Arderne, Moyſe de Redleia, Willelmo de Heliun, Radulpho Venatore, Henrico de Walemor, Rogero de Boſco, et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

No. 23.

## CARTA ROBERTI TOLI DE ELEEMOSYNA POST EJUS DECESSUM.

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Robertus Toli pro ſalute mea et meorum dedi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dene et Monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus in perpetuam et liberam et puram eleemoſynam terram illam quæ eſt inter terram Thomæ de Monemuto et terram quæ fuit Ricardi Sacerdotis de Chircheſdun et eſt de feodo Johannis de Evreus ut eam habeant et teneant plenarie poſt dies meos per redditum tunc capitali Domino in die Sancti Oſwaldi duorum denariorum et oboli et ad Hoccedei Abbati Sancti Petri de Gloeceſtria quod et quarantena pro orto. Et ego in vita mea dabo de recognitione de eadem terra ſingulis annis Eccleſiæ de Dene unam libram ceræ in Aſſumptione. Præterea dedi eis terram meam ante Portam Caſtelli quæ eſt inter portam infirmorum Sancti Sepulcri Gloeceſtriæ et aliam terram meam quæ proxima eſt et eſt de feodo monachorum Sancti Dionyſii, ut eam habeant tam in vita mea quam poſt in perpetuam et liberam eleemoſynam reddendo prædictis capitalibus dominis ſingulis annis quatuor denarios et obolum in Rogationibus. Ut hæc mea donatio in perpetuum firma ſit et ſtabilis præſentem cartam ſigillo meo confirmavi. His teſtibus Willelmo Burgeis, Ricardo Rufo, Ricardo filio ejus, Roberto Calvo, Ricardo filio Jordani, et aliis multis. In perpetuum.

No. 24.

## CARTA WILLELMI NEXE.

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus Nexe aſſenſu filiæ et heredis meæ et Ernaldi generi mei dedi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ et Monachis de Dene in perpetuam et quietam eleemoſynam ſoldam meam in Neweham duodecim

pedum in latitudine et duodecim in longitudine intra parietes et eſt contra ſoldam Luverici quam habet de Domo Hoſpitalis Jeruſalem juxta ſoldam quam prædicti monachi habent ex dono Jordani de Blakeneia. Prædicti vero monachi ex gratia ſua pro paupertate mea caritative mihi dederunt decem et octo ſolidos. Hanc autem donationem præſenti carta et ſigillo meo confirmavi et infra appoſitum eſt ſigillum Walteri de Aura tunc temporis Baillivi de Neweham in teſtimonio. His teſtibus, Luverico de Neweham tunc præpoſito, Willelmo de Staura, Ivone le Palmer, Geri ..., Ernaldo Fabro, et multis aliis in hundredo de Neweham. In perpetuum.

## No. 25.

## CONVENTIO INTER ABBATIAM DE DENE ET WILLELMUM HEREMITAM.

Omnibus Sanctæ Matris Eccleſiæ filiis notum ſit quod ego Ricardus dictus Abbas de Dene et ejuſdem loci Conventus multis multorum petitionibus ſuſcepi curam Capellæ de Herdlande in divino officio ſuſtinendo in perpetuum curam etiam omnium rerum et poſſeſſionum et laborum Willelmi ejuſdem loci Heremitæ, ad ejuſdem Willelmi ſuſtentationem et eorum quos ſecum habet nolentes per nos impediri bonum ejus propoſitum. Quo propoſuit ſe in arctiori vita ſcilicet anachcoritica ibidem includere pro ſtabilitate et pace regni et pro anima Regis Henrici a quo locum ſuſcepit, pro ſalute etiam Ricardi Regis et pacificorum [?benefactorum] ſuorum Ita ut præfato Willelmo omnibus diebus vitæ ipſius neceſſaria miniſtremus in victu, ſcilicet, et in veſtitu quantum pertinet ad Religionem Incluſi. Quod ſi idem Willielmus prædicta omnia in manibus noſtras manutenere non poterit quantum per licentiam Epiſcopi ſui poterit ut ea nobis defendat curam adhibebit ſicut pro rebus ſuis, et non interim ei neceſſaria miniſtrabimus. Si autem nullatenus potuerit in manus noſtras [curam] prædictam revocare nos a prædictis conventionibus et permiſſionibus liberi erimus. Et ne per nos vel per ſucceſſores noſtros in poſterum divinum officium in prædicta capella vel aliqua præſcriptarum conventionum ducatur in irritum præſens chirographum ſigillo noſtro communimus. Teſtibus Domino Willelmo Herefordenſi Epiſcopo cujus conſilio et in cujus præſentia hæc facta ſunt, et ſigillo teſtificata. Teſte etiam ejuſdem eccleſiæ Ricardo Decano et Capitulo. In perpetuum.

No. 26.

## CARTA ROGERI FILII RADULFI DE PULTUN.

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Rogerus filius Radulphi de Pultun dedi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ et Monachis de Dene pro anima Comitis Willelmi de Warrewic et pro anima Comitiſſæ Margaretæ de Oilli et pro ſalute heredum eorum et pro ſalute mea et uxoris meæ Margaretæ et anteceſſorum et heredum meorum in perpetuam et puram eleemoſynam quinque ſolidos de redditu de terra quam Gilebertus de Felda tenuit et Goduwinus de Pultun ante eum reddendos annuatim in quatuor terminis, ſcilicet, ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis quindecim denarios, ad feſtum S. Andreæ totidem, ad feſtum Sanctæ Mariæ in Martio totidem, in nativitate Sancti Johannis Baptiſtæ totidem, et de hoc redditu quinque ſolidorum eis fideliter reddendo in prædictis terminis præfatus Gilbertus eis fecit ſecuritatem et quicunque prædictam terram tenuerit poſt eum faciet eis eandem ſecuritatem juramento. Prædictam vero donationem ego et heredes mei contra omnes homines warrantizabimus. Quod ſi ego vel heredes mei de prædicta terra aliud facere voluerimus prædictis monachis alibi dabimus plenam valentiam antequam ſint diſſaiſiati ne aliquid impedimentum vel damnum habeant de redditu quinque ſolidorum. Et hos quinque aſſignavi nominatim ad emendos pannos ad lectos pauperum hoſpitum. Propterea ego et Margareta uxor mea reddidimus nos vivos et mortuos prædictæ eccleſiæ de Dene, et corpora noſtra ad ſepulturam ubicunqūe obierimus. Et ut hæc mea donatio ſtabilis ſit et perpetua de me et heredibus meis præſentem cartam ſigilli impreſſione confirmavi. His teſtibus, Richerio filio Radulfi, Johanne Lupo, Waltero de Aura, Waltero perſona de Aura, Roberto de Baioo, Waltero de Coleſtun, Hugone de Blipeſlawe, Nicolao de Pultun, Rogero Pichot, et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

No. 27.

## CARTA HUGONIS CHARKE DE ELEEMOSYNA.

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Hugo Cherke cum aſſenſu et bona voluntate Hugonis filii et heredis mei et Johannæ uxoris meæ dedi et conceſſi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dene et Monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus pro ſalute

mea et tam anteceſſorum quam heredum meorum totam terram meam quæ appellatur Eilſiſcroft cum illa forerda quæ proxima eſt a parte de North quam ſcilicet Luverithus de Neweham tenuit ſicut aqua eam dividit, tenendam de me et heredibus meis in perpetuum et puram et liberam eleemoſynam Ita ſcilicet quod ego et heredes mei in perpetuam warrantizabimus et adquietabimus prædictam terram ab omni ſervitio et conſuetudine ſicut puram eleemoſynam noſtram. Prædicti vero monachis receperunt me et meos in omnibus beneficiis eccleſiæ ſuæ tam in morte quam in vita ſicut fratrem ejuſdem loci et ad petitionem meam receperunt corpus meum in ſepulturam et corpus filii mei ſi voluerit. Ita quod audito obitu meo venient propter me cum eccleſia parochiæ meæ habuerit ſua jura de me. Pro hac autem donacione concedenda prædicti monachi dederunt filio meo Hugoni duos ſolidos et unam juvencam et ego et filius meus prædictus pariter affidavimus de omnibus prædictis donationibus ſine dolo tenendis et ego præſentem cartam ſigillo meo confirmavi. His teſtibus Baderune de Blehcheſdun, Rogero de Weſtbiri, Galfrido de Dene, Willelmo de Boxa, et Ricardo fratre ejus, Arnulpho de Blakeneia, Luverico de Neweham, Ricardo filio Willelmi, et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

## No. 28.

## CARTA RICARDI FILII WILLELMI DE ERLINGEHAM.

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus filius Willelmi filii Gileberti filii Milonis de Erlingham conceſſi et liberavi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ et Monachis de Dene duodecim ſeillones de terra mea, viz., quinque ſeillones in Cupleforerde et tres contra Maladeriam de Niweham extra Wallam et duos qui merchiant prato de Weſtmere et duos qui merchiant ſupra forerdam Petri de Wike ex una parte et ex altera parte ſupra Weſt Walle Tenendos et habendos de me et heredibus meis in perpetuum in feodi firmâ liberos [et] quietos ab omni ſervitio et conſuetudine et exactione Reddendo ſingulis annis mihi vel heredibus meis ſex denarios pro omni ſervitio ad feſtum S. Michaelis. Ego vero et heredes mei prædictam terram præfatis Monachis contra omnes homines warrantizabimus et adquietabimus et pro hac conſentione tenenda dederunt præfati Monachi mihi viginti ſolidos et unum bovem juvenem et unum pullum maſculum trium annorum et agnos criſpos xxxviiii de introitu. Et ut hoc ratum et firmum permaneat dextera mea affidavi et

præſenti carta ſigillo meo impreſſa confirmavi. Et pro hac pactione concedenda dederunt præfati Monachi Willelmo patri meo quatuor ſolidos et duodecim denarios ad ſuas botas emendas. His teſtibus, Rogero de Buivile, Willelmo filio Milonis, Rogero de Leinch, Roberto filio Bertrami, Ricardo filio Aeluredi, Hugone Cherke, Luverico de Neweham, Gerhi, et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

No. 29.

## ITEM ALIA CARTA EJUSDEM RICARDI.

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus filius Willelmi filius Gilberti filius Milonis de Herlingham conceſſi et dedi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dene et Monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus pro ſalute mea et Mathildis uxoris meæ et prædeceſſorum meorum in perpetuam et puram eleemoſynam illum ſeillionem de terra mea in Herlingham qui merchiat prato de Weſtmere, et unum ſeillionem de Grandi Acra quam habeo in Gleſmero in middel furlong qui proximior (*sic*) eſt Herlingeham et totam ſuperiorem partem croftæ meæ diviſam autem a ſuperiori angulo grangiæ meæ per medium uſque ad gardinum Roberti Knivet totam uſque ad viam ſuperiorem. Similiter conceſſi eis introitum et exitum per inferiorem partem præfatæ croftæ abſque omni impedimento vel contradictione ſicut eis opus fuerit. Et hæc prædicta habebit et tenebit in perpetuum libera et quieta ab omni ſervitio et omni conſuetudine et exactione et ego et heredes mei warrantizabimus et acquietabimus hæc predicta contra omnes homines ſicut puram eleemoſynam meam. Ego etiam Ricardus et Mathildis uxor mea dedimus noſmet ipſos vivos et mortuos Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dene ibique locum ſepulturæ nobis elegimus. Et quia volui hanc donationem meam ratam in perpetuum permanere eam præſenti carta ſigillo meo impreſſa confirmavi. His teſtibus Rogero de Buivilla, Willelmo filio Milonis, Rogero de Leinch, Roberto filio Bertrami, Ricardo filio Aluredi, Lewerico de Neweham, Geri, et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

No. 30.

## CONFIRMATIO WILLELMI PATRIS EJUSDEM RICARDI.

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus filius Gileberti filius Milonis pro ſalute mea et uxoris meæ Helenæ et tam anteceſſorum quam heredum meorum dedi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dena et Monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus in perpetuam et puram eleemoſynam duos ſeilliones de terra

mea in Herlingham, quorum unus eſt ſub Berdun quartus in Crofta a parte auſtrali, alter eſt in Weſtmere in Sidefurlung inter ſeillionem Jacobi filii Dolfin et forerdam Rogeri filii Andreæ, liberos et quietos ab omni ſervitio et conſuetudine. Ita quod ego et heredes mei prædictos ſeilliones præfatis monachis warrantizabimus et contra omnes homines acquietabimus ſicut puram eleemoſynam. Dedi etiam corpus meum ad eundem locum in ſepulturam Conceſſi etiam et confirmavi eis omnes conventiones et donationes quas Ricardus filius meus eis fecit. Ut autem hæc mea donatio et conceſſiones meæ ratæ maneant in perpetuum eaſdem tenendæ manu mea affidavi et præſentem cartam ſigillo meo confirmavi. His teſtibus Rogero de Buivill, Rogero filio Ricardi, Roberto filio Bertrami, Gilberto filio Ernaldi, Lewerico de Neweham, Ricardo filio Aeluredi, Geri, Rogero filio Roberti, et Jordano fratre ejus, et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

## No. 31.

## CARTA ROBERTI MUSCHET DE CONVENTIONE.

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Robertus Muſchet cum aſſenſu et voluntate Helenæ uxoris meæ et Roberti filii mei dedi et conceſſi et hac carta mea confirmavi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dene et monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus quinque acras terræ meæ quas dudum dederam eis quarum tres et dimidia jacent per ſe et furlungum meum vertitur ſupra illas ; et una et dimidia ſicut inter terram meam et pratum meum juxta Walemor quod Ernaldus de Chekeſhill olim tenuit et eſt inter pratum Henrici de Chekeſhill et pratum meum. Præterea conceſſi eis tenendam de me et heredibus meis totam terram quam Ricardus Preſbyter tenuit de me tam in Linleg quam ſupra vineam de Walemor Reddendo annuatim mihi vel heredibus meis quatuor ſolidos pro omni ſervitio ſalvo ſervitiis Domini Regis cum evenerit in terra quæ fuit prædicti Ricardi ſicut prædictus Ricardus solebat, ſcilicet, de redditu duos ſolidos ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis et duos ſolidos ad Sanctam Mariam in Martio. Præterea remiſi prædictis Monachis totum jus quod clamavi in quatuor acris eorum quæ ſunt juxta terram prædicti Ricardi quas clamavi in illis ſeillionibus eorum juxta terram prædictam ſupra vineam et totum jus quod clamavi in terra eorum quam tenet Walterus le Hunte. Ut hæc omnia prædicta habeant et teneant libera et quieta ab omni ſervitio et conſuetudine niſi quod prius quam dictam terram Ricardi [habeant] dabunt quatuor ſolidos et ſervitium

Regis, dederunt mihi prædicti Monachis pro omnium confirmatione et conceſſione tres marcas argenti et recepi de Abbate Alano viginti ſolidos Ita quod ego vel heredes mei prædictam terram vel pratum Monachis warrantizare per aliquam violentiam non poterimus rationabile eſcambium eis faciemus vel prædictam ſummam denariorum eis reddemus. Omnes prædictas donationes et remiſſiones et conventiones firmiter tenendas et defendendas ego et uxor mea H. et filius meus Robertus pariter affidavimus et ego præſentem cartam ſigillo meo confirmavi. His teſtibus Domino Willelmo Abbate de Bordeſley, Adam Cappellano de Hehhamſtud Ricardo ſacer[dote] qui ſupradictam terram tenuit, Roberto Tholi, Willelmo de Heliun, Rogero de Erderne, Hugo Wither, Rogero Wither. In perpetuum.

No. 32.

## ITEM ALIA EJUSDEM ROBERTI MUSCHET DE ELEEMOSYNA.

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Robertus Muſchet cum aſſenſu et bona voluntate Helenæ uxoris meæ et Roberti filii mei pro ſalute noſtra et anteceſſorum et heredum noſtrorum dedi et conceſſi et hac carta confirmavi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dena et Monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus totam terram quam Ricardus Preſbyter tenuit de me tam in Linleg quam ſupra vineam de Walemor ſicut eam plenius tenuit Tenendam de me et heredibus meis in perpetuam eleemoſynam, et liberam ab omni ſervitio et conſuetudine niſi quod annuatim reddent mihi vel heredibus meis eundum redditum quem predictus Ricardus ſolebat reddere, ſcilicet, duos ſolidos ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis et duos ſolidos ad Sanctam Mariam in Martio. Præterea confirmavi eis illas quinque acras quas dudum dederam eis Tenendas in puram et perpetuam eleemoſynam quam tres et dimidia per ſe jacent et furlungum meum vertitur ſuper illas et una et dimidia inter terram meam. Item confirmavi eis in eleemoſynam puram pratum illud juxta Walemor quod Ernaldus de Chekeſhill olim tenuit et eſt inter pratum meum et pratum Henrici de Chekeſhill. Remiſi etiam prædictis Monachis totum jus quod clamavi in terra eorum quam tenuit Walterus le Hunte. Omnia prædicta dedi eis habenda et tenenda in perpetuam eleemoſynam et quietam ab omni ſervitio præterquam quod dabunt pro ſupradicta terra Ricardi Preſbyteri quatuor ſolidos et prædictas donationes firmiter tenendas et ſicut proprias terras

noſtras pro poſſe noſtro defendendas. Ego et uxor mea Helena et filius meus Robertus pariter affidavimus ; et ego præſentem cartam ſigillo meo confirmavi, Ita tamen ut Monachi reſpondeant pro ſervitio Domini Regis. His teſtibus Ada Capellano de Hehhamſtude, Ricardo Sacerdote qui ſupradictam terram tenuit, Roberto Tholi, Willelmo de Heliun, Rogero de Erderne, Hugone Wither, Rogero Wither.

## No. 33.

## ITEM ALIA CARTA HUGONIS CHERKE DE ELEEMOSYNA.

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Hugo Cherke dedi et conceſſi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dene et Monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus in perpetuam et puram eleemoſynam communem paſturam totius terræ meæ averiis ſuis ſicut meis propriis averiis et bobus ſuis cum bobus meis. Similiter idem monachi conceſſerunt mihi et heredibus meis communam ſuam averiis meis cum averiis ſuis. Hanc autem eleemoſynam warrantizabimus ego et heredes mei in perpetuum prædictis monachis contra omnes homines et ut hæc donatio rata et firma permaneat præſenti carta ſigillo meo impreſſa confirmavi. His teſtibus, Galfrido de Dene, Rogero de Weſtburi, Rogero de Erderne, et Petro filio ejus, Raderune de Blechesdun, et Ricardo filio ejus, et aliis multis.

## No. 33. A.[1]

## CARTA ROBERTI DE MAUS QUAM FECIT GILBERTO DE DIMMOC.

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Robertus de Maus conſenſu uxoris meæ Salernæ et conſenſu Walteri heredis mei conceſſi et dedi Gilberto ſervienti Henrici Kais pro amicitia et ſuo magno ſervitio quod mihi fecit quatuordecim acras terræ ſeminabilis et tres acras et dimidiam prati videlicet de meo dominio ſex acras terræ ſeminabilis quarum tres ſunt in Campo de Reſmes ac proximiores Tuckelega, una in Pirifeld juxta Springwellam, et duæ acræ in Campo de Rinlega juxta foſſam propiorem villæ. Item dedi ei totam terram quam

[1] This number as it ſtands is an additional number, No. 33, of the printed Index is as follows "Ditto Hugonis Cherke de communa paſturæ Roberti de Maws de terra in Tuckeleg" Carta No. 33 does not refer to Robert de Maws at all, and it is clear that two ſeparate grants have been mixed up together.

Ricardus Yliun tenuit cum omnibus ſuis pertinentiis in boſco, in prato, viis, ſemitis, planis, paſturis Præterea dedi ei tres acras et dimidiam in Brademeda quas præfatus Henricus tenuit de me. Item dedi ei totam paſturam de Ombercrofte tenendam de me et heredibus meis ſibi et heredibus ſuis liberam [et] quietam ab omni ſervitio excepto Regali ſervitio videlicet pro duodecim denariis annuatim reddendis pro omni ſervitio vid. ad duos anni terminos ad Sanctam Mariam Martialem ſex denarios, ad S. Michaelem ſex denarios. Hanc autem donationem et liberalitatem feci ei pro ſuo ſervitio nominatim pro duabus marcis argenti quas mihi dedit per partes, et præterea pro una tunica de perſſeburneta de tribus et dimidia ulnis quam dedit Johannæ filiæ meæ et [pro] uno peplo de ſeia [?ſerico] quem dedit eidem Johannæ et pro uno gladio quem dedit Waltero heredi meo pro ſuo conſenſu, et quia volo eum ore ſecurum de me et poſteris meis carta mea ſigillo meo impreſſa corroberavi. His teſtibus, Thoma de Sancto Nicolao, Roberto Sacerdote de Thingeworde Henrico Kais, Ede... de Bares, Herberto de Ledene, Willelmo filio Uvenat, Ernaldo de Waleſword, Gocelino filio ſuo, Johanni fratre ſuo, Galfrido de Breuwerne Regis Pincerna, Amiſio de Tuckelega, Roberto filio Swein, Helia Kelneſwombe, Johanne Clerico et toto Halimoto de Breuwerne.

## No. 34.[1]

## ITEM ALIA [CARTA] EJUSDEM ROBERTI GILBERTO.

Notum ſit univerſis quod ego Robertus de Maus tradidi et conceſſi Gileberto homini Henrici Kais et præpoſito Glouceſtriæ aſſenſu uxoris meæ Salernæ et Walteri heredis mei et omnium heredum meorum totam terram quæ fuit Wimundi in Briwerne in prato in paſtura in campo in vias in ſemitis et in omnibus (ſcilicet) pro ſervitio ſuo et homagio et pro una marca argenti et pro quibusdam calcaribus argenteis, Tenendam de me et heredibus meis ſibi et heredibus ſuis liberam et quietam pro (ab) omnibus ſervitiis excepto ſervitio Domini Regis quod prædictæ terræ pertinet, Reddendo ſingulis annis duos ſolidos et ſex denarios ad feſtum Sancti Andreæ Apoſtoli ſex denarios et ad feſtum Sanctæ Mariæ Martialis ſex denarios, ad feſtum nativitatis Sancti Joannis Baptiſtæ ſex denarios, ad feſtum S. Egidii duodecim denarios. Quia hoc ratum et inconcuſſum volo fieri hac carta mea præſenti et ſigillo meo

[1] This grant appears in the printed Index as "No. 34 ditto ditto in Brewerne."

confirmavi coram his teſtibus Henrico Kais tunc Præpoſito, Ede (?) de Bares, Reginaldo Capellano de Effeleſworde, Ernaldo de Waleſworde, Ernaldo de Effeleſworde, Galfrido de Briwerne, Willelmo clerico filio Aluredi Albi, Roberto filio Swein, Amiſio de Tuckelia, Waltero fratre Galfridi, Ricardo Sacriſta Abbatiæ S. Petri, Johanne Clerico filio Ricardi Draperii, et pluribus aliis. In perpetuum.

## No. 35.

## CONFIRMATIO WALTERI FILII ROBERTI DE MAUS QUAM FECIT GILEBERTO.

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Walterus de Maus dedi et conceſſi et preſenti carta mea confirmavi Gileberto ſervienti Henrici Kais omnes terras quas idem Gilebertus tenuit de Roberto de Maus patre meo tenendas de me et de heredibus meis illi et heredibus ſuis ita libere et quiete in boſco et plano in pratis et paſcuis in campis et viis in omnibus libertatibus et liberis conſuetudinibus per idem ſervicium quod Robertus de Maus pater meus prædicto Gileberto et heredibus ſuis confirmaverit, et ſicut ei ejuſdem cartæ teſtantur. Ut autem hæc mea conceſſio rata et inconcuſſa perſeveret præſenti carta ſigilli mei impreſſione munita præfato Gileberto et heredibus suis corroboravi. Et præter hanc conceſſionem et confirmationem dedit mihi præfatus Gilebertus duos bizantios. His teſtibus Thoma Pic Capellano, Willelmo Keis, Ernaldo Ketelb, et Herberto filio ejus, Ada filio Fulconis, Galfrido de Briuwerne, Amiſio de Tuckeleia, Roberto filio Swein et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

## No. 36.

## CARTA GILEBERTI DE DIMMOC QUAM FECIT NOBIS.

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Gilebertus de Dimoc ſerviens quondam Henrici Kais dedi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dena et Monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus in perpetuam hereditatem et liberam eleeomſynam totam terram meam de Briuwerna quam habui et tenui de Domino meo Roberto de Maus et poſtea de filio et herede ipſius Walteri de Maus, mihi et heredibus meis

ſicut cartæ eorum teſtantur. Ita quod prædicti Monachi ſingulis annis perſolvent prædicto Waltero vel heredibus ſuis tres ſolidos et ſex denarios pro omni ſervitio ſalvo ſervitio domini Regis videlicet octodecim denarios ad feſtum S. Michaelis ſex denarios, ad feſtum S. Andreæ duodecim denarios, ad feſtum S. Mariæ in Martio et ſex denarios ad nativitatem S. Johannis. Ut autem hæc donacio quam prædictis Monachis ſicut heredibus meis feci rata ſit in perpetuum præſentem cartam ſigilli mei impreſſione confirmavi His teſtibus Willielmo Kais, Thoma Pic Capellano, Ricardo Clerico Caſtelli, Roberto Tholi, Ricardo Rufo, Ricardo filio Jordani, et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

## No. 37.

## CONFIRMATIO WALTERI DE MAUS QUAM FECIT NOBIS SUPERIORIS CARTÆ.

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Walterus de Maus conceſſi et hac carta mea confirmavi Monachis de Dena totam terram illam quam Gilebertus de Dimuc ſerviens quondam Henrici Kais illi dedit in perpetuam hereditatem et puram eleemoſynam ſicut carta ejuſdem Gileberti teſtatur quam fecit prædictis Monachis totam, ſcilicet, quam tenuit et habuit in Briuwern primo de patre meo Roberto de Maus, poſtea de me et heredibus meis ſibi et heredibus ſuis ut prædicti Monachi eam habeant et teneant de me et heredibus meis in perpetuum ut heredes ejuſdem Gileberti ex conceſſione mea, Ita liberam et quietam ab omni ſervitio et conſuetudine ab omnibus querelis et exactionibus ſicut unquam prefatus Gilbertus eam melius tenuit et habuit et ut carta patris mei et mea eidem Gilberto teſtantur pro tribus ſolidis et ſex denariis mihi vel heredibus meis annuatim ſolvendis pro omni ſervitio ſalvo ſervitio Regali. Et pro hac conceſſione et confirmatione prædicti Monachi dederunt mihi decem ſolidos et unam tunicam. Hanc autem conceſſionem et confirmationem in omnibus fideliter et ſine dolo tenendam manu mea affidavi. Ita quod nulla arte et ingenio præfatum Gilbertum vel ipſos monachos gravabo in omnibus prædictis et præſentem cartam ſigillo mea confirmavi. His teſtibus Jocelino de Waleſword et Milone fratre ejus ; Ada filio Fulconis et Durando fratre ejus, Henrico de Bares, Ricardo Rufo de Glouceſtria, Roberto Tholi, Ricardo filio Jordani, et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

No. 38.

## CARTA WILLELMI DE PARCHO QUAM FECIT NOBIS.

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus de Parcho totum jus quod clamavi in terra quam tenuit jure hereditario Gilbertus de Dimuc quondam ſerviens Henrici Kais de Roberto Maus in Briuwern, Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dene et Monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus quietum clamavi ; Ita quod prædicti Monachi tenebunt terram illam de me et de heredibus meis in perpetuum liberam et quietam ab omni ſervitio quod ad me et heredes meos pertinet, ſalvo ſervitio Domini Regis, ſingulis annis reddendo mihi vel heredibus meis tres ſolidos et ſex denarios, videlicet, ad feſtum S. Michaelis octodecim denarios, et ad feſtum S Andreae ſex denarios, et ad feſtum S. Mariæ in Martio duodecim denarios, et ad nativitatem S. Johannis Baptiſtæ ſex denarios. Ita quod tenebunt terram illam liberam et quietam in pratis in viis in paſturis et in omnibus locis ad prædictam terram pertinentibus, ſicut cartæ quas ipſe Gilebertus habuit de Roberto de Maus et Waltero de Maus teſtantur. Pro hac autem conceſſione mea dederunt mihi prædicti Monachi duas marcas et dimidium. Præterea divinæ pietatis intuitu dedi et conceſſi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dene et Monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus in perpetuam et puram eleemoſynam totam partem meam gurgitis de Bollewere quem gurgitem Walterus de Maus mihi dedit et carta ſua confirmavit, et iter quod ad predictum gurgitem extendit, et unam placiam ad faciendum molendinum unum ad ventum in capite de Pireforlong ſupra cheminum quod vadit ad villam. Hanc autem donationem et prædictam conceſſionem prædictis Monachis contra omnes homines ego et heredes mei warrantizamus, et ut hæc donatio et conceſſio mea futuris temporibus rata et inconcuſſa permaneat eam preſenti carta et ſigillo meo confirmavi. His teſtibus, Rogero de Weſtbiri, Roberto Achard, Waltero Wiberti, Roberto de Felda, Ada filio Fulconis, Ricardo Rufo et Ricardo filio ejus, Ricardo filio Jordani, Roberto Tholi, et multis aliis.

No. 39.

## CONFIRMATIO WALTERI DE MAUS QUAM FECIT NOBIS SUPERIORIS CARTAE.

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Walter Maus aſſignavi et conceſſi quod Monachi de Dene ſervitium quod pertinebat ad me et heredes meos de

terra quam Gilebertus quondam ſerviens Henrici Kais tenuit jure hereditario de patre meo et me et heredibus meis in Briuwern ſicut carta mea et carta patris mei teſtantur faciant Willelmo de Parcho cui et heredibus ſuis prædictum ſervitium totum dedi et conceſſi pro ſervitio ſuo et quietum clamavi. Ita quod mihi et heredibus meis de terra illa vel de pertinentiis ſuis in ullo reſpondebunt Monachi prædicti. Præterea donationem et conceſſionem quam idem Willelmus divinæ pietatis intuitu in puram et perpetuam elemoſinam fecit prædictis Monachis de parte ſua gurgitis de Bollewere et de itinere quod ad prædictum gurgitem extendit et de placia una ad faciendum molendinum ad ventum in capite de Pirefurlong ſupra cheminum quod vadit ad villam ratam et gratam habeo et preſenti carta mea et ſigillo meo confirmavi. His teſtibus Rogero de Weſtburi, Roberto Achard, Waltero Wiberti, Roberto de Felda, Ada filio Fulconis, Ricardo Rufo et Ricardo filio ejus, Ricardo filio Jordani, Roberto Tholi, et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

No. 40.

## CHIROGRAPHUM ROBERTI CAPELLANI.

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus dictus Abbas de Dene et ejuſdem loci conventus tradidimus et conceſſimus Roberto Capellano filio Oſmundi de Neweham illud ſoldagium in Neweham quod præfatus Oſmundus dedit Eccleſiæ noſtræ in eleemoſynam perpetuam tenendam de Eccleſia noſtra in feodi firmam ſibi et heredibus ſuis in perpetuum. Ita ſcilicet quod heres ejus ſit quemcunque ipſe deſignaverit liber et quietus per duodecim denarios annuatim reddendos nobis pro omni ſervitio quod ad nos pertineat in duobus terminis, ſcilicet, ad feſtum S. Michaelis ſex denarios et ad Sanctam Mariam in Martio ſex denarios. Et idem Robertus fecit nobis ſecuritatem quod prædictam terram nec dabit nec vendet nec eſcambiabit nec in vadium ponet nec ad alium locum religionis transferet, nec alio modo a nobis alienabit ſine licentia noſtra et heredes ejus cum ſibi ſuccedant eandem nobis facient ſecuritatem. Hanc conceſſionem firmiter tenendam et warrantizandam præſenti chirographo confirmavimus. Sigillum vero noſtrum propter perfidiam Judæorum non appoſuimus. His teſtibus Waltero de Aura, Lewerico filio Sterman,' Simeone tunc temporis præpoſito, Galfrido filio Radulphi de Dene, Ricardo fabro, et filio ejus Jordano, Aluredo filio Wimundi, Ivone le Palmer, et filio ejus Jordano, et Hundredo de Neweham. In perpetuum.

## No. 41.

## CHIROGRAPHUM JOANNIS LE IREMONGERE.

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus dictus Abbas de Dene et ejuſdem loci conventus dedimus et conceſſimus Joanni le Irmongere et heredibus ſuis terram noſtram in Neweham quam habemus de Ernaldo Foreſtario quam et ipſe habuit de Waltero le Mew et eſt tercia terra a flumine, tenendam de nobis in feodo firmam libere et quiete pro duobus ſolidis annuatim reddendis, ſcilicet, in Annunciatione S. Mariæ duodecim denarios, et ad feſtum S. Michaelis duodecim denarios. Ita quod ipſe vel heredes ſui prædictam terram nec vendent nec dabunt nec in vadimonium ponent nec eſcambiabunt nec alio modo ab eccleſia noſtra alienabunt ſine licentia noſtra. Pro hac conceſſione prædictus Joannis homagium fecit Eccleſiæ noſtræ cum juramento de prædicta conventione ex parte ſua fideliter tenenda et duodecim denarios dedit nobis in introitu et nos ei et heredibus ſuis hanc conceſſionem hujus chirographi diviſione confirmamus. His teſtibus, Luverico tunc præpoſito, Geri, Rogero filio Hugonis, Ada le Flamene et pleno Hundredo de Neweham. In perpetuum.

## No. 42.

## CHIROGRAPHUM JOHANNIS AIDANI.

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus dictus Abbas de Dene et ejuſdem loci conventus conceſſimus Joanni filio Aidani tenendam de nobis ſibi et heredibus ſuis in feodo et hereditate medietate(m) terræ noſtræ quæ fuit quondam Agnetis liberam et quietam ab omni ſervitio quod ad nos pertineat per viginti et unum denarios annuatim reddendos ſcilicet ad feſtum S. Mariæ in Martio decem denarios et obolum et totidem ad feſtum S. Michaelis. Eſt autem illa medietas proximior terræ Galfridi filii Radulphi filii Galfridi. Pro hac conceſſione prædictus Joannes homagium fecit eccleſiæ noſtræ et ſecuritatem quod terram præfatam nec dabit nec vendet nec eſcambiabit nec in

vadium ponet nec ad alium locum religionis transferet nec alio modo ab ecclesia nostra alienabit sine licentia nostra, et heredes [ejus cum] ei succedant eandem nobis facient securitatem. His testibus Waltero de Aura tunc ballivo de Neweham, Luverico de Neweham, Geri, Simeone, Ivone le Palmer, et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

## No. 43.

## CHIROGRAPHUM ROGERI PARIS DE GLOUCESTRIA.

Sciant præsentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus Abbas de Dene et ejusdem loci conventus concessimus Rogero de Paris et heredibus ejus terram nostram in Gloucestria quam habuimus de divisa Henrici Kais et est inter terram Willelmi le Macecrer et terram Jordani le Saluer tenendam de nobis in feodi firmam libere et quiete pro duobus solidis pro omni servicio annuatim reddendis in quatuor terminis, scilicet, in Natali Domini sex denarios, ad S. Mariam in Martio sex denarios, ad Natale S. Joannis Baptistae sex denarios, ad S. Michaelem sex denarios ita quod prædictus Rogerus vel heredes sui prædictam terram nec dabunt nec vendent nec escambiabunt nec in vadium ponent nec alio modo ab Ecclesia nostra alienabunt sine licentia nostra. Pro hac concessione prædictus Rogerus homagium fecit ecclesiæ nostræ cum juramento de prædicta conventione ex parte sua fideliter tenenda et redditu nostro in suis terminis reddendo et heredes sui cum sibi succedant eandem nobis facient securitatem prædictam conventionem præsenti chirographo testamur et confirmamus. His testibus, Roberto Tholi, Ricardo le Rus, Roberto Calvo, Ricardo filio Jordani, Helya Præposito de Gloucestria, Radulpho Auri-fabro, et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

## No. 44.

## CHIROGRAPHUM SIGILLATUM ROGERI DE BOSCO.

(Alium habemus ad terminum.)

Sciant præsentes et futuri quod ego Rogerus de Bosco post conventionem factam inter me et Monachos de Dene tempore A. Abbatis (?per quam) ego tenebam de illis tres acras illas quas Pater meus dedit illis in eleemosynam inter domum meam et Eshul et ipsi tenebant de me terram de Alesworde in

feodi firmam reddendo ſingulis annis ſex denarios remiſi domino Ricardo Abbati et prædictis monachis de ſex prædictis denariis quinque denarios pro ſalute animæ meæ et meorum et pro una vacca cum vitulo [quam] mihi dederunt. Ita vero in perpetuum ipſi teneant de me et heredibus meis terram de Aldeſword pro tribus acris prædictis et unum denarium annuatim reddendo. Remiſi etiam prædictis Monachis omnem querelam de ſtagnis, foſſatis et vivariis et removebo excluſam meam a ponte monachorum et ſic eam locabo ut ſine damno monachorum et ad voluntatem eorum componatur. Conceſſi etiam eis aiſias ſuas in quarreria mea de Eſhul ſecundum ..... meum et conſilium meum. Hanc conventionem in omnibus fideliter tenendam ego affidavi. His teſtibus Rogero de Weſtbiri, Willelmo de Munſterword, Galfrido de Dena, et fratribus ſuis Maiolo et Willelmo, Philippo de Dunia, Rogero de Ardern, Godfrido Cadel, et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

## No. 45.

## CHIROGRAPHUM ERNALDI CLERICI DE DIMMOC.

Sciant præſentes et futuri hanc eſſe conventionem inter Ernaldum clericum de Dimmoc et Monachos de Dene quod prædictus Ernaldus conceſſit Monachis decimas ſuas liberas et quietas de terris quas in parochia excoluerunt de Dimmoc propter duos ſolidos ad feſtum S. Michaelis ſingulis annis reddendos. Ut hæc conventio futuris temporibus rata habeatur legitimorum noſtrorum teſtimonio eam confirmamus qui propriis nominibus exprimuntur; Walterus de Keteford, Ricardus de Boſco, Hucdredus Clericus, Svanus de Dunhantun, Hugo Albus et multi alii. In perpetuum.

## No. 46.

## CHIROGRAPHUM WILLELMI KAIS, PERSONÆ DE DIMMOC POST ERNALDUM.

Sciant tam preſentes quam futuri quod ego Willelmus Kais eandem conventionem quæ fuit inter Ernaldum prædeceſſorem meum perſonam tunc temporis eccleſiæ de Dimmoc et eccleſiam de Dene cum prædicta eccleſia firmam et inconcuſſam habeo. Forma autem conventionis hæc fuit quod,

ſcilicet, prædictus Ernaldus conceſſit eccleſiæ de Dena decimas ſuas liberas et quietas de terris quas Monachi in parochia de Dene excoluerunt propter duos ſolidos ad feſtum S. Michaelis reddendos. Ut autem hæc conventio in poſterum rata maneat [et] inconcuſſa eam hujus chirographi diviſione et ſubſcriptorum virorum teſtimonio confirmo Galfridi tunc temporis Capellani de Dimmoc, Walteri filii Hugonis, Ricardi de Boſco, Ernaldi de Keteford, Joannis Burgeis, Erniſii, Thomae Pic, Roberti, Nicolai, Capellanorum de Glouceſtria, et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

No. 47.

## CONFIRMATIO DUORUM PRÆSCRIPTORUM CHIROGRAPHORUM DE DIMMOC.

Univerſis Sanctæ Matris eccleſiæ filiis ad quos præſens ſcriptum pervenerit H. de Glouceſtria et A. de Theokeſbiria Dei gratia Abbates ſalutem in Chriſto. Fraternitati veſtræ notum fieri voluimus quod cum cauſa quæ vertebatur inter Monachos de Dene et Willelmum Kais perſonam de Dimoc ſuper decimis terrarum quas iidem Monachi excolunt in parochia de Dimoc a Domino Papa Clemente tertio nobis commiſſa eſt et dicenda hoc fine conquievit: Abbas, videlicet, et Monachi de Dene perſolvent annuatim duos ſolidos jam dicto Willelmo pro prenominatis decimis ad feſtum S. Michaelis ſicut prædeceſſori ſuo Arnaldo ſolvere conſueverunt. Ut autem haec conventio in poſterum rata maneat et inconcuſſa eam auctoritate nobis a Summo Pontifice in hac cauſa commiſſa confirmamus et ſigillorum noſtorum appoſitione communimus.

No. 48.

## CHIROGRAPHUM RICARDI DE BOSCO IN DIMMOC.

Sciant preſentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus dictus Abbas de Dene et ejuſdem loci conventus conceſſimus Ricardo de Boſco quatuor acras de terra noſtra in Dimoc de eſſartis noſtris illas, ſcilicet, quæ jacent inter terram prædicti Ricardi et boſcum noſtrum contra meſſuagium Beulfi ex alia parte viæ Tenendas de nobis omnibus diebus vitæ ſuæ liberas et quietas ab omni ſervitio et conſuetudine præter ſervitium Domini Regis pro octo denariis annuatim reddendis

in quatuor terminis per quatuor partes et pro fidelitate confilii et auxilii quam nobis promifit in principio hujus conceffionis. Quod fi heres prædicti Ricardo tantum nobis fciverit ut nobis acceptus fit citius ei prædictam terram concedemus quam alio. Ut hæc noftra conceffio ei rata fit omnibus diebus [vitæ] ejus hanc conceffionem præfenti chirographi teftificamus et confirmamus. His teftibus Rogero de Ledentun, Henrico de Ledintun, Simone Clerico, Thurbno tunc præpofito, et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

## No. 49.

## CHIROGRAPHUM WILLELMI DE MONASTERIO DE DIMMOC.

Sciant præfentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus dictus Abbas de Dene et ejus loci conventus conceffimus Willelmo de Monafterio homini noftro de Dimoc illam menfuram quæ eft inter cæmeterium et aquam cum crofta adjacente et prato tenendam de nobis liberam et quietam omnibus diebus vitæ fuæ ab omni fervitio et confuetudine falvo fervitio Domini Regis Reddendo annuatim duos folidos et fex denarios pro quatuor terminis. Concedimus etiam ei fub eadem libertate acram unam in Seilesfeld pro tribus denariis. Pro hac conceffione prædictus Willelmus dedit nobis dimidiam marcam et nos eam præfenti chirographo confirmamus. His teftibus, Galfrido Capellano de Dimoc, et Simone alumno ejus, Hugone Morker, et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

## No. 50.

## ITEM ALIA CARTA WILLELMI FILII GILBERTI DE ERLINGHAM.

Sciant præfentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus filius Gilberti filius Milonis de Erlingham dedi et præfenti carta confirmavi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dene et Monachis de Dene pro falute mea et Hyla (Hylariae qu) uxoris meae et pro anima Ricardi filii mei et tam anteceffórum quam heredum meorum in perpetuam et puram eleemofynam duos feillones de terra mea in Herlingeham quorum unus eft fub Berdun quartus [?] in cultura a parte auftrali alter in Weftmers in Sudefurlong inter feillonem Jacobi filii Dolfini et forerdam Rogeri filii Andreæ, Dedi etiam eis dimidiam acram meam in Glefmers cum alia una parte ejufdem acrae quam Ricardus filius meus eis dedit ficut ejus

carta teſtatur Et item unum ſeillonem in Wrpleſwei et necnon illum ſeillonem qui merchiat prato de Weſtmers quem prædictus Ricardus filius meus eis dedit. Et hæc prædicta habebunt et tenebunt libera et quieta ab omni ſervitio et conſuetudine et exactione ſeculari. Conceſſi etiam eis et confirmavi omnes conventiones et donationes de illis terris de quibus reddebant annuatim ſex denarios eidem Ricardo filio meo ſicut carta ejus teſtatur ſcilicet de quinque ſeillonibus in Cuple-forerd et tres contra maladeriam de Neweham extra Wallam et duos qui merchiant prato de Weſtmers et duos qui merchiant ſuper forer dam Petri de Wike ex una parte et ex altera parte ſuper Weſtwalle. Ita quod reddent eoſdem ſex denarios mihi vel heredibus meis ad feſtum S. Michaelis ſingulis annis. Et ego et heredes mei omnia prædicta warrantizabimus eis contra omnes homines et acquietabimus ab omni ſervitio. Quod ſi aliqua prædictarum terrarum venerit in dotem Helae uxoris meæ vel Matildis uxoris Ricardi filii mei ego vel heredes mei eſcambium eis faciemus ad plenam valentiam ante quam Monachi diſſaiſiantur. Et pro his conceſſionibus et donationibus et conventionibus et earum confirmatione prædicti Monachi dederunt mihi unum equum cum plenario hernaſio et duos boves et Edithæ filiæ et heredi meæ unam juvencam pregnantem in teſtimonio voluntariæ conceſſionis ſuæ. Ut hæc mea donatio rata ſit in perpetuum præſentem cartam ſigillo meo confirmavi. Et ego et Editha filia mea et heres de prædictis omnibus tenendis et warantizandis affidavimus. His teſtibus Rogero de Buivilla, Rogero filio Ricardi de Lench, Radulpho Walenſe, Simeone tunc præpoſito de Neweham, Thuverico, Geri, Ivone le Paumer, Rogero le Venur, Rogero de Bolleia et Galfrido fratre ejus, et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

## No. 51.

## CHIROGRAPHUM JOANNIS FILII LUVERICH.

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus dictus Abbas de Dene et conventus ejuſdem loci conceſſimus et tradidimus Joanni filio Luverich fratris Faremonis terram illam quam idem Faremon dedit domui noſtræ in eleemoſynam tenendam et habendam ſibi et heredibus ſuis in perpetuum Reddendo inde ſingulis annis duodecim denarios ad duos terminos anni, ad S. Mariam in Martio ſex denarios, ad S. Michaelem ſex denarios. Et pro hac conceſſione prædictus Joannes de eadem terra homagium fecit eccleſiæ noſtræ et ſecuritatem quod præfatam terram non dabit nec vendet nec eſcambiabit nec in

vadium ponet nec ad alium locum religionis tranſferet, nec alio modo ab eccleſia noſtra alienabit ſine licentia noſtra, et heredes cum [ei] ſuccedant eandem etiam nobis facient ſecuritatem. Tamen idem Joannes vel heredes ejus hanc eandem terram tenebit liberam et quietam ab omni ſervitio quod ad nos pertinet ſalvo Domini Regis ſervitio. His teſtibus, Roberto Muſchet, Ada filio Fulconis, Luverico de Neweham, Simeone tunc præpoſito, Ada Flandrenſe, Ricardo filio Willelmi, Ricardo filio Aluredi, Waltero le Karl, Waltero filio Walteri Corviſerii (qu. pro Cereviſarii—a brewer) et multis aliis.

## No. 52.

## CARTA WALTERI DE LA BARRA.

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus dictus Abbas de Dene et ejuſdem loci conventus conceſſimus Waltero de la Barra quoddam meſſuagium in Neweham illud, ſcilicet, quod Rogerus de Boyville dedit eccleſiæ noſtræ in perpetuam eleemoſynam et eſt juxta terram quæ fuit quondam Sevari Palmer, Tenendum de nobis ſibi et heredibus ſuis in feodo et hereditate liberum et quietum ab omni ſervitio quod ad nos pertineat pro duobus ſolidis annuatim reddendis (ſcilicet) in Annunciatione Sanctæ Mariæ duodecim denarios et ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis duodecim denarios. Pro hac autem conceſſione prædictus Walterus homagium fecit eccleſiæ noſtræ et ſecuritatem quod terram præfatam, ſcilicet, meſſuagium nec dabit nec vendet nec eſcambiabit nec in vadimonium ponet nec ad alium locum religionis transferet nec alio modo ab eccleſia noſtra alienabit ſine licentia noſtra et heredes cum ei ſuccedant eandem nobis facient ſecuritatem, et duodecim denarios nobis de introitu. Hanc conceſſionem firmiter tenendam et warrantizandam præſenti chirographo confirmavimus. Sigillum vero noſtrum proper perfidiam Judæorum non appoſuimus. His teſtibus, Waltero Clerico de Aura, Ricardo filio Willelmi, Ricardo filio Aluredi, et Jordano filio ejus, Joanne filio Aidani, Ivone Palmer, Nicolao filio ejus, et multis aliis in Hundredo de Neweham.

## No. 53.

## CARTA HUGONIS CHARKE PRIMA EX CONVENTIONE AD TERMINUM.

(Alias duas habemus ex eleemoſyna.)

Sciant præſentes ex futuri quod ego Hugo Charke aſſenſu uxoris meæ Johannæ et filii et heredis mei Hugonis tradidi in vadimonium Monachis de

Dene totam terram meam quæ vocatur Wudelond cum hominibus qui in ea ſunt et totum Eilſiſcroſt et totum Torſthalle exceptis tribus acris et excepta terra quam Luvericus tenet et totam terram de hida quam Ernaldus Carpentarius tenuit exceptis tribus acris Tenendas de me et heredibus meis tam libere ſicut ego eas liberius tenui et quietas ab omni ſervitio excepto regali ſervitio uſque ad terminum duodecim annorum ſumpto initio ab anno Incarnationis Dominicæ milleſimo centeſimo nonageſimo quinto ad feſtum S. Michaelis pro ſex marcis quas mihi prædicti Monachi in principio hujus conventionis commodaverunt et præter hæc pro decem ſolidis quos mihi annuatim ſolvent ex redditu ..... duobus terminis, ſcilicet, in Annunciatione S. Mariæ et in feſto S. Michaelis ita quod in fine duodecim annorum terræ ad me non revertentur antequam ſex marcas eis reddiderim. Quod ſi circa præcedentem Hoccedei inquiſitus ab eis vel præmuniens eos ad ſubſequentem ..... terminum duodecim annorum eis ſex marcas reddere non potero ad illam Hoccedei terram waretabunt et ſequens fructus eorum erit ... tamdiu ſuo prædicta convencione et libertate et redditu decem ſolidorum eas tenebunt donec eis ſex marcas reddiderim. Quod ſi infra hunc terminum deceſſero eis ipſam conventionem heres meus tenebit de eiſdem terris. Vel ſi aliquo caſu illas prenominatas terras warrantizare non poterit de aliis ad penam valentiam eandem conventionem antequam monachi ſint diſſaiſiati. Ut hæc conventio rata ſit et ſine dolo ſervata uxor mea Jo[anna] recepit a Monachis unum bizantium et filius meus H. unam tunicam in teſtimonium aſſenſus eorum et ego manu mea affidavi et præſentem cartam ſigillo meo confirmavi. His teſtibus Domina mea Berta de Monemuta, Ada de Blakeneia, Willelmo de Munſterworth, Galfrido de Dene, Willelmo de Boſceliva, Rogero, Ricardo et Jacobo, fratribus ejus, Willelmo de Staure, Rogero de Herderne, Helia de Rudel[eia ?], Waltero Bleith, et multis aliis. (Ad terminum).

## No. 54.

## CHIROGRAPHUM PHILIPPI DE DUNIE SIGILLATUM.

(Et Cartam habemus ex eleemoſyna.)

Anno ab Incarnatione Domini milleſimo centeſimo nonageſimo quinto ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis facta eſt hæc conventio inter Philippum de Dunie et Monachos de Dene, ſcilicet, quod ego Philippus de Dunia liberavi Monachis de Dene in vadimonium totam terram meam quam habeo in parvo Mariſco

et totum forlongum meum de Welipulle, et totum Cubewordin, et unam acram juxta quam tenditur ſuper montem et octo ſeillones in monte de Walemore, et totam terram meam quam habeo in Wadeleia, cum prato quod ibidem habeo, tenendas de me et heredibus meis liberas [et] quietas ab omni ſervitio et conſuetudine tamdiu donec prædicti Monachi de qualibet illarum terrarum perceperint octo fructus, et de prato duodecim pro quatuor marcis quas mihi dederunt prædicti Monachi in principio hujus conventionis. Ita quod quælibet terrarum illarum ad me vel heredes meos quiete revertetur cum prædicti Monachi octo fructus ſuos perceperint præter pratum quod dabit eis duodecim. Et in fine duodecim annorum quatuor marcæ quas a Monachis accepi mihi quiete remanebunt. Quod ſi infra prædictum terminum deceſſero et aliqua illarum terrarum inciderit in dotalium uxoris meae heredes mei illam terram predictis Monachis eſchambiabunt ad plenam valentiam, antequam prædicti Monachi ſint diſſaiſiati. Hanc autem conventionem in omnibus fideliter ſine dolo tenendam et contra omnes homines warrantizandam ego et heres meus Willelmus et filii mei Ricardus et Philippus affidavimus et ego præſens chirographum ſigillo meo confirmavi et Monachi ex parte ſua ſuum ſigillum appoſuerunt. His teſtibus, Baderune de Blechedune, Rogero de Weſtbiri, Willelmo de Munſterword, Moyſe de Rodleia, Roberto de Baieus, Rogero de Erderne, Waltero Map, Henrico de Mineriis, Randolpho de Salewerpe, Willelmo de Heliun, Willelmo filio Ernewi, Hugone de Gerne, Ricardo filio Ranewin, et Reginaldo fratre ejus, Golefr' Cadel, Radulpho Venatore, Joanne Diſpenſatore, Willelmo de Walemore, et multis aliis.

## No. 55.

## CHIROGRAPHUM SIGILLATUM ROGERI DE BOSCO.

(Alterum habemus ex conventione in perpetuum.)

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Rogerus de Boſco conſenſu Margaretæ uxoris meæ tradidi Monachis de Dene per manum fratris Ricardi de Molendino ſex acras terræ ſeminatoriæ noſtræ et totum pratum meum in medio campi qui eſt juxta domum meam, videlicet, unam acram in Cleilega et alteram in Whitelega quae vertit ſupra priorem acram, tertiam ſub Eileſhulle in eodem campo, quartam in Eiſhfeld, quintam in longa terra, ſextam ſupra caput prati

juxta rivum, Tenendas de me vel heredibus meis liberas et quietas ab omni ſervitio et omnibus conſuetudinibus uſque ad terminum viginti annorum, videlicet, pro ſexdecim ſolidis quos ipſe dederunt mihi de introitu, et præterea reddendo ſingulis annis duodecim denarios de redditu pro omnibus rebus ad duos anni terminos, ad S. Mariam in Martio ſex denarios, ad S. Michaelis ſex denarios, et in fine prefatorum viginti annorum ..... piam ego vel heres meus terram meam cum prato ſolutam et quietam, Tali pacto quod ego vel heres meus interim warrantizabo præfatam [terram eiſ]dem monachis et ſtabo pro eadem terra cum prato contra omnes homines vel feminas. Et ſi ego infra terminum præfatum viginti annorum ..... deceſſero et eadem terra vel pars illius terræ et pratum contigerit Margaretæ uxori meæ ad partem dotis ſuæ heres meus equivalentem terram ..... de ſuo eidem Margaretæ tradet vel finem pro ſe faciet ut Monachi ſuam ſæpedictam terram et pratum in pace teneant uſque ad terminum prædictum ſuum et hanc prædictam terram et pratum tradidi eis ad feſtum S. Michaelis Anno Incarnationis Dominicæ milleſimo ducenteſimo primo et hoc totum affidavi ſine malo ingenio tenendam. Ego et Margareta uxor mea volentes quod heredes noſtri hoc idem fide ſua firmiter teneant et ut ſecuriore ſint prædicti Monachi ut ſuper hoc non implacitentur chirographo meo ſigillo meo impreſſo hoc totum eis confirmavi. His teſtibus Galfrido de Abbenhale, Rogero de Arderne, Hugone Cherke, Ricardo filio Hugonis militis, et multis aliis. (Ad terminum).

## No. 56.

## CHIROGRAPHUM WILLELMI TURC SIGILLATUM.

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus Turc aſſenſu et voluntate M. uxoris meæ et heredum meorum invadiavi Monachis de Dene pro catallis quæ ab eis accepi illam virgatam terræ meæ totam quam Eilevinus le Mercer aliquando tenuit et Henricus Calvus poſt eum Tenendam de me et heredibus meis liberam et quietam ab omni ſervitio et conſuetudine decem annis ſumpto initio ab feſto S. Michaelis quod fuit anno ab Incarnatione Domini milleſimo centeſimo nonageſimo ſexto. Ita quod ad Hoccedei ante decimum cropum ego vel heredes mei recipiemus warectum et prædicta terra omnino libera et quieta poſt illam raſuram revertetur ad nos. Hanc conventionem in omnibus fideliter et ſine dolo tenendam ab omni ſervitio liberandam et contra omnes

homines warrantizandam ego et filius et heres meus et uxor mea affidavimus et ego eandem præſenti chirographo et ſigillo meo confirmavi. His teſtibus, Roberto de Doudſwell, Oſberto de Sciptun, Brico (qu. Henrico) de Hagenep, et Rogero de Hagen[ep], et aliis. (Ad terminum.)

## No. 57.

## CARTA MOYSIS DE REDLEIA.

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Moyſes de Redleia aſſenſu et voluntate Margaretæ uxoris meæ et heredum meorum Henrici et Radulphi invadiavi monachis de Dene tres acras terræ in Ruding ſicut ſunt diviſæ, ſcilicet, duodecim ſeillones qui ſimul tenduntur uſque ad viam et tres alios per ſe et item unum per ſe Tenendas de me et heredibus meis liberas et quietas ab omnibus ſervitiis pro decem ſolidis et ſex denariis quos mihi præ manibus dederunt. Has tres acras receperunt ad feſtum S. Joannis Baptiſtæ proximum poſt coronationem Joannis Regis non warectatas et tenebunt eas ſex annis ſcilicet ad quatuor cropos et reddent eas non warectatas. Hanc conventionem in omnibus fideliter tenendam ego manu mea affidavi et hac carta confirmavi et Margareta uxor mea et filii mei ſimiliter affidaverunt quicquid de me contingat His teſtibus Michaele Capellano, Rogero de Weſtbiri, Rogero de Herderne, Willelmo de Heliun, Ricardo de Clive, Rogero de Heidun, et multis aliis. (Ad terminum.)

## No. 58.

## CARTA NIGELLI HAPEWI (HATHEWI).

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Nigellus filius Willelmi Hapewi cum voluntate et conceſſione [conſenſu] Sarræ uxoris meæ invadiavi Monachis de Dene totum pratum meum quod habeo in Mariſco tenendum quinque annis ut jus inde recipiant quinque falcationes et dimidium, fœnum ſexti annis pro viginti ſolidis quos mihi præ manibus dederunt. Hanc conventionem feci cum prædictis monachis ad feſtum S. Michaelis proximum poſt coronationem Joannis Regis et poſt illud feſtum habebit prædictas falcationes Et cum ſuum

plenum habuerunt monachis pratum meum omnimo quietum ad me revertetur, Ut hæc conventio firmiter teneatur ego manu mea affidavi et præſenti ſcripto ſigillum meum appoſui. Teſte et plegio Roberto Muſchet, teſtibus etiam Gileberto Capellano de St. Briavelli, Joanne le Blunt, Roberto juvene Muſchet, Willelmo ..... Alexandro Clerico, Hugone Wiper (Wither), et multis aliis. (Ad terminum).

## No. 59.

## CHIROGRAPHUM GALFRIDI HUGELIN.

Hæc eſt conventio facta inter Galfridum Hugelin et Monachos de Dene, ſcilicet, quod ego Galfridus Hugelin aſſenſu Baſileæ uxoris meæ et Willelmi filii mei tradidi Monachis de Dene totam terram meam de Walemor tenendam de me et heredibus meis ſex annis liberam et quietam ab omni ſervitio et conſuetudine. Ita quod ego vel heredes mei acquietabimus eandem terram ab omni ſervitio et conſuetudine prædicti autem Monachi tenebunt prædictam terram primis quatuor annis omnino quietam pro decem ſolidis quos nobis prae manibus pacaverunt quinto autem et ſexto anno reddent annuatim quatuor ſolidos mihi vel heredibus meis pro omni ſervitio, ſcilicet, duos ſolidos in Annunciatione Dominica, et duos ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis. Hæc conventio facta fuit et incepta ad feſtum S. Michaelis quando curſus lunæ fuit ſecundus, et poſt idem feſtum cremata eſt Neweham. Hanc conventionem fideliter et ſine dolo tenendam et warrantizandam ego et Baſilea uxor mea et filius meus Willelmus affidavimus. His teſtibus Waltero de Auro tunc ballivo de Neweham, Ada Capellano, Luverico de Neweham, Waltero Bleith, Ricardo filio Aluredi, et multis aliis. (Ad terminum.)

## No. 60.

## CARTA WILLELMI DE MUNSTERWORD.

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus de Munſterword aſſenſu A. uxoris meæ et heredum meorum liberavi et tradidi Monachis de Dene totum pratum meum quod eſt inter Gerne et Eccleſiam de Weſtbiri Tenendum et habendum de me et heredibus meis liberum et quietum ab omnibus rebus cum opere quod ad id pratum pertinet octo annis Ita quod prædicta monachi percipient primam falcationem ad feſtum S. J.(oannis) anno ab Incarnatione

Domini milleſimo centeſimo nonageſimo ſeptimo et ultimam ad eundem terminum anno ab Incarnatione Domini milleſimo ducenteſimo et quarto. Prædicti vero monachi pacaverunt mihi præ manibus pro toto tempore prædicto quatuor marcas et duos ſolidos et octo denarios, ſcilicet, pro quolibet anno ſeptem ſolidos; Quod ſi præfatis monachis id pratum uſque ad præfatum terminum warrantizare non potero ego alterum pratum equivalens ad judicium fidelium hominum eis dabo in eſcambium; Quod ſi morte perveniente id facere non potero uxor mea et heredes mei ſe id facturos affidaverunt. Hanc conventionem in omnibus fideliter et ſine dolo tenendam manu mea affidavi et præſenti cartæ ſigillum meum appoſui. His teſtibus Henrico de Mineriis, Baderune de Blechedune, Rogero de Weſtbiri, Philippo de Dune, Rogero de Erderne, Moyſe de Redleia, Willelmo de Heliun, Ricardo filio Rawin (Renewin), Aulf (? Willelmo) de Munſterword et multis aliis.

No. 61.

## CHIROGRAPHUM HENRICI DE CHAKESHULL SIGILLATUM.

(Et cartam habemus ex elemos.)

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Henricus de Chakeſhill invadiavi Monachis de Dene totum pratum meum quod dicitur Cumbeſmedewe Tenendum de me et heredibus meis 5 annis ad 5 falcationes pro xv ſolidis quos mihi præ manibus pacaverunt. Tenebunt vero idem pratum uſque ad prædictum terminum libere et quiete ab omni ſervicio et omni redditu. Hæc conventio facta eſt ad feſtum Omnium Sanctorum anno ab Incarnatione Domini MC nonageſimo nono, anno ſcilicet quo Rex Johannes coronatus. Et poſt prædictum feſtum recipient prædicti Monachi prædictas 5 falcationes. Ut hæc conventio rata ſit præſenti cyrographo ſigillum meum appoſui. His teſtibus Rogero de Weſtbir, Rogero de Arderne, Moyſe de Redleia, Willelmo de Heliun, Ricardo filio Renewin, Radulpho Venatore, Henrico de Walemore et multis aliis. (Ad terminum.)

No. 62.

## CHIROGRAPHUM RADULPHI CRUPARD SIGILLATUM.

Hæc eſt conventio inter Radulphum Crupard et Monachos de Dene Quod ego Radulphus tradidi prædictis monachis duas croftas meas, ſcilicet, Hamcroft et Hulpeſcroft tenendas de me et heredibus meis liberas et quietas ab omni

ſervitio ad cropos quatuor; duos, ſcilicet, de avena et duos de frumento de utraque crofta prædicta, pro ſex ſolidis quos mihi præ manibus dederunt. Habebunt autem prædicti monachi primum cropum hujus conventionis in anno ab Incarnatione Domini milleſimo ducenteſimo. Ut hæc conventio firma ſit præſenti chirographo ſigillum meum appoſui. His teſtibus Henrico de Chekeſhill, Hugo de Gerne, Henrico de Walemore, Willelmo de Walemore, et multis aliis. (Ad terminum)

No. 63.

## CARTA ADÆ FILII FULCONIS EX PRIMA CONVENTIONE.

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Adam filius Fulconis aſſenſu Domini mei Henrici de Mineriis et conceſſione Durandi fratris mei tradidi Monachis de Dene totum dominicatum meum de Chekeſhill tenendum de me et heredibus meis liberum et quietum ab omni conſuetudine et querela excepto regali ſervitio pro tribus marcis quas mihi præ manibus dederunt tribus annis Ita quod recipient warectum ad Hokedei anno ab Incarnatione Domini milleſimo ducenteſimo primo uſque ad tres cropos et ego prædictam terram contra omnes homines warrantizabo vel heredes mei poſt me Et ſi hoc facere non poterimus prædictis monachis ad plenam valentiam ſatisfaciemus. Ut hæc conventio firmiter teneatur præſentem cartam ſigillo meo confirmavi et de ea tenenda affidavi. His teſtibus Domino meo Henrico de Mineriis, Galfrido de Dene, Rogero de Weſtbiri, Rogero de Erderne, Willelmo de Heliun, Joanne Diſpenſatore, et multis aliis. (Ad terminum.)

No. 64.

## ITEM CARTA ADÆ FILII FULCONIS EX SECUNDA CONVENTIONE.

Hæc eſt conventio inter Adam filium Fulconis de Chekeſhilla et Monachos de Dene, ſcilicet, quod ego Adam filius Fulconis aſſenſu domini mei Henrici de Mineriis et conceſſione Durandi fratris mei tradidi monachis de Dene totum dominicatum meum de Chekeſhilla tenendum de me et heredibus

meis liberum et quietum ab omni ſervitio et conſuetudine et querela ſalvo ſervitio Domini Regis quinque annis pro quinque marcis quas mihi præ manibus pacaverunt. Ita quod recipient warectum ad Hoccedei anno ab Incarnatione Domini milleſimo ducenteſimo primo et habebunt quinque cropos et ego prædictam terram uſque ad prædictum terminum contra omnes homines warrantizabo vel heredes mei poſt me quod ſi non poterimus, prædictis monachis ſatiſfaciemus ad plenam valentiam. Ut hæc conventio firma ſit præſens chirographum ſigillo meo et fide interpoſita confirmavi. His teſtibus Domino meo Henrico de Mineriis, Rogero de Weſtbiri, Galfrido de Dene, Rogero de Arderne, Willelmo de Heliun, et multis aliis.

## No. 65.

## CARTA HUGONIS CHARKE DE SECUNDA CONVENTIONE.

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Hugo Charke aſſenſu Jo[annæ] uxoris meæ et filii et heredis mei Hugonis tradidi in vadium Monachis de Dene totam terram meam quæ vocatur Wudelond cum hominibus in ea tenentibus et totum forſtal exceptis tribus acris et excepta terra quam Luvericus tenuit in Forſtal et totam terram de Hida exceptis tribus acris quas Rogerus de la Boxe tenuit et aliis tribus quas ego Hugo retinui in manu mea videlicet tenenda de me et heredibus meis tam libere ſicut ego eas liberius tenui et quietas ab omni ſervitio excepto regali ſervitio, ſcilicet, ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis anno Dominicæ Incarnationis milleſimo ducenteſimo primo uſque ad terminum ſex annorum pro octo marcis quas dicti monachi commodaverunt mihi præ manibus et præter hæc pro decem ſolidis et octo denariis de redditu annuatim ſolvendo duobus, ſcilicet, anni terminis ad feſtum Sanctæ Mariæ in Martio et ad feſtum S. Michaelis. Ita quod in fine ſex annorum dictorum præfatæ terræ ad me non revertentur antequam dictas octo marcas præfatis monachis perſolvero. Quod ſi ego requiſitus ab eis ad Hoccedei proximum ante ultimum terminum vel eos præmuniens ad ultimum terminum ſex annorum dictas octo marcas perſolvere eis non potuero tunc ad illum Hoccedei terras warectabunt et ſequens fructus illius warecti illorum erit et tamdiu ſub eadem conventione et libertate et redditu decem ſolidorum et octo denariorum eas tenebunt donec eis octo marcas perſolvero. Quod ſi infra hunc terminum ego deceſſero heres meus eandem conventionem eis tenebit vel ſi forte aliquo

infortunio illas prædictas terras ego vel heres meus eis warrantizare non potero de aliis terris meis ad plenam valentiam eandem conventionem ego vel heres meus antequam prædicti monachi diffeifientur perficiam. Et ut hæc conventio rata fit et fine dolo fervata uxor mea Jo[anna] pro fuo conceffu recepit a monachis unum bizantium et Hugo filius meus unam tunicam pro fuo affenfu. Hoc itaque ego Hugo pro me et pro heredibus meis affidavi fine dolo tenendum et præfenti carta figillo meo impreffa confirmavi. His teftibus Domina mea Berta de Monemuta, Galfrido de Dene, Rogero de Erderne, Willelmo de Heliun, Willelmo de Boxeliva, Rogero, Ricardo, et Jacobo fratribus ejus, Willelmo de Staure, Helya de Rudele, Waltero Bleith, Luverico de Neweham. Ad terminum.

No. 66.

## CARTA ROGERI DE LEINCH.

Hæc eft conventio inter Rogerum filium Ricardi de Leinch et monachos de Dene viz. quod ego Rogerus filius Ricardi de Leinch tradidi monachis de Dene unam virgatam terræ meæ, fcilicet, totam medietatem dimidiæ hidæ meæ de Middeltun in agris et pratis et pafturis et omnibus aliis rebus tenendam de me et heredis meis feptem annis liberam et quietam ab omni fervitio et confuetudine falvo fervitio Domini Regis pro quinque marcis et quadraginta denariis quas mihi præ manibus pacaverunt. Ita tamen quod fi in partitione prædictæ dimidiæ hidæ aliquod mafagium cum hominibus qui in [pofterum] in fortem monachorum devenerint faciam eis rationabile efcambium in terra arabili ad plenam valentiam. Prædictam vero terram receperunt prædicti monachi anno ab Incarnatione Domini millefimo ducentefimo fecundo ad Hokedei et inbladationem avenae et fabarum quam tunc habuerit unde [hic] eft de prædicta conventione fextus annus annorum Quod fi infra hunc terminum obiero et aliqua terrarum quas Monachi tenuerint venerit in dotem uxoris meæ heredes mei facient monachis efcambium ad plenam valentiam antequam fint diffaifiati. Hanc conventionem in omnibus fideliter et fine dolo tenendam manu mea affidavi et uxor mea Marg[areta] pariter affidavit et ego præfens chirographum figillo meo confirmavi. His teftibus Domina mea A. de Berkeleia, Magiftro Petro tunc Ballivo ejus, Rogero de Buivill et Helia filio ejus, Gaufrido de Dene, et Maelo fratre ejus, Thoma de Abenhale, Roberto Kinvet, et multis aliis. (Ad terminum.)

## No. 67.

## CHIROGRAPHUM ROGERI DE BOSCO SIGILLATUM.

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Rogerus de Boſcho tradidi Monachis de Flaxleh de terra mea ſex acras, viz. unam acram in Cleilega et alteram in Witeleia quæ vertit ſupra priorem acram, tertiam ſub Eileſhull in eodem campo, quartam in Eihffelde, quintam in longam terram, ſextam ſuper caput prati juxta rivum Et totum pratum meum quod eſt in medio campi juxta molendinum Tenendas de me et heredibus meis liberas et quietas ab omni ſervitio et conſuetudine uſque ad terminum viginti annorum viz. pro viginti tribus ſolidis quos mihi præ manibus integre pacaverunt ut toto tempore hujus conventionis ſint quieti omnino ab omnibus rebus. Et ego et heredes mei interim omnes prædictas partes terræ warrantizabimus prædictis monachis uſque ad terminum ſuum contra omnes homines et feminas. Tradidi prædictis monachis præfatam terram ad feſtum S. Michaelis anno Incarnatione Domini milleſimo ducenteſimo et in fine præfatorum viginti annorum omnes prædictas partes terræ ad me quiete revertentur vel ad heredes meos Quod ſi ego interim deceſſero et aliqua prædictarum partium devenerit in dotem Margar[etæ] uxoris meæ heres meus prædictæ uxori meæ vel per aliam terram vel quomodo poterit ſatiſfaciet ut monachi prædicta omnia in pace et fine inquietudine teneant uſque ad terminum ſuum. Hanc igitur conventionem fideliter et ſine malo ingenio tenendam affidavimus in omnibus ego et Margareta uxor mea de nobis et heredibus noſtris. Et quia volo eos in omnibus eſſe ſecuros ego dictus Rogerus omnia prædicta hoc chirographo ſigillo meo impreſſo confirmavi. His teſtibus Galfrido de Dene, Ricardo de Weſtbiri, Rogero de Erderne, Hugone Cherke, Galfrido fratre meo, et Henrico fratre meo, et multis aliis. Ad terminum.

## No. 68.

## REDDITUS CERÆ.

[1] The back of the Roll now commences, but, as a part has been formerly cut off, I can only collect the following—

[1] This note is by Sir Thos. Phillipps.

Carta Hervici [Hervei] aliquando.....
Carta ..... reddita eſt et fracta.
Carta prima Jordani de Glouc. quam habuit de Abbate Alano reddita eſt et fracta.
Carta Godefridi Mogge reddita eſt et fracta.
Carta ... .. (eraſed) ſancti monialis fracta eſt.

Then follows, in regular order, but damaged by being a little *rongé* at the ſides:

Debent nobis Redditus ceræ de Eleemoſyna.
...go Capellanus unam libram ceræ.
... .. Capellanus de ..... dimidiam libram ceræ. Ad Aſſumptionem.
..... Capellanus de Ledebiri dimidiam libram. Ad Aſſumptionem.
..... unam libram ceræ in Aſſumptione.
..... Alwredu le Blunt unam libram ceræ ad feſtum S. Mariæ et corpus ſuum ad ſepulturam.
..... de Glouceſtria.
... al. filius Alweredi de Neweham unam libram ceræ annuatim ad nativitatem S. Mariæ.
..... ardus de Brotheſtun unam libram ceræ ad nativitatem S. Mariæ.
..... filius Ædwardi dimidiam libram ceræ.
..... de Monemuta unam libram ceræ et Nicolaus filius ejus unam libram ceræ.
Gruinard? de Monemuta unam libram ceræ.
..... ſſur dimidiam libram ceræ.
..... filius Oſmundi unam libram ceræ ad feſtum S. Michaelis.
..... Albus de Briſtoc unam libram ceræ.
..... de Upton unam libram ceræ ad feſtum S. Michaelis.
.....dus de Weſton et Hepenill unam libram in die Aſſumptionis.
..... de Kenecoſtre dimidiam libram in Aſſumptione.
.....auriga unam libram ceræ.
Galfridus le Mercer unam libram ceræ.
... frater Walteri Porterel unam libram ceræ.
..... le Schereman unam libram ceræ.
..... Cherebule unam libram ceræ.
..... Faber ferarum libram ceræ.
.....ltr le Deveneis unam libram ceræ.
Willelmus Vinarius dimidiam libram ceræ.
.... ...de Waltun dimidiam libram ceræ.

Reginaldus Lob. (?) unam libram ceræ.
..... faber ferrarum unam libram ceræ.
Robertus Calvus unam libram ceræ.
Henricus Mercer unam libram ceræ in Affumptione S. Mariæ.
Hugo Job unam libram ceræ in Affumptione S. Mariæ.
Simon filius Willelmi de Bikenore unam libram.
Godefridus Bate unam dimidiam libram ceræ.
Simon le Mercer de Glouceftria, unam libram ceræ.
Ricardus filius Jordani, unam libram ceræ.
Rogerus filius Hugonis de Neweham unam libram ceræ.
Simeon de Neweham unam libram ceræ.
Herbertus de Glouceftria qui venit cum Azone fratre Abbatis unam libram ceræ.

No. 69.

## CARTA JORDANI [FILII RADULPHI DE TERRAM COM. WILTON.]

Sciant præfentes et futuri quod ego Alanus dictus Abbas de Dene et ejufdem loci conventus conceffimus Jordano filio Radulphi totam terram illam quæ eft de feudo [noftro] in Salefbiri et illam juxta quæ eft de feodo Abbatiffæ de Romefie quas habuimus de teftamento Henrici Kais ficut Ofmundus pater ejus eas tenuit. Quarum prima incipit juxta terram Prioris de Lanthonia, fecunda terminatur in Scrudelone, Tenendas de domo noftra in perpetuum fibi et heredibus fuis liberas et quietas ab omnibus fervitiis exceptis fervitiis capitalium dominorum, viz. pro undecim folidis et obolo annuatim reddendis in quatuor anni terminis, primam partem in natali Domini, fecundam in Annunciatione, tertiam in natali Sancti Joannis Baptiftæ, quartam in fefto Sancti Michaelis. Et ipfe Jordanus pro hac ipfa conceffione de minifterio fuo et ut frater domus noftræ in eo quod poterit domui noftræ miniftrabit. Et ut hæc conventio firma et rata sit in perpetuum hac carta figillo noftro impreffa ei confirmavimus. His teftibus Ernifio filii Ketelb,' Ricardo Burgeis, Henrico Calvo, Roberto Calvo, et aliis.

No. 70.

## CARTA GODEFRIDI MOG.

Sciant præfentes et futuri quod ego Alanus dictus Abbas de Dene et ejufdem loci conventus conceffimus Godefrido Mog et heredibus fuis terram noftram

quæ eſt inter terram canonicorum et terram Walteri Crucche in vico fabrorum tenendam de nobis in feodo firmam liberam et quietam ab omnibus ſervitiis ad nos pertinentibus pro tribus ſolidis annuatim reddendis in quatuor terminis, ſcilicet, in natali Domini, in Annunciatione Sanctæ Mariae, in nativitate Sancti Joannis, in feſto Sancti Michaelis in quolibet termino novem denarios, et ipſe Godefridus juramentum præſtitit quod fidelis erit eccleſiæ noſtræ et quod per eum non elongabitur terra noſtra a nobis aliquo modo. Ut hæc conventio rata ſit et ſtabilis hanc cartam ſigillo noſtro confirmavimus. His teſtibus Ricardo Rufo, Willelmo Burgeis, Roberto Tholi, Ricardo filio bea..... Ferrario.

No. 71.

(Chirographum Rogeri Paris ſcriptum eſt in alia parte Rotuli inter Chirographa de Neweham).

The deed referred to is probably No. 43.

No. 72.

## CARTA MAGISTRI JOCELINI QUAM FECIT ALICIÆ DE GLOUCESTRIA DE TERRA LONDONIARUM.

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Magiſter Jocelinus Clericus Willelmi Mareſcalli dedi et conceſſi Aliciæ de Glouceſtria pro Dei amore in ſervitio ſuo totam terram meam in London de Cheringa cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis quam Dominus Willelmus Mareſcallus mihi dedit pro ſervitio meo ita libere et quiete habendam et tenendam de Domino meo Willelmo Mareſcallo ſicut carta ipſius quam ipſe Willelmus mihi dedit teſtatur. Et ut hæc mea donatio rata et firma permaneat præſenti carta ſigilli impreſſione mei corroborata confirmo. His teſtibus Philippo de Sancto Matthæo London. Capellano meo, Hugone Argent, Rogero Argent, Willelmo Argent, hominibus meis; Oſmundo filio Henrici Kes, et Henrico fratre ejus; Ricardo capellano; Ada filio Fulconis; Willelmo filio Herniſii.

No. 73.

## CONFIRMATIO WILLELMI MARESCALLI EIDEM ALICIÆ DE SUPRADICTA TERRA LONDONIARUM.

Willelmus Mareſcallus omnibus hominibus et amicis ſuis Francis et Anglis præſentibus et futuris ſalutem. Noveritis me dediſſe et conceſſiſſe et hac

præſenti carta mea confirmaſſe ad petitionem Jocelini clerici mei Aliciæ de Glouceſtria ſorori Willelmi T..... et heredibus ſuis totam terram meam de Cheringa cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis liberam et quietam de me et heredibus meis [ab] omni ſervitio pro una libra piperis ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis Reddendo mihi et heredibus meis ſalvo hoſtagio meo ad cuſtum meum. His, ſcilicet, teſtibus, Philippo de Saleſburi, Alano de Sancto Georgio, Nicolao, Avenel, Joanne Juvene Mareſcallo, Hugone de Samford, Willelmo Waleran, Ricardo de Stuteſcumba, Joanne filio Simonis, Roberto de Ponte, Waltero Camerario, Humfrido Mareſcallo, Rogero Capellano, Michaele, Pentecoſte, Willelmo, Clericis, Thoma [de] Rupe, Ada de Crendun, Rogero de Cheddeworthe, et multis aliis.

## No. 74.

## CARTA MAGISTRI JOCELINI DE EO QUOD SE IPSUM VIVUM ET MORTUUM DEDIT ECCLESIÆ NOSTRÆ.

Sciant præſentes et futuri ad quos præſens ſcriptum pervenerit quod ego Magiſter Jocelinus Clericus Willelmi Mareſcalli dedi me vivum et mortuum Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dene in præſentia Domini Ricardi Abbatis et ejuſdem loci conventus. Ibique locum ſepulturæ meæ elegi ubicunque mortuus fuero, et ut hæc donatio mea rata et firma permaneat præſenti ſcripto impreſſione ſigilli mei corroborato confirmo. His teſtibus Philippo de Sancto Matthæo London. Capellano meo, Ada filio Fulconis, Oſmundo filio Henrici Kes, Willelmo filio Hernifii.

## No. 75.

## CARTA OSBERNI FILII WALTERI DE WICH.

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus dictus Abbas de Dena et ejuſdem loci conventus conceſſimus Oſberno filio Walteri de Wich in feodi firmam totam terram illam quæ fuit Aluredi fratris noſtri quondam ſervientis Margaretæ uxoris Herberti filii Arnaldi filii Cutelb' quam prædicta Margareta dedit ei pro ſervitio ſuo quæ ſita eſt inter terram prædicti Ernaldi et Walteri le Hore in placea fabrorum, fuitque Sevari filii Bernardi, tenendam et

habendam de nobis liberam et quietam ab omni ſervitio pro tribus ſolidis annuatim in quatuor terminis reddendis, ſcilicet, ad feſtum Sanctæ Mariæ in Martio novem denarios, ad Natale Sancti Joannis Baptiſtæ novem denarios, ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis novem denarios, ad natale Domini novem denarios. Hanc prædictam terram warrantizabimus contra omnes homines et [a] landgabulo acquietabimus. Ita quod ipſe vel heredes ſui prædictam terram nec vendent nec dabunt nec in vadimonium ponent nec eſcambiabunt nec alio modo ab Eccleſia noſtra alienabunt ſine licentia noſtra. Pro hac conceſſione prædictus Oſbernus homagium fecit Eccleſiæ noſtræ cum juramento de prædicta conventione ex parte ſua fideliter tenenda et unum bizantium dedit nobis de introitu. Et nos ei et heredibus ſuis hanc conceſſionem hujus chirographi diviſione confirmamus. Sigillum vero noſtrum propter perfidiam Judæorum non appoſuimus. His teſtibus Ricardo filio Jordani, Ernaldo filio Cutelb', Ricardo filio Willelmi Burg[eis], Roberto Toli, Jordano filio Radulphi ſocero ejus, et multis aliis.

## No. 76.

## REDDITUS DE DIMMOC.

Willelmus de Dunhantun octo ſolidos ad quatuor terminos et arare tres acras et ſeminare de hibernagio de ſemine ſuo et herciare equo ſuo et ad trameis[1] arare quatuor acras et ſeminare de ſemine noſtro et herciare in autumpno ad meſſionem per tres dies tres homines ad cultum ſuum et quarto die duos homines et ad falcationem prati unum hominem per unum diem et habebit obolum ad potum et adjuvabit ad fœnum levandum. Omnia hæc ſolebat facere.

Radulphus de la Hulle tam in redditibus quam in operibus.
Ricardus Faber xvii ſol. viii*d.*
Robertus Withorn viii ſol. et ad meſſionem tres homines.
Willelmus de Abenhale viii ſol.
Mabilia de Munſtre v*s.* vi*d.* et ad meſſionem tres homines.
Galfridus de la Mora ij*s.*
Aldit Berde ij*s.* vj*d.* et ad meſſionem tres homines.
Dominus de Bachinesfeld ſolet reddere ij*s.*

[1] In Sir Thomas Phillipps' transcript this word is marked as doubtful, probably it should be 'terminos.'

Mald Simonis xij*d.* et ad meſſionem tres homines.
Robertus Turpin ij*s.* ij*d.*
Henricus Rotarius xij*d.*
Johannes Luefred iij*s.* et ad meſſionem tres homines.
Terra quæ fuit Rogeri le Norreis v*s.* et ad meſſionem tres homines.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Willelmus Seilard iij*s.* | do. | do. |
| Rogerus Longus iij*s.* | do. | do. |
| Hugo Pauper iiij*s.* | do. | do. |
| Emma Cupping i*s.* vi*d.* | do. | do. |
| Hulle Baterich i*s.* | do. | do. |
| Alexander Cockel i*s.* | do. | do. |
| Wiraundus de Sortegrave vi*d.* | do. | do. |
| Malle de Sortegrave vi*d.* | do. | do. |
| Willelmus de Wildecote i*s.* | do. | do. |
| Radulphus Spondre i*s.* iiij*d.* | do. | do. |

Heredes Ricardi de Bosco pro quatuor acris quæ jacent contra domum Willelmi de Abenhale viij*d.* et pro quinque ſeillonibus quæ jacent juxta terram Rogeri Longi et terram Ricardi Fabri juxta Haicium ad meſſionem duos homines.
Walterus Haket ij*d.* ob. ad feſtum ſancti Æthelberti pro tribus acris quas tenet in Brocrigge in capite campi verſus orientem ad tempus vitæ ſua.
Willelmus .....ue iij*s.* vj*d.* pro dimidio Burgagio et pro una acra.
Mahel pro dimidio Burgagio ij*s.* et de hoc redditu reddendi ſunt ad Niwent iiij*s.* pro nomine decimæ et Domino Regi xv*d.* de Langablo.
Giliana Taillur i*s.* vi*d.*
Domus quam Malle de Henneberge tenuit [de] Margareta Bateric ii*s.* de Kenepel et ad meſſionem tres homines apud Dimoc.
Robertus Mainhaggere ij*s.* ad infirmitorium ſecularium et ad meſſionem tres homines
Summa redditus de Dimoc iiij*li.* ix*s.* ix*d.* ob.

No. 77.

## PRIVILEGIUM PAPÆ CELESTINI TERTII DE LIBERTATIBUS [ABBATIÆ SANCTÆ MARIÆ DE DENE DATUM 1192.]

Celeſtinus Epiſcopus ſervus ſervorum Dei, dilectis filiis .... Abbati monaſterii sanctæ Mariæ de Dena ejusque fratribus tam præſentibus quam futuris regularem vitam profeſſis in perpetuum [ſalutem et Apoſtolicam benedictione.] Religioſam vitam eligentibus Apoſtolicum convenit adeſſe præſidium ne forte cujuſlibet temeritatis incurſus aut eos a propoſito revocet aut robur, quod abſit, ſacræ religionis infringat. Ea propter dilecti in Domino filii, veſtris juſtis poſtulationibus clementer annuimus, et præfatum Monaſterium sanctæ Dei genetricis et Virginis Mariæ de Dena in quo divino mancipati eſtis obſequio, ſub Sancti Petri et noſtra protectione ſuſcipimus et præſentis ſcripti privilegio communimus. Inprimis ſiquidem ſtatuentes ut ordo monaſticus qui ſecundum Deum et Beati Benedicti regulam in eodem monaſterio inſtitutus eſſe dinoſcitur perpetuis ibidem temporibus obſervetur. Præterea quascunque poſſeſſiones quæcunque jura idem monaſterium in præſentiarum juſte et canonice possidet aut in futurum conceſſione Pontificum, largitione regum vel principum, oblatione fidelium ſeu aliis juſtis modis, præſtante Domino, poterit adipiſci, firma vobis veſtriſque ſucceſſoribus et illibata permaneant in quibus hæc primis duximus exprimenda vocabulis: locum ipſum in quo præſatum monaſterium ſitum eſt cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis ſane laborum veſtrorum quos propriis manibus aut ſumptibus colitis tam de terris cultis quam incultis, ſive de hortis et virgultis et piſcationibus veſtris vel de nutrimentis animalium veſtrorum nullus a vobis decimas exigere vel extorquere præſumat. Liceat quoque vobis clericos vel laicos liberos et abſolutos e seculo fugientes ad converſionem recipere et eos abſque contradictione aliqua retinere. Prohibemus ut nulli fratrum veſtrorum poſt factam in veſtro monaſterio profeſſionem fas ſit abſque abbatis ſui licentia de eodem loco diſcedere; diſcedentem vero abſque communium litterarum cautione nullus audeat retinere. Quod ſi quis forte retinere præſumpſerit licitum ſit vobis in ipſos monachos ſive converſos ſententium regularem proferre. Illud diſtrictius inhibentes ne terras ſeu quidlibet beneficium eccleſiæ veſtræ collatum ſit licitum perſonaliter dare ſive alio modo alienare abſque conſenſu totius capituli vel majoris partis et ſanioris. Si quæ vero donationes vel alienationes aliter quam dictum eſt factæ fuerint eas irritas cenſemus. Ad hæc etiam prohibemus ne aliquis monachus sive converſus ſub profeſſione domus veſtræ aſtrictus ſine cenſenſu et licentia Abbatis et majoris partis capituli pro aliquo fide jubeat vel ab aliquo pecuniam mutuo recipiat ultra pretium capituli

veſtri igitur conſtitutum niſi propter manifeſtam domus veſtræ utilitatem. Quod ſi facere præſumpſerit non teneatur conventus pro his aliquatenus reſpondere. Licitum præterea ſit vobis in omnibus [cauſis] propriis ſive civilem ſive criminalem contineant quæſtionem fratrum veſtrorum teſtimoniis uti, ne pro defectu teſtium jus veſtrorum in aliquo valeat deperire. Inſuper auctoritate apoſtolica inhibemus ne ullus Epiſcopus vel quælibet alia perſona ad ſinodos vel conventus forenſes vos ire vel judicio ſeculari de vestra propria ſubſtantia vel poſſeſſionibus veſtris ſubjicere compellat, nec ad domos veſtras cauſa ordines celebrandi cauſas tractandi vel aliquos publicos conventus provocandi venire præſumat, nec regularem electionem Abbatis veſtri impediat aut de inſtituendo vel removendo eo qui pro tempore fuerit contra Statuta Ciſtercienſis ordinis ac aliquatenus intromittat. Si vero Epiſcopus in cujus parochia domus veſtra fundata eſt cum humilitate ac devotione qua convenit requiſitus ſubſtitutum Abbatem benedicere et alia quæ ad officium Epiſcopale pertinent vobis conferre forte renuerit, licitum ſit eidem Abbati ſi tamen ſacerdos fuerit proprios novitios benedicere et alia quæ ad officium ſuum pertinent exercere, et vobis omnia ab alio Epiſcopo percipere quæ a veſtro fuerint indebite denegata. Illud adjicientes ut in recipiendis profeſſionibus quæ a benedictis vel benedicendis Abbatibus exhibentur ea ſunt epiſcopi forma ut expreſſione contenti quæ ab origine ordinis noſcitur inſtituta, ut ſcilicet Abbates ipſi ſalvo ordine suo profiteri debeant, et contra ſtatuta ſui ordinis nullum profeſſionem facere appellantur. Pro conſecrationibus vero altarium vel eccleſiarum ſuarum pro oleo ſancto vel quolibet eccleſiaſtico ſacramento unllus a vobis ſub oſtentu conſuetudinis vel alio modo quocumque audeat extorquere. Si hæc omnia gratis vobis Epiſcopus diœceſanus impendat alio quin liceat vobis quemcunque malueritis catholicum adire antiſtitem gratiam et communionem ſacroſanctæ Romanæ ſedis habentem qui noſtra fretus auctoritate vobis quod poſtulatur impendat. Quod ſi ſedes diœceſani epiſcopi forte vacaverit interim omnia eccleſiaſtica ſacramenta a vicinis epiſcopis accipere libere et abque contradictione poſſitis. Sic tamen ut ex hoc in poſterum propriis epiſcopis nullum prejudicium generetur. Quia vero interdum propriorum epiſcoporum copiam non habetis ſi quem epiſcopum Romanæ ſedis induximus communionem habentem et de quo plenam notitiam habeatis per vos tranſire contigerit ab illo benedictionem vaſorum et veſtium, conſecrationes altarium, ordinationes monachorum auctoritate ſedis Apoſtolicæ recipere valeatis. Porro ſi episcopi vel alii eccleſiarum rectores in monaſteria veſtro vel perſonas in ibi conſtitutas ſuſpenſionis et excommunicationis vel interdicti ſententiam promulgaverit ſeu etiam in mercem [... dena]rios veſtros pro eo quod decimas non ſolvitis vel aliqua occaſione eorum quæ ab apoſtolica benignitate vobis indulta ... ſeu benefactores

veſtros pro eo quod aliqua vobis beneficia vel obſequia ex caritate præſtiterint vel ad laborandum adjuven .....in illis diebus in quibus vos laboratis et alii feriantur eandem ſententiam protulerint ipſam tanquam contra ſedis apoſtolicæ indulta prolatam decernimus irritandum nec literæ ullæ firmitatem habeant quas tacite nomine Ciſtertienſis ordinis ... contra tenorem apoſtolicorum privilegiorum conſtiterit impetrari. Præterea cum commune interdictum terræ fuerit liceat vobis in veſtro monaſterio [clauſis januis] excluſis excommunicatis et interdictis nihilominus divina officia celebrare. Paci quoque et tranquillitati veſtræ paterna in poſterum ſolicitudine providere volentes auctoritate apoſtolica prohibemus ut infra clauſuras locorum ſeu grangiarum veſtrarum nullus rapinam ſeu furtum facere, ignem apponere, ſanguinem fundere, hominem temere capere vel interficere ſeu [aliquam] violentiam audeat exercere. Præterea omnes libertates et immunitates et libertates a prædeceſſoribus noſtris piæ recordationis Romanis Pontificibus ordini veſtro conceſſas necnon libertates et exemptiones ſecularium exactionum a regibus et principibus vel aliis fidelibus rationabiliter vobis indultas auctoritate apoſtolica confirmamus, et præſentis ſcripti privilegio communimus. Decernimus ergo ut nulli omnino hominum liceat præfatum monaſterium temere perturbare, aut ejus poſſeſſiones auferre vel ablatas retinere, minuere, ſeu quibuſlibet vexationibus fatigare, ſed omnia integra conſerventur eorum pro quorum gubernatione ac ſuſtentatione conceſſa ſunt uſibus omnimodis pro futura ſalva ſedis apoſtolicae auctoritate. Si qua igitur in futurum eccleſiaſtica ſeculariſve perſona hanc veſtræ conſtitutionis paginam ſciens, contra eam temere venire tentaverit ſecundo tertiove commonita niſi reatum ſuum congrua ſatiſfactione correxerit, poteſtatis honoriſque ſui dignitate careat, reamque ſe Divino judicio exiſtere de perpetrata iniquitate cognoſcat, et a ſacratiſſimo corpore ac ſanguine Dei et Domini Redemptoris Noſtri Jeſu Chriſti aliena fiat, atque in extremo examine diſtrictæ ultioni ſubjaceat. Cunctis autem eidem loco ſua jura ſervantibus ſit pax Domini Noſtri Jeſu Chriſti quatenus hic fructum bonæ actionis percipiant et apud diſtrictum Judicem præmia æternæ pacis inveniant. Amen. Amen.

Datum Romæ apud Sanctum Petrum per manum Ægidii Sancti Nicolai in carcere Tulliano Diaconi Cardinalis Idibus Junii Indictione decima, Incarnationis Dominicæ Anno MCXCII, Pontificatus vero Domini Cæleſtini Papæ tertii anno ſecundo.[1]

[1] The MS. gives a rough ſketch of the papal ſeal, on the border of which occurs a verſe from Pſalm xvi—*Perfice gressus meos in semitis tuis.* The centre of the ſeal bears the following inſcription :—

| Scs | Scs |
|---|---|
| Petrus | Paulus |
| Celes | tinus |
| pp | III |

## No. 78.

## LITERÆ DOMINI W. HEREFORDENSIS EPISCOPI UNIVERSIS EPISCOPATUS CAPELLANIS (SIGILLATÆ).

W. Dei Gratia Herefordenſis eccleſiæ miniſter humilis univerſis Epiſcopatus Herefordenſis capellanis ſalutem et benedictionem. Ex debito poteſtatis noſtræ nobis incumbit Religioſorum qui ſub nobis ſunt paci et tranquillitate providere conſulere et congaudere. Quod ſicut debemus ita et volumus; In his præcipue in quibus magiſtram habemus Apoſtolicæ sedis auctoritatem igitur pro dilectis filiis noſtris monachis de Dene univerſitati veſtræ præcipiendo mandamus. Quatenus cum aliquis contra ipsorum monachorum privilegia eosdem gravare vel in eorum fratres vel res injustam manum injicere præſumpſerit eorundem monachorum voluntati acquieſcatis ſuper eiſdem malefactoribus ſuis et excommunicationis ſententia feriendis cum vobis innotuerit privilegiorum tenor et delinquentium culpa et monachorum gravamen eoſque non ex peccato Archidiaconi vel diaconi concilio vel præcepto præſentium auctoritate literarum excommunicare non differatis.

## No. 79.

## PRIVILEGIUM DOMINI ALEXANDRI III. PAPÆ DE DECIMIS [PRO ABBATIA DE FLEXLECHE.]

Alexander Epiſcopus, Servus Servorum Dei, venerabili fratri Cantuarensi Archiepiſcopo Apoſtolicæ Sedis Legato et ſuffraganeis ejus et dilectis filiis Archidiaconis, Decanis et Prælatis in ejus Diœceſi conſtitutis, salutem et Apostolicam benedictionem. Audivimus et audientes vehementi ſumus admiratione turbati quod cum fratres de Flexleche ſicut alii Cistertiencis ordinis a ſolutione decimarum de laboribus ſuis quos propriis manibus vel ſumptibus excolunt de benignitate ſedis Apoſtolicæ liberi ſint et penitus immunes quidam clerici et laici veſtræ juriſdictionis ab eis nihilominus contra indulgentiam ſedis Apoſtolicæ decimas exigere per violentiam non verentur interpretatione prava et ſiniſtra Apoſtolici capitiam (?) privilegii pervertentes afferendo de novalibus debere intelligi ubi noſcitur de laboribus eſſe inſcriptum. Quum igitur manifeſtum et omnibus qui recte ſapiunt interpretationem hujusmodi perverſam eſſe et intuitui ſano contrariam cum ſecundum capitulum illud a ſolutione decimarum tam de terris illis quas

deduxerunt vel deducunt ad cultum quam de terris cultis quas ipſi propriis manibus vel ſumptibus excolunt penitus ſint immunes ne ullus habeat contra eos de cætero materiam malignandi vel ipſos quomodolibet contra juſticiam moleſtandi univerſitati veſtræ per Apoſtolica ſcripta præcipiendo mandamus quatenus univerſis veſtræ poteſtati ſubjectis auctoritate Apoſtolica diſtrictius prohibere curetis ne a memoratis fratribus de Flexleche de novalibus vel etiam de aliis terris quas propriis manibus vel ſumptibus excolunt ſeu de nutrimentis animalium ſuorum ullatenus decimas exigere vel extorquere præſumat. Nam ſi de novalibus tam voluiſſemus intelligi ubi ponimus de laboribus de novalibus feciſſemus apponi ſicut in privilegiis quorundam aliorum apponimus. Quia vero periculoſum eis eſt ut contra privilegia ſedis Apoſtolicæ quoquomodo venire præſumant qui obtinere debent inviolabilem firmitatem præſentium vobis auctoritate præcipiendo mandamus quatinus ſi qui de ordine eccleſiaſtico vel ſeculari contra privilegia ſedis Apoſtolicæ prædictos fratres port commonitionem veſtram decimarum exactione gravaverint laicos excommunicationis ſententia procellatis, viros autem eccleſiaſticos contradictione et appellatione ..... ceſſante ab officio ſuſpendatis et tam excommunicationis quam ſuſpenſionis ſententiam obſervetis et faciatis uſque ad dignam ſatiſfactionem inviolabiliter obſervari niſi conventio forte facta fuerit inter eos ex qua decimas aut aliquid pro eis ſolvere teneantur. Si vero contra memoratos fratres de Flexleche ſuper decimis vel aliis quæ ordini Ciſtertienſi ſpecialiter Apoſtolica ſedes indulſit, nulla facta Cistertienſis ordinis mentione literæ fuerint a nobis veritate tacita impetratæ nullum eis prejudicium valeant generare. Ad hoc iterum vobis præcipiendo mandamus quatenus ſi quis in fratres præſcripti monaſterii manus violenter injecerit, accenſis candelis excommunicatum publice nuncietis et faciatis ab omnibus ſicut excommunicatum diſtrictius evitari donec paſſis injuriam congrue ſatiſfaciat et abſolvendus cum literis diœcesani Episcopi rei veritatem continentibus ſi venire potuerit Apoſtolico ſe conſpectu repreſentet.

Datum Anagniæ iii Kalendas Novembris.

Duo alia privilegia habemus a domino Papa Alexandro tertio et unum a domino Papa Eugenio quæ non ſunt ſcripta in hoc rotulo. Omnia privilegia noſtra sunt quinque.

No. 80.

CATALOGUS LIBRORUM.

Numerus Librorum noſtroru Bibliotheca in tribus voluminibus.
Auguſtinus ſuper "Beatus eſt vir."
Petrus Lumbardus ſuper Pſalterium in tribus voluminibus.
Petrus Lumbardus ſuper Epiſtolas Pauli in duobus voluminibus.
Gilbertus ... .....erianus ſuper Pſalterium.
Sententiæ Petri Lumbardi.
Hiſtoria Scholaſtica Petri Manducatoris.
Judicum et Joſuæ gloſſæ in uno volumine.
Actus Apoſtolorum gloſſæ; Apoſtoli Jacobi gloſſæ in eodem.
Matthæus gloſſatus.
Epiſtolae canonicae glossatae.
Apocalypſis Canticum Canticorum Eccleſiaſticus Glos. in uno volumine.
Parabolæ Salomonis et Tobias, Ruth in eodem loco gloſſata.
Item Cantica gloſſata.
Epiſtolæ Decretales.
Decreta Ivonis;—De Dedicatione Ecclesiæ in eodem.
Vitæ Patrum.
Malogranatus.
Paſſionalis Liber Antiquus.
Paſſionalis Liber novus;—Vita Sancti Bernardi in eodem.
Vita Sancti Malachiæ in quaternis.
Vita Sancti Godrici.
Cronicæ Ivonis.
Miracula Sanctæ Mariæ.
Collationes decem.
Diadema Monachorum.
Auguſtinus de Trinitate.
Auguſtinus ſuper epiſtolam Johannis primam et de Penitentia et Hugo de Clericali Diſciplina in eodem.
Liber Confeſſionum Auguſtini.
Regula Sancti Auguſtini et quidam Sermones.
Hugo ſuper Regulam Sancti Auguſtini et de Clericali Diſciplina et quidam Sermones.

Gregorius ſuper primam partem Job in quaterniis.
Gregorius super Ezechielem.
Paſtorale Gregorii et Canticum Canticorum expoſita et quædam alia.
Speculum de morali Gregorii
Isidori Etymologiarum [liber]
Omeliæ Eusebii Aniceni et Sermones Cæſarii Epiſcopi "quod arbore ..... ſimiliter."
Literæ et quidam ſermones et Bernardinus de dictaminibus ſimul.
Quod est tri[bul]are et quidam tractatus de Cruce et quædam alia ſimul.
De tribus principalibus protegendis et moralium dogma et Libellus Martini Epiſcopi ſimul.
Omne Caput languidum.
Hugo de Arca Nöe.
Hugo "Principium et Cauſa."
Auguſtinus [de] Abuſivis;—Benjamin de Clauſtra animæ ſimul.
Bernardi conſideratio num qua ab animali de amore Dei miſſus est contra Angelus [in] quaterniis.
Bernardi Liber apologeticus de Dei gratia et libero arbitrio; de diligendo Deo.
De gradibus humilitatis; vos qui ..... eſtis; et quædam alia simul.
Sermones Babino.
Sermones Roberti Pullani.
Speculum eccleſiæ; Sermones per annum; de tabernaculis ſimul.
Petrus Manducator de Sacramentis. Alanique Walteri et alia quædam.
Sermones Abbatis Ivonis.
Lumina Magiſtri Johannis Belet et Ricardus de Miſſa.
Abbreviatio Amalarii.
Iſidorus de officiis eccleſiaſticis. Exiit edictum et ſermones ſimul.
Auguſtinus de Sermone Domini in Monte.
Pars epiſtolarum Petri Ales et excerpta de gloſſis Evangelii.
Rationes theologicæ et Pater noſter Petri Pictavienſis.
De libero arbitrio Roberti Meludi et allegoriæ ſuper vetus Teſtamentum.
Auguſtinus contra .....nicium. Idem contra paſcentium, et idem Exameron contra Vianus (?). Beda ſuper Canticum Abacuc.
Petrus Manducator de Sacramentis et quædam alia.

Item duo volumina parva de excerptis—*in asseribus.*
Duo libri Anglici.
Gallice—Vita St. Godrici.
Gallice—Vita St. Thomæ Martyris.
Phyſicus Liber, Anglice.
Paſſio Sanctæ Margaretæ.
Compilationes quæ incipiunt "De decem plagis;"
Do. do. "Perſona eſt."
Item de Sancto Vincentio Sermo et alia quædam.
De Miraculis Sancti Nicolai et alia quædam.
Ante Cham virgituam(?).
Libellus prognoſticorum et alia ante.

Hic eſt finis Catalogi librorum.

No. 81.

## CARTA PHILIPPI DE BURCI QUAM FECIT WILLELMO DE SANCTO LEODEGARIO.

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Philippus de Burci dedi et conceſſi Willelmo de Sancto Leodegario totam terram meam de Ragel cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis liberam et quietam de me et heredibus meis in perpetuum tenendam reddendo mihi et heredibus meis ſingulis annis unum biſantium pro duobus ſolidis ac de hoc redditu ſatisfecit mihi præ manibus ipſe Willelmus et heredibus meis uſque ad annum Incarnationis Dominicæ milleſimo ducenteſimo vigeſimo quarto et de illo bizantio vel de illis duobus ſolidis ſolvendis tempore illo ſecuritatem fide interpoſita mihi fecit et iterum faciet ipſe vel heredes ſui mihi vel heredibus meis tempore prænominato. Prædictus autem Willelmus et heredes ſui tenebunt ſupradictam terram de Capitali Domino meo, ſcilicet Willelmo filio Roberti filii Martini et heredibus ejus [de] donatione et conceſſione mea, et homagium facient illi pro prædicta terra et omne ſervitium quod ad prædictam terram pertinet facient illis, ſcilicet, ſervitium duarum partium unius militis. Ego enim Philippus adduxi prædictum Willelmum de Sancto Leodegario in curiam Domini mei de Blachedun, et ibidem prædictum Willelmum propria manu mea domino

meo tradidi et homagium ſuum de prædicta terra ipſi domino meo facere feci et totum jus quod ad me et heredes meos pertinebat prædicto domino meo et heredibus ſuis in perpetuum ego et Galfridus filius meus quietum-clamavimus præter bizantium vel duos ſolidos poſt prædictum terminum mihi vel heredibus meis reddendos et præter ſecuritatem quam de eodem bizantio tunc fecit mihi et poſt prædictum terminum iterum facturus eſt mihi vel heredibus meis ipſe vel heredes ſui. Hanc autem donationem et conceſſionem feci prædicto Willelmo de Sancto Leodegario pro ſervitio ſuo et pro quindecim marcis argenti quas mihi dedit præ manibus et pro octoginta marcis et centum ſolidis de quibus me acquietavit verſus Manaſſerum Judæum de Briſtol. Et hanc donationem et conceſſionem firmiter et legaliter tenendam illi et heredibus ſuis ego pro me et heredibus meis et Galfridus filius meus pro ſe et heredibus ſuis affidavimus et hanc terram et hanc donationem warrantizabimus ego et heredes mei in perpetuum prædicto Willelmo et heredibus ejus contra omnes homines. Facta eſt autem prædicta donatio [anno] ab Incarnatione Domini milleſimo centeſimo nonageſimo tertio in feſto Sancti Michaelis. Ut hoc ratum permaneat præſenti carta ſigillo meo impreſſa prædictam donationem confirmavi. His teſtibus Roberto de Berkelai, Roberto Juvene, Joanne de Herleia, Willelmo de Morevilla, Willelmo Martel, Rogero de Riveria, Roberto de Sancta Cruce, Rogero de Aldewike, Ricardo Clerico de Thornberi, Daniele Ruffo, Joanne la Warre, et Petro fratre ejus, Willelmo Cordwanerio et multis aliis.

## No. 82.

## ITEM ALIA EJUSDEM QUAM FECIT EIDEM.[1]

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Philippus de Burci dedi et conceſſi Willelmo de Sancto Leodegario et heredibus ſuis totam terram meam de Ragel cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis tenendam in perpetuum in feodi firmam de me et heredibus meis pro quindecim marcis argenti quas mihi præ manibus et pro octoginta marcis et centum ſolidis quibus ipſe Willelmus acquietavit me et prædictam terram de manibus Manaſſeri Judæi de Briſtol.

[1] Under this grant appears the following :—" Duas alias fecit idem Philippus de Burci eidem Willelmo de Sancto Leodegario quas habemus.

Prædictus autem Willelmus vel heredes ſui reddent mihi vel heredibus meis ſingulis annis duos ſolidos vel unum bizantium pro omni ſervitio quod ad me vel heredes meos pertineat ſed de hoc redditu ſatisfecit prædictus Willelmus præ manibus uſque ad triginta et unum annos. Quare idem Willelmus et heredes ſui tenebunt et habebunt præfatam terram uſque ad præfatam terminum triginta et unius annorum ſolutam et liberam ab omnibus ſervitiis et conſuetudinibus et demandis quæ ad me et ad heredes meos pertinent ſalvo regali ſervitio et ſervitio Capitalis Domini mei quod ad prædictam terram pertinet ſcilicet duabus partibus ſervitii unius militis. Hanc autem conventionem fideliter tenendam affidavi ego Philippus de Burci pro me et heredibus meis et Galfridus filius meus pro ſe et heredibus ſuis prædicto Willelmo et heredibus ſuis in perpetuum. Hæc autem conventio facta fuit ad feſtum Sancto Michaelis [anno] ab Incarnatione Domini 1193. Et ut hoc ratum permaneat, præſenti carta ſigillo meo impreſſa prædictam donationem confirmavi. His teſtibus Roberto Juvene, Joanne de Herleia, Roberto de Everci, Willelmo Martel, Baderone de Treget, Rogero de Riveria, Joanne filio Simonis, Roberto de Ponte, Petro de Wintreburna, Ricardo Clerico de Thornbire, Joanne la Warre et Petro fratre ejus, Daniele Rufo, Willelmo Cordewanerio, et multis aliis.

## No. 83.

## CONFIRMATIO CAPITALIS DOMINI QUAM FECIT WILLELMUS FILIUS ROBERTI FILII MARTINI.

Sciant tam præſentes quam futuri quod ego Willelmus filius Roberti filii Martini conceſſi et præſenti carta mea confirmavi ad petitionem et conceſſionem Philippi de Burci totam terram de Ragel cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis Willelmo de Sancto Leodegario et heredibus ſuis de me et heredibus meis tenendam, ſicut carta prædicto Philippi teſtatur libere et quiete, ſcilicet, quod præfatus Willelmus debet inde facere duas partes [ſervitii] unius militis. Ita quod ab anno Incarnationis Domini milleſimo ducenteſimo vigeſimo quarto debet ipſe Willelmus vel heredes ſui ſolvere unum bizantium annuatim ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis prædicto Philippo vel heredibus ſuis et inde cepi homagium ſepedicti Willelmi in curia mea de Blacaduna [de] petitione prædicti Philippi qui eum illuc adduxit et propriis manibus ſuis

prædictum Willelmum mihi tradidit. His testibus Aleis de Nunant, Ingareta sponsa mea, Willelmo de Morreville, Radulpho de Merri, Radulpho de Ruffel, Ricardo de Bicafaud, Willelmo Bodino, Roberto de Sancta Cruce, Willelmo filio ejus, Philippo de Burci, Henrico fratre ejus, Philippo de Nerber, Henrico Mallerb, Radulpho Bloet, Andrea Arch', Willelmo Picot, Godefrido Marasc', Moraduo, Gervasio, et multis aliis.

## No. 84.

## CARTA WILLELMI DE SANCTO LEODEGARIO QUAM FECIT NOBIS DE TERRA IN RAGEL.

Omnibus Sanctæ Matris Ecclesiæ filiis præsentibus et futuris Willelmus de Sancto Leodegario salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse Deo et Ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Dena et Monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram meam de Ragel quæ fuit Philippi de Burci cum omnibus pertinentiis suis intra villam et extra in perpetuam et puram eleemosynam tenendam de me et heredibus meis liberam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio et consuetudine et exactione præter solummodo duos solidos mihi et heredibus meis annuatim reddendos ad festum Sancti Michaelis et præter servitium duarum partium unius militis quod facient Domino meo Willelmo, filio Roberti filii Martini et heredibus ejus. Ita tamen quod cum venerit terminus annorum ab anno Incarnatione Domini millesimo ducentesimo vigesimo quarto quem præfigit carta præfati Philippi prædicti Monachi persolvent annuatim heredibus præfati Philippi unum bizantium vel duos solidos præter duos solidos quos mihi et heredibus meis annuatim reddent. Et quando feci prædictis Monachis hanc donationem tunc ipsi dederunt mihi viginti marcas argenti. Et prædictum Philippum de Burci deliberavi de debitis quæ debuit Manassero Judæo de Bristolio ex denariis ipsorum Monachorum. Concesserunt etiam mihi et heredibus meis in perpetuum habere unum monachum de nostra præsentatione in ipsa domo ita quod, eo decedente, alius per manum meam vel heredum meorum et per consilium Abbatis ejusdem loci suscipiatur quem et domui suæ et mihi necessarium judicaverit. In omnibus beneficiis suis me et meos receperunt tam in morte quam in vita et pro me sicut pro uno monacho professo facient. Hanc autem donationem in omnibus fideliter et sine dolo tenendam manu mea affidavi et ad plenam securitatem monachorum præ

ſentem cartam ſigillo meo confirmavi. His teſtibus, Willelmo Mareſcallo, Willelmo filio Joannis, Willelmo de Morevill, Ricardo de Bikefaud, Willelmo Bodin, Roberto de Sancta Cruce et Willelmo filio ejus, Alano de Morton, Waltero de Budicum, et Willelmo Picot, Joanne Capellano, et multis aliis.

Et alias duas cartas habemus de prima inter nos conventione.

## No. 85.

## CONFIRMATIO CAPITALIS DOMINI DE PRÆDICTA TERRA QUAM NOBIS FECIT.

Willelmus filius Roberti filii Martini omnibus amicis ſuis et hominibus Francis et Anglis et Wallenſibus. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe et hac præſenti carta confirmaſſe Monachis de Dena totam terram de Ragel quæ est de feudo meo cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis quam Willelmus de Sancto Leodegario prædictis Monachis dedit in perpetuam et puram eleemoſynam ſicut idem Willelmus de Sancto Leodegario predictis monachis carta ſua confirmavit et conceſſit; ſalvo ſervitio quod prædictus Willelmus et heredes ſui mihi et heredibus meis facere debent, ſcilicet, ſervicium duarum partium unius militis ſicut carta mea teſtatur, quam dicto Willelmo feci. Confirmavi etiam prædictis monachis et conceſſi omnem donationem et conventionem quam Philippus de Burci fecit præfato Willelmo ſicut carta præfati Philippi teſtatur. Et pro hac confirmatione prædicti Monachi mihi dederunt tres marcas argenti et uxori meæ Angaretæ duos bizantios et Roberto filio meo et heredi unum bizantium et Willelmo filio meo juniori duodecim denarios. Et ut hæc confirmatio inter me et heredes meos et ipſos Monachos et inter prædictum Willelmum de Sancti Leodegario et heredes ipſius et ipſos Monachos in perpetuum firma et ſtabilis permaneat eandem preſenti carta et ſigilli mei appoſitione confirmavi. His teſtibus Willelmo de Cantiton, Roberto de Cantiton, Willelmo de Bauzan, Willelmo de Cokinton, Willelmo Norreis, Alano de Morton, Ricardo de Bikefauda, Roberto de Sancta Cruce, Rogero Capellano, Waltero de Sancto Sepulcro, et multis aliis.

Tres cartae Philippi de Burci contra Judæos prima de novem marcis, secunda de decem marcis, tertia de duodecim marcis. Chirographum unum contra Judæos et dua ſtarra Judæorum. Omnia iſta acquietavit

Willelmus de Sancto Leodegario. Duæ cartæ de terris acquietatis; una de Waltero de Wintreburn, et alia de Hugone de Gerneth, quas acquietavit Willelmus de Sancto Leodegario; et breve unam de feifina. Omnia ifta habentur in fcrinio Catharino.

## No. 86.

## CARTA WALTERI FILII WALTERI DE RAGEL.

Sciant tam præfentes quam futuri quod ego Walterus filius Walteri de Ragel dedi et conceffi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dena et Monachis ibidem Deo fervientibus in perpetuam et puram eleemofynam pro falute mea et prædecefforum meorum illam croftam quam habui in Ragelbiri quæ eft prope fontem Sancti Andreæ et inter gardinum quod fuit Philippi de Burci et domum Ofwardi liberam et quietam ab omni feculari fervitio et confuetudine et exactione. Et contra omnes homines ego et heredes mei prædictis monachis prædictam croftam ficut puram eleemofynam warrantizabimus. Et ego pro me et heredibus meis hoc manu mea affidavi tenendum. Et ut hæc donatio rata et firma in perpetuum permaneat præfenti carta figillo meo impreffa eandem donationem eis confirmavi. His teftibus, Willelmo filio Willelmi filii Johannis, Willelmo Bodin, Waltero de Budicum, Magiftro Galfrido le Bel, Godefrido Capellano de Emnet, Gilberto de Budicum, Joanne de Crumhale, Galfrido Burci, et multis aliis.

## No. 87.

## CONFIRMATIO ROBERTI FRATRIS EJUS DE PRÆDICTA CROFTA.

Sciant tam præfentes quam futuri quod ego Robertus filius Walteri de Ragel conceffi et hac præfenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dene et monachis ibidem Deo fervientibus pro falute mea et prædecefforum meorum donationem illius croftæ in Rachelburi quam Walterus frater meus dedit prædictis Monachis in perpetuam et puram eleemofynam ficut carta ipfius Walteri teftatur. Et ut hæc confirmatio in perpetuum rata et firma permaneat præfenti carta figilli mei impreffione munita confirmavi.

His teſtibus, Willelmo filio Willelmi filii Joannis, W[illelmo] Bodin, Waltero de Budicum, Magiſtro Galfrido le Bel, Godefrido Capellano de Emnet, Gilberto de Budicum, Joanne de Crumhale, Galfrido de Burci, et multis aliis.

No. 88.

## ITEM ALIA CARTA WALTERI FILII WALTERI SPROT DE RAGEL.

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Walterus filius Walteri Sprot de Ragel dedi et conceſſi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dena et monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus in perpetuam et puram eleemosynam pro ſalute mea et prædeceſſorum meorum illas duas acras quas tenui in Ragelburi versus auſtrum quæ ſunt inter duas acras de Emnet et croftam quæ fuit Alwardi le Seignor et dimidiam acram prati quæ proxima eſt prædictis duabus acris in Duddemede, habendas et tenendas de me et de heredibus meis in perpetuum liberas et quietas ab omni ſervitio et conſuetudine et exactione. Ego vero et heredes mei prædictam donationem prædictis monachis contra omnes homines warrantizabimus et acquietabimus ſicut puram eleemoſynam meam. Et ut hæc donatio in perpetuum rata et firma permaneat eandem preſenti carta ſigillo meo impreſſa confirmavi. His teſtibus, Stephano Perſona de Wunford, Magiſtro Galfrido Bello, Godefrido Capellano de Emnet, Gilberto Perſona de Budicum, Waltero de Budicum, Rogero de Allewike, Roberto filio Walteri Sprot de Ragel, Ricardo de Loveſtreng, et multis aliis.

No. 89.

## ITEM CONFIRMATIO PRÆDICTI ROBERTI FRATRI WALTERI DE DUABUS ACRIS.

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Robertus filius Walteri Sprot de Ragel conceſſi et hac preſenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dene et Monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus omnem donationem quam frater meus Walterus Sprot de Ragel dedit prædictis Monachis, ſcilicet, illarum duarum acrarum verſus auſtrum de Ragelburi quæ ſunt inter duas acras de Emnet et croftam quæ fuit Alwardi le Seignur, et dimidiæ acræ

prati quæ proxima eſt prædictis duabus acris in Duddemede ſicut carta prædicti Walteri teſtatur. Et ut hoc ratum permaneat præſentem cartam ſigillo meo confirmavi. His teſtibus Stephano Perſona de Wunford, Magiſtro Galfrido Bello, Godefrido Capellano de Emnet, Gilberto Perſona de Budicum, Waltero de Budicum, Rogero de Allewike, Ricardo Luverſteng, et multis aliis.

Adhuc duas cartas habemus Walteri Sprot de ſupra ſcripta croſta; unam de emptione (ſcilicet, x sol.), et alteram de eſcambio ſi nobis warrantizare non poterit.

## No. 90.

## ITEM CARTA WALTERI SPROT DE ELEEMOSYNA.

Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ego Walterus Sprot de Ragel dedi et conceſſi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dene et Monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus in perpetuam et puram eleemoſynam pro anima mea et uxoris meæ Yſabellæ et prædeceſſorum meorum totam partem meam illarum acrarum quæ ſunt in montibus qui ſunt inter dominum meum Rogerum de Winterburna et me quæ computantur pro quatuor et dimidia acris. Adhuc etiam conceſſi prædictis monachis communiam in paſcuis meis tam in montibus quam in campis. Ego vero et heredes mei prædictam donationem prædictis monachis contra omnes homines warrantizabimus et acquietabimus ſicut puram eleemoſynam noſtram. Et ut hæc donatio rata et firma in perpetuum permaneat eandem preſenti carta ſigillo meo impreſſa confirmavi. His teſtibus, Godefrido Capellano de Emnet, Gilberto Capellano de Budicum, Ricardo Capellano de Blakedun, Hugone Capellano de Wunford, Waltero de Budicumb, Waltero Sprot, Ricardo Loveſtreng, Galfrido de Burci, et multis aliis.

## No. 91.

## CARTA HUGONIS HOSATI DE ELEEMOSYNA.

Notum ſit omnibus præſentibus et futuris quod ego Hugo Hoſatus dedi et conceſſi pro ſalute mea et prædeceſſorum meorum in puram et perpetuam

eleemosynam Deo et Ecclesiæ Beatæ Mariæ de Dene et Monachis ibidem Deo servientibus illas duas acras terræ in Ragelburi quæ sunt juxta viam versus austrum inter domum Alwardi le Seignour et domum Galfridi Tripel habendas et tenendas de me et de heredibus meis in perpetuum liberas et quietas ab omni servitio. Hanc autem donationem affidavi ego pro me et pro heredibus meis firmiter tenendam et contra omnes homines eisdem monachis warrantizabo. Et ut hæc mea donatio rata permaneat sigilli mei impressione eam confirmavi. His testibus, Godefrido Capellano de Emnet, Magistro Galfrido Bello, Gilberto de Budicum, Waltero de Budicum, Alexandro Avelac, Waltero de Ragel, Ricardo Lufestreng, Rogero Hosato, Willelmo de Kainesham.

## No. 92.

## CARTA EJUSDEM HUGONIS HOSATI DE EMPTIONE.

Notum sit tam præsentibus quam futuris quod ego Hugo Hosatus dedi et concessi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dene et Monachis ibidem Deo servientibus illas duas acras terræ in Ragelburi quæ sunt juxta viam versus austrum inter domum Alwardi le Seignor et domum Galfridi Tripel, habendas et tenendas de me et heredibus meis in perpetuum liberas et quietas ab omni servitio et in recognitione hujus donationis dederunt mihi prædicti Monachi quadraginta solidos præ manibus. Hanc donationem affidavi ego pro me et heredibus meis firmiter tenendam et contra omnes homines prædictis Monachis warrantizabo. Et ut hæc mea donatio rata permaneat sigilli mei impressione eam confirmavi. His testibus, Godefrido Capellano de Emnet, Magistro Gaufrido Bello, Gilberto de Budicumbe, Waltero de Budicumbe, Alexandro Avelac, Rogero Hosato, Waltero de Ragel, Ricardo Lufestreng, Magistro Willelmo de Keinesham.

Et breve quoddam habemus quod misit idem Hugo Hosatus per Rogerum fratrem suum ratum et gratum habiturus, quicquid in suo negotio faceret de prædicta emptione.

## No. 93.

## CARTA WALTERI DE BUDICUMBE DE ELEEMOSYNA.

Sciant præſentes et ſuturi quod ego Walterus de Budicumbe dedi et conceſſi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dene et Monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus in perpetuam et puram eleemoſynam illas ſeptem acras quæ ſunt inter maſagium Stephani Aldewiche in montibus quas Edwinus tenuit et inter viam quæ tendit Eiſſele et viam quæ tendit Kingberg liberas et quietas ab omni conſuetudine et ſervitio et exactione per unam libram cumini ſingulis annis mihi vel heredibus meis reddendam ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis. Concedo etiam et dono prædictis Monachis communiam ducentis ovibus ſuis tam in montibus quam in campis et in omnibus locis ſicut meis propriis ovibus ſi tot ovibus ſufficere poſſit eadem communia. Dimidium vero compoſitum tam domus quam faldagii mihi et heredibus meis remanebit et faldagium per certos dies dividetur et medietatem ſtramenti ſub ovibus inveniam et uſque ad bercheriam faciam trahere. Prædictam vero donationem et conceſſionem et omnia prædicta prædictorum monachorum in omnibus locis contra omnes homines ego et heredes mei eis warrantizabimus. Ut hæc donatio rata permaneat in perpetuum eandem tenendam manu mea affidavi et præſentem cartam ſigilli mei impreſſione confirmavi. His teſtibus, Magiſtro Gaufrido Bello, Godefrido Sacerdote de Emnet, Gilberto Perſona de Budicum, Willelmo de Waltun, Rogero de Aldewiche, Stephano de Aldewiche, Huberto de Leie, Roberto de Hale, et multis aliis.

## No. 94.

## CHIROGRAPHUM SIGILLATUM INTER NOS ET ECCLESIAM DE BUDICUMBE.

Hæc eſt conventio facta inter Monachis de Dene et Eccleſiam de Budicumbe ex conſenſu et voluntate Gileberti perſonæ de Budicumbe, videlicet, quod prædicti monachi ſingulis annis in feſto Sancti Michaelis dabunt duos ſolidos Eccleſiæ de Budicumbe pro omnibus decimationibus quæ ſolvi conſueverunt de illis ſeptem acris quas Walterus de Budicumbe dedit prædictis monachis in perpetuam et puram eleemoſynam quæ, ſcilicet, ſunt inter

mafagium Stephani de Aldewiche in montibus quod Edwinus tenuit et inter viam quæ tendit Eiffele et viam quæ tendit Kingberg et pro omnibus decimationibus ducentorum ovium quas prædicti monachi debent habere in pafcuis de Budicumbe ita quod a perfona de Budicum[be] nil amplius exigetur nomine decimarum præter prædictos duos folidos. Ut hæc conventio firma maneat et inconcuffa eandem utriufque partis figillo confirmavimus. His teftibus, Magiftro Galfrido Bello, Godefrido Sacerdote de Emnet, Waltero de Budicum, Willelmo de Waltun, Rogero de Aldewiche, Stephano de Aldewiche, Huberto Lege, Roberto de Hale, et multis aliis.

## No. 95.

## CARTA WILLELMI DE LA MARA.

Sciant præsentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus de la Mara pro falute mea et uxoris meæ et tam heredum meorum quam anteceffoium meorum dedi et conceffi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ et Monachis de Flaxlega totum pratum meum apud Tukeleiam quod, fcilicet, jacet in longum fubtus campum Abbatis de Gloceftre et fubtus terram prædictorum monachorum quam habent de Amifio de Tukeleia tenendum et habendum de me et heredibus meis in perpetuum liberum et quietum ab omni fervitio et confuetudine Reddendo mihi et heredibus meis annuatim quatuor folidos ad feftum Sancti Kenelmi Martyris et duas[1] botas rubeas ad feftum Sanctorum Omnium pro omni fervitio ad me et heredes meos pertinente. Et quia quod hæc mea donatio et conceffio rata fit in perpetuum præfenti carta et figilli mei impreffione eam confirmavi. His teftibus Willelmo de Berkele, Radulpho de Wilintun, Roberto de Deudefwell, Bertramo de la Mara, Hamelino de Gundeville, Henrico de Barris, et multis aliis.

## No. 96.

## CARTA ERNALDI DE CUTBERLEGA.

Sciant præfentes et futuri quod ego Ernaldus de Cutberlega filius Ernaldi

[1] In the copy made from Sir Thomas Phillipps' tranfcript, the word "duas" was, by a clerical error, written "unas," which being unintelligible, was quoted verbatim in the text at p. 63.

Dunning pro ſalute mea et tam anteceſſorum quam heredum memorum dedi et conceſſi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Flexlega ad emendationem hoſpitii totam terram meam inter duos pontes Savernæ apud Glouceſtriam illam, ſcilicet, quam Gaufridus le Lorimer tenuit de me quæ quondam fuerat Roberti filii Feremon Tenedam de me et heredibus meis libere et quiete in perpetuam et puram elemoſynam et quietam ab omni ſervitio et conſuetudine quæ ad me vel heredes meos poſſint pertinere ſalvo Longabulo [? Landgabulo] ſcilicet uno denario quem reddent prædictus Gaufridus et heredes ſui Domino Regi. Et ego et heredes mei prædictam terram prædictis monachis contra omnes homines et feminas warrantizabimus. Et quia volo quod hæc mea donatio et conceſſio in perpetuum rata ſit et nota eam hac præſenti carta mea et ſigilli mei impreſſione confirmavi. His teſtibus, Ricardo Rufo de Glouceſtria, Henrico Kais, Ada le Valeis, Joanne Rufo, Thoma Toli, Rogero Paris, Joanne fratre meo, et Davide fratre meo, et multis aliis.

## No. 97.

## CARTA R. ABBATIS DE FLEXLEGA AD ERNALDUM DE CUTBERLEGA.

Omnibus ad quos præſens ſcriptum pervenerit Frater R. dictus Abbas de Flexlega et ejus loci Conventus in Domino Salutem. Noverit univerſitas veſtra nos debere Ernaldo de Cutberlega annuatim quinque ſolidos quamdiu idem Ernaldus vixerit reddendos eidem Ernaldo ſingulis annis ad feſtum Sancti Ethelberti Martyris. Quod ut ratum ſit et notum præſenti ſcripto et ſigillo noſtri teſtimonio confirmavimus. His teſtibus, Mauricio filio Durandi de Glouceſtre, Thoma Toli, Willelmo Neirun, Rogero Paris, et multis aliis.

N.B.—*At p.* 59 *it is stated that a portion of the Flaxley Cartulary, together with a table of the whole contents was printed by the late Sir Thomas Phillips at his private press at Middlehill, in* 1866. *The portion so printed was Cart. No.* 1 *to* 11, *and No.* 81 *to* 97 *inclusive. The remainder of the Cartulary is now printed for the first time.*

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Crawley-Boevey, Miſs, Flaxley Cottage, Newnham.

Daubeny, Major Edward, Spring Grove, Iſleworth.
Daubeny, William, Eſq., Stratton Houſe, Park Lane, Bath.
Daubeny, Rev. John, Winkfield Vicarage, near Windſor.
Deane, Rev. J. B., M.A., 20, Sion Hill, Bath.
Derham, Walter Eſq., F.G.S., Henleaze Park, Weſtbury-on-Trym, Briſtol.
Downing, W., Eſq., Olton near Birmingham.

Fawn, James, Bookseller, 18, Queen's Road, Briſtol.
Fenwick, T. Fitzroy, Eſq., Thirleſtane Houſe, Cheltenham.
Flux, E. H., Eſq., Cotſwold, Biſhopſwood Road, Highgate, London, N
Fox, C. H., Eſq., M.D., The Beeches, Briſlington near Briſtol.
Freeman, E. A., Eſq., LL.D., Somerleaze, Wells, Somerſet.
Fryer, K. H., Eſq., late Maitland Houſe, Glouceſter.

Gibbs, H. Hucks, Eſq., Aldenham Houſe, Elſtree, Herts.
Gibbs, Mrs. William, Tynteſſield near Briſtol.
Godwin, J. G., Eſq., 118, Groſvenor Road, London, S.W.
Gray, Henry, Bookſeller, 25, Cathedral Yard, Mancheſter.

Greenfield, Benjamin Wyatt, Efq., 4, Cranbury Terrace, Southampton.
Grift, W. C., Efq., Brookfide, Chatford, Stroud.

Hale, C. B., Efq., Claremont Houfe, Gloucefter,
Hall, Rev. R., Saul, Stonehoufe.
Hamilton, Mrs., 13, Ilderfley Grove, Dulwich.
Hanby, Richard, Efq., Chetham's Library, Manchefter.
Hardy, Rev. H. H., Micheldean Rectory, Gloucefterfhire.
Harrifon, Robert Efq., London Library, 12, St. James Square, S.W.
Hatherton, Lady, Teddefley, Penbridge, Stafford.
Horner, J. F. F., Efq., Mells' Park, Frome, Somerfet.
Howard, J. J., Efq., F.S.A., Dartmouth Row, Blackheath, Kent.
Hyett, F.A., Efq., Painfwick Houfe, Painfwick, Stroud, Gloucefter.

Lewis, W. T., Efq., The Murdy, Aberdare, South Wales.
Lindfay, W. A., Efq., Q.C., Portcullis Purfuivant of Arms, 17, Cromwell Road, South Kenfington.
Lucy, W. C., Efq., F.G.S., Brookthorpe, Gloucefter.
Lynam, C., Efq., Stoke-upon-Trent.

Norris, H. Efq., Swalcliffe Park, Weft Banbury, Oxon.

Oakeley, Rev., W. Bagnall, M.A., Newland, Coleford, Gloucefter.
Overall, W. H., Efq., Corporation Library, Guildhall, London.

Page, Lieut.-Gen. George Hyde, 5, Taviftock Road, Weftbourne Park, London, W.
Page, Mifs, 16, Somerfet Place, Bath.
Palin, Rev. E., Linton, Rofs.
Percival, E. H., Efq., Kimfbury Houfe, Gloucefter.
Price, W. P. Efq., Tibberton Court, Gloucefter.

Raitt, E. R. Efq., Broughtons, Newnham, Gloucefter.

Sayer, J., Efq., Pett Place, Charing, Kent.
Sherard, Mifs, M. E., Fairthorn, Parkftone, Dorfet.
Sherborne, Rt. Hon. Lord, 2, St. James Place, London, S.W.
Simpfon, J. J., Efq., Lynwood, Cotham Gardens, Briftol.
Skrine, Henry Duncan, Efq., Claverton Manor, Bath.
Somers, The Rt. Hon. Lord, Cliffords Mefne, Newent, Gloucefter.
Sutton, C. W., Efq., Public Free Library, Manchefter.

Trubner and Co., 57 and 59, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Wagner, H. Efq., F.S.A., 13, Half Moon Street, London, W.
Wafbrough, H. Sydney, Efq., 7, Gloucefter Row, Clifton.
Webb, E., Efq., Blaifdon Hall, Newnham, Glouc.
Wetherell, Mrs., Church Houfe, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
Williams, J. A. A., Efq., Clan Benno, Carnarvon, North Wales
Wintle, James, Efq., The Cottage, Newnham, Gloucefter.

Yonge, Mifs, Elderfield, Otterbourne, Winchefter.

# ERRATA ET ADDENDUM.

Page 26, Note line 10, for Michael read Michel.

„ 32, Note 4, add the following words : "to powerful nobles and retainers of the King."

„ 33, Note 3 line 3, for 1670 read 1570.

„ 51, Line 13, for "x mare" read "x marc."

„ 54, Line 3 from end, for "quierit" read "quievit."

„ 56, Note 1 line 3, for "adarma" read "ad arma."

„ 69, Line 13, for "father" read "brother."

„ 87, Line 6, for "Hen. VII." read "Hen. VIII."

„ 100, Line 4, for "Report" read "Repert."

„ 108, Cart. Line 14, for "Roſeley" read "Boſeley."

„ 124, Cart. 4, for "Doſe" read "Dore."

„ 125, Cart. 41, for "Tremongere" read "Iremongere."

„ 125, Note, for "ſeperate" read "ſeparate."

"NOTE.—While theſe ſheets are paſſing through the preſs my attention has been called to Mr. F. W. Maitland's valuable work, entitled 'Pleas of the Crown for the County of Glouceſter, A.D. 1221,' publiſhed by Macmillan and Co. This work contains ſeveral references to the Flaxley monks in connection with the Crown pleas of the Foreſt of Dean and the Hundred of Weſtbury on Severn."

## NOTE ON WALTER MAP, Conf. p. 79.

At page 79 the queſtion has been raiſed whether the Walter Map who appears as a witneſs in Cart. No. 10 and 54 of the Flaxley Cartulary can be identified with the well-known author of "De Nugis Curialium," and other works in proſe and verſe. A doubt was expreſſed whether this hypotheſis is conſiſtent with the date of Cart. No. 54, viz., A.D. 1195. According to Mr. Thomas Wright, who has edited for the Camden Society in 2 volumes the works of Walter Map, he was a great favourite of King Henry II., and was made Canon of the Churches of Saliſbury and of St. Paul's in London, precentor of Lincoln, incumbent of Weſtbury-on-Severn in Glouceſterſhire, with many other beneſices. He was finally appointed Archdeacon of Oxford; and according to Thomas of Walſingham this appointment was made in A.D. 1197.

Walter Map is believed to have died circ. 1210; and is ſaid to have held the Archdeaconry of Oxford and the parſonage of Weſtbury to the end of his life.

He was remarkable for his bitter hoſtility to the Ciſtercian Order of Monks. According to Giraldus de Barri, generally known as Giraldus Cambrenſis, who was an intimate friend of Walter Map, this hoſtile feeling originated in the encroachments of the Monks of "Newenham," on the rights and property of the Church of Weſtbury-on-Severn. On this ſubject ſome remarkable and very intereſting teſtimony is afforded by an extract from the "Speculum Eccleſiæ" of Giraldus de Barri, printed by Mr. Thomas Wright for the Camden Society. This extract ſtands as Appendix III. of Mr. Wright's Introduction to the poems attributed to Walter Mapes. The extract is headed "Further account of Walter Mapes from the Speculum Eccleſiæ of Giraldus," which work is the chief authority for the life of Walter Map. The extract in queſtion is taken from MS. Cotton, Tiberius B. XIII. fol. 62, r°, and was publiſhed in 1843.

It is perfectly clear from internal evidence that the whole extract relates to the Ciſtercian Monks of Flaxley or Dene, whoſe Monaſtery is deſcribed by Giraldus as ſtanding, "in limbo "foreſtæ de Dene non procul a Newenan, fundatum olim in loco ubi comes Hereſordiæ Milo "ictu ſagittæ caſuali ad feram miſſæ perforatus letaliter fuit."

This paſſage ſeems to leave no doubt regarding the Monaſtery referred to by Giraldus. The pariſh of Weſtbury-on-Severn is diſtant about 2 miles from Flaxley Abbey; and it is clear from the Cartulary and foundation Charter that the Flaxley monks had large poſſeſſions in the pariſh of Weſtbury. The field, or meadow still known as Pulmede, mentioned in the foundation charter, is ſituated in Weſtbury; and there are numerous references in the Flaxley Cartulary and Abbey records to Chaxhill, Walmore, Boſeley and other hamlets of the ſame pariſh of Weſtbury-on-Severn. The whole extract shows that there was much ill-feeling between the Monks

of Flaxley and Walter Map, Archdeacon of Oxford and Incumbent of Weſtbury, on account of the alleged encroachments of the monks on the rights and property of the Church of Weſtbury. Mr. Wright alludes in the introduction to Walter Map's Latin poems, publiſhed 1843, to the encroachments of the monks of "Newenham," referred to by Giraldus; but he does not appear to have enquired who theſe monks of "Newenham" were, nor to have fixed the identity of the Monaſtery referred to. In point of fact there was no religious houſe at Newenham or Newnham-on-Severn at all; and the reference of Giraldus to the ſcene of Earl Milo's death in the Foreſt of Dean clearly eſtabliſhes the identity of the Monaſtery referred to. The Ciſtercian Abbey of Flaxley or Dene was in fact the only religious foundation in that neighbourhood; and the Flaxley Cartulary ſhows that the monks had ſeveral poſſeſſions in Newnham which adjoins Weſtbury, and is diſtant from Flaxley Abbey about three miles only.

If then we may aſſume on the grounds ſhown that the intereſting printed extract from the "Speculum Eccleſiæ" of Giraldus de Barri refers to the Ciſtercian Monks of Flaxley, the query in the text ſeems to be ſufficiently anſwered; and it may apparently now be accepted that the well known Walter Map, Incumbent of Weſtbury, and Archdeacon of Oxford was a near neighbour and intimately acquainted with the Flaxley Monks, and was in all probability the ſame Walter Map, who appears as a witneſs in Cart. No. 10 and 54.

The fact that the Ciſtercian Monaſtery of Flaxley or Dene apparently furniſhed to Walter Map and to Giraldus de Barri materials for their ſatirical attacks on the order of White Monks is of ſome importance; and the connection now diſcovered will, perhaps, add increaſed intereſt both to the extract from Giraldus' "Speculum Eccleſiæ," printed for the Camden Society, and to the preſent notes on Flaxley Abbey.

Since the publication of the works of Walter Map (Mapes) by the Camden Society, thoſe of Giraldus Cambrenſis, including the "Speculum Eccleſiæ," have been publiſhed in the Rolls Series in ſeven volumes. The "Speculum Eccleſiæ" is contained in vol. iv, edited by Mr. J. S. Brewer, M.A., 1873. Distinctio III, cap. xiii, contains an account of the ſecret drinking and gluttony of the Ciſtercians, with ſome amuſing anecdotes of Henry II and the Monks of Dene, at p. 213. See alſo preface, p. 41. Cap. xiv contains an account of the witticiſms of Walter Mapes againſt the Ciſtercians, relates that he was incumbent of Weſtbury on Severn, and gives an amuſing account of his relations with the Abbot and Monks of Dene. At page 201 of the ſame volume, Flaxley Abbey (Flexleia) is again referred to in a diſcreditable connection, a ſiſter of John of Monmouth having been compelled or induced by the Abbot to take the veil.

# NOTICE TO BINDER.

## LIST OF PLATES.

1. *Frontispiece*:—General view of Flaxley Abbey facing west.

2. } Plate I. and III. To face p. 91.
3. } Cloistered Room.
   } Roof of Abbot's Room.

4. } Plates IV. and V. To face p. 92.
5. } Remains found in ruins of Chapter House.
   } Plan of Chapter House.

6. Plate II. to face p. 93.
   Arch into West Cloister.

7. Plate VI. Ground Plan to face p. 95.

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